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The Tickets are available for THREE DAYS, and Passengers holding them may break their journey at Leamington (to visit Stratford-on-Avon, Kenilworth, and Coventry), and at Oxford (to visit the Colleges and Blenheim Palace.)

2. THE WORCESTER ROUTE

from Birkenhead and Chester to Shrewsbury (as above) and thence through the Severn Valley, Worcester, Evesham, Honeybourne (nine miles from and within about twenty minutes of Stratford-on-Avon), Oxford, Reading, and Slough (for Windsor).

3. THE HEREFORD AND GLOUCESTER ROUTE

from Birkenhead and Chester to Shrewsbury (as above), and thence through Ludlow, Hereford, Ross, for the Valley of the Wye, Gloucester (for Cheltenham), the Stroud Valley, Swindon, Reading, and Slough (for Windsor).

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Passengers should be careful to ask for "Great Western Tickets."

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LONDON (Euston)	arr.	a.m. 8 15	a.m. 8 0	p.m. 12 50	p.m. 2 15	p.m. 3 50	p.m. 5 30	p.m. 7 10	p.m. 7 45	p.m. 9 0	p.m. 10 40	a.m. 4 5	a.m. 5 30
LONDON (Euston)	dep.	a.m. 5 15.	a.m. 7 15	a.m. 7 30	a.m. 9 0	a.m. 10 10	a.m. 11 0	noon. 12 0	noon. 12 10	p.m. 2 45	p.m. 4 0	p.m. 5 0	p.m. 5 15	p.m. 9 15	midnight. 12 0
LIVERPOOL (Lime St.)	arr.	a.m. 10 30	p.m. 12 20	p.m. 1 35	p.m. 2 15	p.m. 3 15	p.m. 4 15	p.m. 5 0	p.m. 6 0	p.m. 7 45	p.m. 8 50	p.m. 10 0	p.m. 11 20	a.m. 3 0	a.m. 6 30

SUNDAYS.
1st, 2nd, and 3d, Class by all trains except 10.50 p.m. from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL (Lime Street) dep.	a.m. 2 45	a.m. 11 30	p.m. 4 0	p.m. 10 50	p.m. 10 45
LONDON (Euston) . . arr.	a.m. 8 0	p.m. 4 30	p.m. 9 30	a.m. 4 5	a.m. 5 30
LONDON (Euston) . . dep.	a.m. 10 0	p.m. 5 0	p.m. 9 0	midnight. 12 0	
LIVERPOOL (Lime Street) arr.	p.m. 4 5	p.m. 10 30	a.m. 2 25	a.m. 6 30	

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For further information as to Trains, Fares, &c., apply to Mr JAMES SHAW, District Superintendent; Mr J. G. LOVELAND, American Passenger Agent, Lime Street Station, Liverpool; Mr J. L. TROWBRIDGE, American Passenger Agent, 415 Broadway, New York: or to Mr J. P. NEELE, Superintendent of the Line, at EustonStation, London,

G. FINDLAY, *General Manager.*

LONDON, EUSTON STATION, *May* 1881.

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☞ TOURISTS are recommended to procure a copy of the Caledonian Railway Company's "Tourist Guide," which can be had at any of the Company's Stations, and also at the chief Stations on the London and North-Western Railway, and which contains descriptive notices of the Districts embraced in the Tours, Maps, Plans, Bird's-eye View, &c.

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SEVENTEENTH EDITION.
Completely revised and corrected.

1881.

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY;
LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER;

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PREFACE TO THE SEVENTEENTH EDITION.



INCE the first publication of this Guide Book in the year 1870, sixteen editions have been printed and sold. Each successive edition has contained new and interesting matter, and important additions have been made to the maps and plans. The present edition, which is issued two months earlier than the previous annual editions, contains records of such events of interest to tourists as have transpired since the publication of the editions of 1880. Among the additions is a copious table of "Routes from London to the principal cities of the Continent." The large railway map of Europe has been carefully revised up to the last moment before going to press, and is now the most perfect map of the kind to be found in any Guide Book.

The author avails himself of this opportunity to renew his grateful acknowledgments to the considerable number of tourists who have addressed letters to him and to his publishers commending the Guide Book, and to the reviewers of the United States and Great Britain, who, in every one of a great number of instances which have been brought to his notice, have spoken of the work in terms of the highest praise.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IN the preparation of this Guide Book the author has sought to give, within the limits of a single portable volume, all the information necessary to enable the tourist to find his way without difficulty from place to place, and to see the objects best worth seeing, throughout such parts of Europe as are generally visited by American and English travellers. He has endeavoured to give concise and reliable information in relation to all objects which, by common consent, are best worth a visit—giving fewer details in relation to matters of inferior or secondary interest. In doing this he has studiously avoided recording his own opinions and dicta, and encumbering the Guide Book with obtrusive criticisms; he has preferred to give facts, leaving his readers to form their own judgments and to make their own comments. In relation to matters about which there exists a difference of opinion among writers, he has contented himself with a brief statement of the opinions of the best writers on either side, leaving the decision to the judgment of the reader.

With few exceptions, the author has travelled over the routes he has described, and has given the results of his own *bona fide* researches. In relation to places which he has not visited, he has sought information from trustworthy persons who have done so, and upon the accuracy of whose statements he has good reason to rely.

It is hardly possible that a work of this character should be absolutely free from errors, as changes are constantly occurring—new routes opened, new hotels established, and the like; but the author ventures to say, that in point of accuracy it will at least bear comparison with similar works already published. He will be thankful to any one who will give him notice, through his Publishers, of any errors or omissions.

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Comparative View of the Chief Rivers of the World.
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VOCABULARY OF TRAVEL TALK

In English, German, French, and Italian.

TO ACCOMPANY APPLETON'S EUROPEAN GUIDE BOOK.

VOCABULARY OF TRAVEL TALK,

COMPRISING THE PRINCIPAL WORDS AND PHRASES REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	ITALIAN.
Cardinal Numbers.	*Grundzahlen.*	*Nombres Cardinaux.*	*Numeri Cardinali.*
One.	Eins.	Un.	Uno.
Two.	Zwei.	Deux.	Due.
Three.	Drei.	Trois.	Tre.
Four.	Vier.	Quatre.	Quattro.
Five.	Fünf.	Cinq.	Cinque.
Six.	Sechs.	Six.	Sei.
Seven.	Sieben.	Sept.	Sette.
Eight.	Acht.	Huit.	Otto.
Nine.	Neun.	Neuf.	Nove.
Ten.	Zehn.	Dix.	Dieci.
Eleven.	Elf.	Onze.	Undici.
Twelve.	Zwölf.	Douze.	Dodici.
Thirteen.	Dreizehn.	Treize.	Tredici.
Fourteen.	Vierzehn.	Quatorze.	Quattordici.
Fifteen.	Fünfzehn.	Quinze.	Quindici.
Sixteen.	Sechzehn.	Seize.	Sedici.
Seventeen.	Siebzehn.	Dix-sept.	Diecisette; diciasette.
Eighteen.	Achtzehn.	Dix-huit.	Diciotto; diciotto.
Nineteen.	Neunzehn.	Dix-neuf.	Diecinove; dician-nove.
Twenty.	Zwanzig.	Vingt.	Venti.
Twenty-one.	Ein und zwanzig.	Vingt-et-un.	Vent'uno.
Twenty-two.	Zwei und zwanzig.	Vingt-deux.	Venti due.
Twenty-three, etc.	Drei und zwanzig, etc.	Vingt-trois, etc.	Venti tre, etc.
Thirty.	Dreissig.	Trente.	Trenta.
Thirty-one.	Ein und dreissig.	Trente-et-un.	Trent'uno.
Thirty-two, etc.	Zwei und dreissig, etc.	Trente-deux, etc.	Trenta due, etc.
Forty.	Vierzig.	Quarante.	Quaranta.
Fifty.	Fünfzig.	Cinquante.	Cinquanta.
Sixty.	Sechzig.	Soixante.	Sessanta.
Seventy.	Siebzig.	Soixante-dix.	Settanta.
Eighty.	Achtzig.	Quatre vingt.	Ottanta.
Ninety.	Neunzig.	Quatre-vingt-dix.	Novanta.
A hundred.	Hundert.	Cent.	Cento.
Two hundred, etc.	Zweihundert.	Deux cents, etc.	Duecento: dugento, etc.
A thousand.	Tausend.	Mille.	Mille.
Eleven hundred.	Elfhundert, etc.	Onze cent.	Mille cento.
Twelve hundred.	Zwölfhundert.	Douze cent.	Mille duecento.
Thirteen hundred.	Dreizehnhundert.	Treize cent, etc.	Mille tre cento, etc
Two thousand, etc.	Zwei Tausend, etc.	Deux mille, etc.	Due mila, etc.
A million.	Eine Million.	Un million.	Un milione.
Two millions.	Zwei Millionen.	Deux millions.	Due milioni.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	ITALIAN.
Ordinal Numbers	*Ordnungszahlen.*	*Nombres Ordinaux.*	*Numeri Ordinali.*
The first.	Der Erste.	Le premier.	Il primo.
The second.	Der Zweite.	Le second.	Il secondo.
The third.	Der Dritte.	Le troisième.	Il terzo.
The fourth.	Der Vierte.	Le quatrième.	Il quarto.
The fifth.	Der Fünfte.	Le cinquième.	Il quinto.
The sixth.	Der Sechste.	Le sixième.	Il sesto.
The seventh.	Der Siebente.	Le septième.	Il settimo.
The eighth.	Der Achte.	Le huitième.	L'ottavo.
The ninth.	Der Neunte.	Le neuvième.	Il nono.
The tenth.	Der Zehnte.	Le dixième.	Il decimo.
The eleventh.	Der Elfte.	Le onzième.	L'undecimo, decimo primo.
The twelfth.	Der Zwölfte.	Le douzième.	Il duodecimo, decimo secondo.
The thirteenth.	Der Dreizehnte.	Le treizième.	Il decimo terzo.
The fourteenth.	Der Vierzehnte.	Le quatorzième.	Il decimo quarto.
The fifteenth.	Der Fünfzehnte.	Le quinzième.	Il decimo quinto.
The sixteenth.	Der Sechzehnte.	Le seizième.	Il decimo sesto.
The seventeenth.	Der Siebzehnte.	Le dix-septième.	Il decimo settimo.
The eighteenth.	Der Achtzehnte.	Le dix-huitième.	Il decimo ottavo.
The nineteenth.	Der Neunzehnte.	Le dix-neuvième.	Il decimo nono.
The twentieth.	Der Zwanzigste.	Le vingtième.	Il ventesimo.
The twenty-first.	Der Em und zwanzigste.	Vingt-unième.	Ventesimo primo.
Collective Numbers.	*Sammlungszahlen.*	*Nombres Collectifs.*	*Numeri Collettivi.*
A pair; couple.	Ein Paar.	Une paire.	Un pajo.
A dozen.	Ein Dutzend.	Une douzaine.	Una dozzina.
Fractions.	*Brüche.*	*Fractions.*	*Frazioni.*
The half.	Die Hälfte. Halb.	La moitié. Demi.	La meta. Mezzo.
The third.	Das Drittel.	Le tiers.	Il terzo.
The fourth.	Das Viertel.	Le quart.	Il quarto.
The fifth.	Das Fünftel.	Le cinquième.	Il quinto.
The sixth, etc.	Das Sechstel, etc.	Le sixième, etc.	Il sesto, etc.
The Days of the Week.	*Die Tage der Woche.*	*Les Jours de la Semaine.*	*I Giorni della Settimana.*
Sunday.	Sonntag.	Dimanche.	Domènica.
Monday.	Montag.	Lundi.	Lunedì.
Tuesday.	Dienstag.	Mardi.	Martedì.
Wednesday.	Mittwoch.	Mercredi.	Mercoledì.
Thursday.	Donnerstag.	Jeudi.	Giovedì.
Friday.	Freitag.	Vendredi.	Venerdì.
Saturday.	Sonnabend.	Samedi.	Sàbato.
The Seasons.	*Die Jahreszeiten.*	*Les Saisons.*	*Le Stagioni.*
Spring.	Der Frühling.	Le printemps.	La primavèra.
Summer.	Der Sommer.	L'été.	L' estate.
Autumn.	Der Herbst.	L'automne.	L' autùnno.
Winter.	Der Winter.	L'hiver.	L' invèrno.
The Months.	*Die Monate.*	*Les Mois.*	*I Mesi.*
January.	Januar.	Janvier.	Gennaio.
February.	Februar.	Février.	Febbraio.
March.	März.	Mars.	Marzo.
April.	April.	Avril.	Aprile.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	ITALIAN.
The Months.	*Die Monate.*	*Les Mois.*	*I Mesi.*
May.	Mai.	Mai.	Maggio.
June.	Juni.	Juin.	Giugno.
July.	Juli.	Juillet.	Luglio.
August.	August.	Août.	Agosto.
September.	September.	Septembre.	Settembre.
October.	October.	Octobre.	Ottobre.
November.	November.	Novembre.	Novembre.
December.	December.	Decembre.	Dicembre.
Of the Universe and the Earth.	*Das Weltall und die Erde.*	*L'Univers et la Terre.*	*L'Univers e la Terra.*
Day.	Der Tag.	Le jour.	Il giorno.
Night.	Die Nacht.	La nuit.	La notte.
Heat.	Die Hitze.	L'ardeur; la chaleur.	L'ardore; il calore.
Cold.	Die Kälte.	Le froid.	Il freddo.
Smoke.	Der Rauch.	La fumée.	Il fumo.
Rain.	Der Regen.	La pluie.	La pioggia.
Dust.	Der Staub.	La poussière.	La polvere; la polve.
A mountain.	Ein Berg.	Une montagne.	Una montagna; un monte.
A hill.	Ein Hügel.	Une colline.	Una collina.
Of the Town.	*Die Stadt.*	*La Ville.*	*La Città.*
A city.	Eine Stadt.	Une ville.	Una città.
A metropolis.	Eine Hauptstadt.	Une capitale.	Una capitale.
A suburb.	Die Vorstadt.	Le faubourg.	Il sobborgo.
The tower.	Der Thurm.	La tour.	La torre.
A church.	Eine Kirche.	Une église.	Una chiesa.
The bells.	Die Glocken.	Les cloches.	Le campane.
The cathedral.	Der Dom.	La cathédrale.	La cattedrale.
A palace.	Ein Palast.	Un palais.	Un palazzo.
The town-hall.	Das Rathhaus.	L'hôtel de ville.	La casa della città.
The castle.	Das Schloss.	Le château.	Il castello.
The theatre.	Das Schauspielhaus.	Le théâtre.	Il teatro.
The custom-house.	Das Zollhaus, Mauthhaus.	La douane.	La dogana.
A barrack.	Eine Kaserne.	Une caserne.	Una caserna.
The post-office.	Die Post.	Le bureau des postes.	L'uffizio della poste.
A market.	Ein Markt.	Un marché.	Un mercato.
A street.	Eine Strasse.	Une rue.	Una strada, una via.
A bookseller's shop.	Ein Buchladen.	Une librairie.	Una libreria.
An apothecary's shop.	Eine Apotheke.	Une pharmacie.	Una spezieria.
Of a House.	*Das Haus.*	*La Maison.*	*La Casa.*
A room.	Ein Zimmer.	Une chambre.	Una camera.
The bed-room.	Das Schlafzimmer.	La chambre à coucher.	La camera da dormire.
The bell.	Die Schelle.	La sonnette.	La campanella.
A candle.	Eine Kerze, ein Licht.	Une bougie.	Una candela.
Wood.	Holz.	Du bois.	Delle legna.
Coal.	Steinkohlen.	Du carboni fossili.	Dei carboni fossili.
A pillow.	Ein Kopfkissen.	Un oreiller.	Un origliere.
Blankets.	Die Bettdecke.	Les couvertures.	Le coperte.
A towel.	Ein Handtuch.	Une serviette.	Uno sciugatojo.
Soap.	Die Seife.	Le savon.	Il sapone.
A glass.	Ein Glas.	Un verre.	Un vetro.
A cup.	Ein Tasse.	Une tasse.	Un bicchiere.
A plate.	Ein Teller.	Une assiette.	Un tondo.
A fork.	Eine Gabel.	Une fourchette.	Una forchetta.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	ITALIAN.
Of a House.	*Das Haus.*	*La Maison.*	*La Casa.*
A knife.	Ein Messer.	Un couteau.	Un coltello.
A spoon.	Ein Löffel.	Une cuillère.	Un cucchiajo.
Napkin.	Serviette.	Serviette.	Salvietta.
Dishes.	*Gerichte.*	*Les Mets.*	*Le Vivande.*
The meal.	Die Mahlzeit.	Le repas.	Il pasto.
Breakfast.	Das Frühstück.	Le déjeûner.	La colazione.
Dinner.	Das Mittagsessen.	Le diner.	Il pranzo, il desinare
Supper.	Das Abendessen.	Le souper.	La cena.
Sugar.	Der Zucker.	Le sucre.	Lo zucchero.
Honey.	Der Honig.	Le miel.	Il miele.
Bread.	Das Brod.	Le pain.	Il pane.
Salt.	Das Salz.	Le sel.	Il sale.
Pepper.	Pfeffer.	Du poivre.	Del pepe.
Vinegar.	Die Essig.	Vinaigre.	Dell' aceto.
Mustard.	Der Senf.	La moutarde.	La mostarda.
Eggs.	Eier.	Des œufs.	Delle uova.
Butter.	Die Butter.	Le beurre.	Il burro, butiro.
Cheese.	Der Käse.	Le fromage.	Il formaggio.
Fish.	Der Fisch.	Le poisson.	Il pesce.
Veal.	Kalb-fleisch.	Du veau.	Vitello.
Roast-beef.	Ochsenbraten.	Du bœuf rôti; du roast-beef.	Dell' arrosto di bue.
Beef-steak.	Beef-steak.	Beef-steak.	Beef-steak.
Chicken.	Huhn.	Poulet.	Pollastro.
A leg of mutton.	Eine Hammelkeule.	Un gigot de mouton.	Un cosciotto di castrato.
Mutton chops.	Hammels-cotteletes.	Côtelettes de mouton.	Braciolette di castrato.
Pork.	Schweinefleisch.	Du porc.	Del majale.
Ham.	Schinken.	Du jambon.	Del presciutto.
Rice.	Der Reis.	Le riz.	Il riso.
Green-peas.	Grüne Erbsen.	Des petits pois.	Dei piselli.
Spinach.	Der Spinat.	Les epinards.	Gli spinaci.
Cabbage.	Der Kohl.	Les choux.	I cavoli.
Cauliflower.	Der Blumenkohl.	Les choux-fleurs.	I cavoli fiori.
Asparagus.	Der Spargel.	Les asperges.	Gli sparagi.
Artichokes.	Die Artischocken.	Les artichauts.	I carciofi.
Parsnips.	Die Pastinaken.	Les panais.	Le pastinache.
Cucumbers.	Die Gurken.	Les concombres.	I cocomeri.
Pickled-cucumbers.	Saure Gurken.	Des cornichons.	De' cetriuoli.
The salad.	Der Salat.	La salade.	L'insalata.
Lettuce.	Der Lattich.	La laitue.	La lattuga.
Potatoes.	Die Kartoffeln.	Les pommes de terre.	I pomi di terra.
Fruit.	Das Obst: die Früchte	Les fruits.	I frutti.
The apple.	Der Apfel.	La pomme.	La mela.
The pear.	Die Birne.	La poire.	La pera.
The plum.	Die Pflaume; baum.	La prune.	La susina.
The cherry.	Die Kirsche.	La cerise.	La ciriegia.
The peach.	Der Pfirsich.	La pêche.	La pesca.
Strawberries.	Erd-beern.	Des fraises.	Fragoli.
The apricot.	Die Aprikose.	L'abricot.	L'albicocca.
The orange.	Die Pomeranze.	L'orange.	La melarancia.
The lemon.	Die Citrone.	Le citron.	Il limone.
The quince.	Die Quitte.	Le coing.	La cotogna.
The grape.	Die Weintraube.	Le raisin.	L'uva.
The olive.	Die Olive.	L'olive.	L'oliva.
The fig.	Die Feige.	La figue.	Il fico.
Some meat pie.	Pastete.	Du pâté.	Del pasticcio.
Some cheese.	Käse.	Du fromage.	Del formaggio.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	ITALIAN.
Beverages.	*Getränke.*	*Les Boissons.*	*Le Bevande.*
Water.	Das Wasser.	L'eau.	L'acqua.
Mineral-Water.	Das Mineralwasser.	L'eau minérale.	L'acqua minerale.
Beer.	Das Bier.	La bière.	La birra.
Ale.	Das Ale.	L'ale.	La birra fatta con formento.
Cider.	Der Apfelwein.	Le cidre	Il cidro.
Wine.	Der Wein.	Le vin.	Il vino.
White wine	Weisser Wein.	Le vin blanc.	Il vino bianco.
Red wine.	Rother Wein.	Le vin rouge.	Il vino rosso.
Rhenish wine, hock.	Der Rheinwein.	Le viu du Rhin.	Il vino del Reno.
Moselle.	Der Moselwein.	Le vin de Moselle.	Il vino di Mosella.
French wine.	Der Franzwein.	Le vin de France.	Il vino di Francia.
Burgundy.	Der Burgunder.	Le Bourgogne.	Il vino di Borgogna.
Champagne.	Der Champagner.	Le Champagne.	Il vino di Sciampagna
Claret.	Der Bordeaux.	Le Bordeaux.	Il vino di Bordo.
Port.	Der Portwein.	Le vin d'Oporto.	Il vino d'Oporto.
Sherry.	Xereswein.	Le vin de Xérès.	Il vino di Xeres.
Coffee.	Der Kaffe.	Le café.	Il caffè.
Tea.	Der Thee.	Le thé.	Il tè.
Milk.	Die Milch.	Le lait.	Il latte.
Cream.	Die Sahne.	La crême.	La crema.
Chocolate.	Die Chocolade.	Le chocolat.	La cioccolata.
Lemonade.	Die Limonade.	La limonade.	La limonea, limonata.
Punch.	Der Punsch.	Le punch.	Il ponce.
Brandy.	Der Branntwein.	L'eau-de vie.	L'acquavite.
Rum.	Der Rum.	Le rum.	Il rum.
Liqueur.	Der Liqueur.	Les liqueurs.	I liquori.
Ices.	Das Eis.	Les glaces.	I sorbetti. I gelati.
Domestic Animals.	*Hausthiere.*	*Les Animaux.*	*Gli Animali.*
The horse.	Das Pferd.	Le cheval.	Il cavallo.
A donkey.	Ein Esel.	Un âne.	Un asino.
A dog.	Ein Hund.	Un chien.	Un cane.
The mule.	Das Maulthier.	La mule.	La mula.
Fishes.	*Fische.*	*Les Poissons.*	*I Pesci.*
The mackerel.	Die Makrele.	Le maquereau.	Lo scombro.
The sole.	Die Scholle.	La sole.	La soglia.
The salmon.	Der Salm, Lachs.	Le saumon.	Il sermone, Il salmone.
The oyster.	Die Auster.	L'huître.	L'ostrica.
The lobster.	Der Hummer.	Le homard.	L'astaco.
The trout.	Die Forelle.	La truite.	La trota.
The eel.	Der Aal.	L'anguille.	L'anguilla.
Metals.	*Metalle.*	*Les Métaux.*	*I Metalli.*
Gold.	Das Gold.	L'or.	L'oro.
Silver.	Das Silber.	L'argent.	L'argento.
Copper,	Das Kupfer.	Le cuivre.	Il rame.
Iron.	Das Eisen.	Le fer.	Il ferro.
Steel.	Der Stahl.	L'acier.	L'acciajo.
Tin.	Das Blech.	Le fer-blanc.	La latta.
Brass.	Das Messing.	Le laiton.	L'ottone.
Bronze.	Die Bronze.	Le bronze.	Il bronzo.
Of the Country.	*Vom Lande.*	*La Campagne.*	*La Campagna.*
A ruin.	Eine Ruine.	Une ruine.	Una rovina.
A river.	Ein Fluss.	Une rivière.	Un fiume.
A park.	Ein Park.	Un parc.	Un parco.
A bridge.	Eine Brücke.	Un pont.	Un ponte.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	ITALIAN.
Of travelling.	*Vom Reisen.*	*Du Voyage.*	*Viaggio.*
Railway:	Die Eisenbahn:	Le chemin de fer:	La strada feratta:
* Please to give me two first class tickets to X.	Ich bitte um zwei Billete erster Klasse nach X.	Deux billets de première classe pour X, s'il vous plaît.	Due biglietti di prima classe per X, se vi piace.
Here they are.	Hier sind sie.	Voilà, monsieur.	Ecco, signore.
* *What do they cost?*	*Wie viel kosten sie?*	*Combien ces billets?*	*Quanto avete pagato per questi biglietti?*
Where is the first-class waiting-room?	Wo ist der Wartesaal erster Klasse?	Où est la salled'attente de la première classe?	Dov'è la sala d'aspettazione di prima classe?
At the end of this passage.	Am Ende dieses Ganges.	Au bout de ce corridor.	Al fine di questo corridojo.
Is this the train for X.	Ist dies der Zug nach X?	Est-ce là le train pour X?	E quello il traino per X?
No, it is there.	Nein; dort steht der Zug nach X.	Non; voilà le train pour X.	No; ecco il traino per X.
When do you start?	Wann fahren Sie ab?	Quand partez-vous?	Quando partite?
We start in five minutes, sir.	Wir fahren in funf Minuten ab, mein Herr.	Nous partons dans cinq minutes, monsieur.	Partiamo fra cinque minuti, signore.
Get up if you please.	Steigen Sie ein, wenn es Ihnen beliebt.	Montez en voiture, s'il vous plaît.	Monti in vettura, signore.
* *How long shall we stop here?*	*Wie lange werden wir hier halten?*	*Combien de temps resterons-nous ici?*	*Quanto tempo ci fermeremo qui?*
We shall stop here only three minutes.	Wir werden nur drei Minuten halten.	Nous n'y resterons que trois minutes.	Non ci resteremo che tre minuti.
The passport.	Der Pass.	Le passeport.	Il passaporto.
A box.	Eine Kiste.	Une caisse.	Una cassa.
A trunk.	Ein Koffer.	Une malle.	Una valigia.
A portmanteau.	Ein Mantelsack.	Un porte-manteau.	Un portamantello.
A carpet-bag.	Ein Nachtsack.	Un sac de nuit.	Un sacco da notte.
A hat-box.	Eine Hutschachtel.	Une boîte à chapeau.	Una cappelliera.
A travelling-bag.	Ein Reise-Necessaire.	Un nécessaire de voyage.	Una cassetta da viaggio.
A box.	Eine Schachtel.	Une boîte.	Una scatola.
The scissors.	Die Scheere.	Les ciseaux.	Le forbici.
A walking-stick.	Ein Spazierstock.	Une canne.	Una canna: mazza.
An umbrella.	Ein Regenschirm.	Un parapluie.	Un ombrello.
A cloak.	Ein Mantel.	Un manteau.	Un ferrajuolo; mantello.
A waterproof.	Ein Regenmantel.	Un imperméable.	Un palandrado.
A great coat.	Ein Paletot.	Un paletot.	Un sajo; una zimarra.
A shawl.	Ein Shawl.	Un châle.	Uno sciallo.
A letter of credit.	Una lettera credenziale.	Une lettre de crédit.	Ein creditbrief.
A banker.	Ein Banquier.	Un banquier.	Un banchiere.
Money.	Das Geld.	L'argent.	Il danaro.
Change.	Kleines Geld.	De la monnaie.	Danari piccoli.
A banknote.	Eine Banknote.	Un billet de banque.	Una cedola di banco.
A physician.	Ein Arzt.	Un médecin.	Un medico.
A station.	Eine Station.	Une station.	Una stazione.
A train.	Ein Wagenzug.	Un train: un convoi.	Un treno; un convoglio
A goods train.	Ein Güterzug.	Un train de marchandises.	Unconvoglio di merci.
An ordinary train.	Ein gewöhnlicher Zug.	Un train ordinaire.	Un treno ordinario.
An express train.	Ein Schnellzug.	Un train de vitesse.	Un treno di corriere; convoglio celere.
An excursion train.	Ein Vergnügungszug.	Un train de plaisir.	Un treno di piacere.
The locomotive engine	Die Locomotive.	La locomotive.	La locomotiva.
A walk; a promenade.	Ein Spaziergang.	Une promenade.	Un passeggio.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	ITALIAN.
Of Travelling.	*Von Reisen.*	*Du Voyage.*	*Viaggio.*
A ride.	Ein Spazierritt.	Une promenade à cheval.	Una passeggiata a cavallo.
A drive.	Eine Spazierfahrt.	Une promenade en voiture.	Una passeggiata in carrozza.
A race.	Ein Wettrennen.	Une course.	Un corso.
* *Where are we now?*	*Wo sind wir jetz?*	*Où sommes-nous?*	*Dove siamo adesso?*
* *Do we change carriages?*	*Werden die Wagen gewechselt?*	*Changeons-nous de voiture?*	*Si muta carroza?*
By Cab or Carriage.			
Please to call me a cab.	Holen Sie mir eine Droschke.	Procurez-moi, je vous prie—une voiture.	Mandate prendermi una carrozza.
Coachman! Drive me to the theatre.	Kutscher! ahr Sie nach de Theater.	Cocher! conduisez-moi au spectacle.	Cocchiere! portatemi al teatro.
What is the fare?	Was ist das Fahrgeld?	Quel est le prix de la course?	Quant' è il prezzo di corsa?
I take you by the drive.	Ich miethe Sie nach der Entfernung.	Je vous prends à la course.	Vi prenderò per coras.
I engage you by the hour.	Ich miethe Sie nach der Stunde.	Je vous prends à l'heure.	Vi prenderò per ora.
Stop here.	Halten Sie.	Arrêtez-vous.	Fermatevi qui.
Secular Dignities.	*Weltliche Würden.*	*Dignités Séculières.*	*Dignità Secolari.*
An emperor; an empress.	Ein Kaiser; eine Kaiserin.	Un empereur: une impératrice.	Un imperatore: un' imperatrice.
The king; the queen.	Der König; die Königiu.	Le roi; la reine.	Il rè: la regina.
Ecclesiastical Dignities.	*Geistliche Würden.*	*Dignités Ecclésiastiques.*	*Dignità Ecclesiastiche.*
The pope.	Der Papst.	Le pape.	Il papa.
A cardinal.	Ein Kardinal.	Un cardinal.	Un cardinale.
A nun.	Eine Nonne.	Une religieuse.	Una religiosa; monaca.
The sacristan, verger.	Ein Kirchendiener.	Le sacristan; le bedeau.	Il sacristano.
A priest.	Ein Priester.	Un prêtre.	Un prete: un sacerdote.
Phrases.	*Redensarten.*	*Phrases.*	*Frasi.*
The carriage is ready.	Der Wagen ist bereit.	La voiture est prête.	Il legno è pronto.
I am cold; I am warm.	Ich bin kalt; ich bin warm.	J'ai froid; j'ai chaud.	Ho freddo; ho caldo.
Dinner is on the table.	Das Essen ist aufgetragen.	Le dîner est servi	E in tavola.
Send for a cab.	Lassen Sie eine Droschke holen.	Faites chercher un fiacre.	Fate cercare un fiacre
Interrogative Phrases.	*Fragende Redensarten.*	*Phrases Interrogatives.*	*Frasi Interrogative.*
What o'clock is it?	Wie viel Uhr ist es?	Quelle heure est-il?	Che ora è?
What do you want?	Was wollen Sie?	Que voulez-vous?	Che cosa volete?
Is dinner ready?	Ist das Mittagsessen fertig?	Le dîner est-il prêt?	E pronto il pranzo?
What do you say?	Was sagen Sie?	Que dites-vous?	Che cosa dite?
Are there any letters for me?	Sind Briefe für mich da?	Y a-t-il des lettres pour moi?	Ci sono lettere per me?
* *What does this article cost?*	*Was kostet dieser Gegenstand?*	*Quel est le prix de cet objet?*	*Quanto costa questo oggetto?*
Is it time to go?	Ist es Zeit abzureisen?	Est-il temps de partir?	E egli ora di partire?

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	ITALIAN.
Interogative Phrases.	*Fragande Redensarten.*	*Phrases Interrogatives.*	*Frasi Interrogative.*
Will our baggage be searched there?	Wird unser Gepäck dort untersucht werden?	Y visitera-t-on nos bagages?	Visiteranno colo' i nostri effetti?
At what hour shall we arrive at X?	Um wie viel Uhr werden wir in X ankommen?	A quelle heure arriverons-nous à X?	A che ora arriveremo noi a X?
* *How long do you stay?*	*Wie lange halten Sie hier?*	*Combien de temps arrêtez-vous ici?*	*Quanto tempo vi trattenete qui?*
Do we dine on the road?	Speisen wir unterwegs?	Dinerons-nous en route?	Pranzeremo noi per viaggio?
How far is it to X?	Wie weit ist es von hier nach X?	Combien y a-t-il d'ici à X?	Quanto distante è X . . . da qui?
Is it more expensive?	Ist es theurer?	Est-ce plus cher?	E più caro?
Is this the train to X?	Ist dies der Zug nach X?	Est-ce là le train pour X?	E quello il traino pe X?
How long does it take to go to X?	Wie lange fahren wir bis X?	Combien de temps mettrons-nous pour aller à X?	Quanto tempo ci metteremo per andare a X?
How many stations are there still?	Wie viele Stationen haben wir noch?	Combien de stations avons-nous encore?	Quanto stazioni abbiamo ancora?
* *How much?*	*Wie viel?*	*Combien?*	*Quanto?*
Be so kind as to show me that.	Seien Sie so gut, mir das zu zeigen.	Ayez la bonté de me montrer cela.	Abbiate la compiacenza di mo strarmelo.
Familiar Phrases.	*Gewöhnliche Redensarten.*	*Locutions Familières.*	*Elocuzioni Familiari.*
* *Give me.*	*Geben sie mir.*	*Donnez-moi.*	*Datemi.*
* *What do you call that?*	*Wie nennen Sie das?*	*Comment appelez-vous cela?*	*Come chiamate questa cosa?*
What's the name of that?	Wie heisst das?	Comment cela s'appelle-t-il?	Come chiamasi questo?
Can you tell me what o'clock is it?	Können Sie mir sagen wie viel Uhr es ist?	Pouvez-vous me dire l'heure qu'il est?	Potete dirmi che ora sia?
It is one o'clock?	Es ist ein Uhr.	Il est une heure.	E un' ora, o, il tocco.
Good morning, sir.	Guten Tag, mein Herr.	Bon jour, monsieur.	Buon giorno, signore.
I wish you a good morning.	Ich wünsche Ihnen guten Tag.	Je vous souhaite le bon jour.	Le àuguro il buon giorno.
How do you do this morning?	Wie befinden Sie sich heute Morgen?	Comment vous portez-vous ce matin?	Come sta questa mattina?
Do you understand what I say?	Begreifen Sie was ich sage?	Comprenez-vous ce que je dis?	Capite quel che dico?
* *I understand you well.*	*Ich verstehe Sie gut.*	*Je vous entends bien.*	*V' intendo bene.*
* *I did not hear you, understand you.*	*Ich habe Sie nicht gehört, begriffen.*	*Je ne vous ai pas entendu, compris.*	*Non v' ho inteso, non v' ho capito.*
Make haste.	Beeilen Sie sich.	Dépêchez-vous.	Spicciatevi.
Yesterday.	Gestern.	Hier.	Jeri.
Yesterday evening.	Gestern Abend.	Hier au soir.	Jeri sera.
The day before yesterday.	Vorgestern.	Avant-hier.	Jeri l'altro.
Last night.	Die vergangene Nacht.	La nuit dernière.	La notte passata.
To-day.	Heute.	Aujourd'hui.	Oggi.
As soon as possible.	So bald als möglich.	Au plus tôt.	Quanto prima.
That is rather dear.	Das ist etwas theuer.	C'est un peu cher.	È alquanto caro.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	ITALIAN.
In a Hotel.	*In einem Gasthofe.*	*Dans un Hôtel.*	*In un Albergo.*
Where are our rooms?	Wo sind unsere Zimmer?	Où sont nos chambres?	Dove sono le nostre camere?
Where is the bell to this room?	Wo ist die Schelle in diesem Zimmer?	Où est la sonnette dans cette chambre?	Dov' è il campanello di questa stanza?
The bell does not ring.	Die Schelle schellt nicht.	La sonnette ne sonne pas.	Il campanello non suona.
Tell the chambermaid to bring more water and more towels.	Sagen Sie dem Zimmermädschen, sie möge mehr Wasser und Handtücher bringen.	Dites à la fille d'apporter plus d'eau et plus d'essuie-mains.	Dite alla cameriera, che porti dell' altra acqua e qualche asciugamani di più.
Bring me fresh water.	Bringen Sie frisches Wasser.	Apportez de l'eau fraiche.	Portatemi dell' acqua fresca.
* *Call (wake) me at five o'clock.*	*Wecken Sie mich um fünf Uhr.*	*Reveillez moi à cinq heures.*	*Svegliatemi alle cinque.*
Brush these clothes.	Putzen Sie diese Kleider.	Nettoyez ces habits.	Spazzolate quegli abiti.
Call me at six o'clock in the morning.	Wecken Sie mich um sechs Uhr morgen früh.	Eveillez-moi demain matin à six heures.	Domattina mi sveglierete alle sei.
Will you give a loud knock at my door at a quarter before five to-morrow?	Klopfen Sie morgen früh ein Viertel vor fünf Uhr stark an meine Thüre, um mich?	Frappez fortement à ma porte pour m'eveiller demain matin à cinq heures?	Domattina alle cinque meno un quarto fate bussar fortemente uscio della mia? all'
Can I have a warm bath?	Kann ich ein warmes Bad bekommen?	Puis-je-avoir un bain chaud?	Potrei avere un bagno caldo?
Have you baths in the house?	Haben Sie Bäder im Hause?	Y a-t-il des bains à l'hôtel?	Avete i bagni in casa?
Bring me a towel.	Bringen Sie mir ein Handtuch?	Apportez - moi un essuie-main.	Recatemi un asciugamani.
What is the price of this room?	Was ist der Preis dieses Zimmers?	Quel est le prix de cette chambre?	Qual è il prezzo di questa camera?
Send letters and papers which come for me to Z.	Senden Sie die für mich ankommenden Briefe und Zeitungen nach.	Veuillez envoyer mes lettres et mes journaux à Z.	Abbia la compiacenza di spedire le mie lettere e i miei giornali a Z.
Bring me the newspapers.	Bringen Sie mir die Zeitnng.	Apportez-moi le journal.	Portatemi la gazzetta.
Have you an English or French paper?	Haben Sie eine englische oder französische Zeitung?	Avez-vous un jonrnal anglais ou français?	Avete fogli inglesi o franceesi?
Have you a valet-de-place to go through the town with me and show me all that is worth seeing?	Haben Sie einen Lohnbedienten, der mich in der Stadt umher führt und mir die Sehenswürdigkeiten zeigt?	Avez-vous un commissionaire pour me montrer la ville, et les objects d' intérest?	Norrei un servo di piazza, che mi conducesse attorno per la città e mi mostrasse tutte la rarità, che vi si trovano.
What must I pay him per day, per hour?	Was muss ich ihm für den Tag, für die Stunde zahlen?	Combien faut-il lui payer par jour, par heure?	Quanto gli si dà al giorno, all' ora?
At what hour do the letters arrive from England?	Un welche Stunde kommen die Briefe aus England an?	A quelle heure arrivent les lettres d'Angleterre?	A che ora arrivano le lettere d'Inghilterra?
Which is the way to the post-office?	Welches ist der Weg zur Post?	Pourriez - vous m'indiquer la poste aux lettres?	Potreste indicarmi il cammino che va alla posta?

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	ITALIAN.
In a Hotel.	*In einem Gasthofe.*	*Dans un Hotel.*	*In un Albergo.*
Have you a letter for me?	Haben Sie einen Brief für mich?	Avez-vous une lettre pour moi?	Avete lettere per me?
How much is the postage?	Wie viel beträgt das Porto?	Combien pour le port?	Quanto costa il porto?
Bring me some letter-paper, and pen and ink.	Bringen Sie mir etwas Brief-papier, und Feder und Dinte.	Apportez-moi du papier à lettres, des plumes et de l'encre.	Portatemi un po' di carta da lettere, una penna e dell' inchiostro.
Send that letter to the post.	Senden Sie diesen Brief zur Post.	Envoyez cette lettre à la poste.	Fate portare questa lettera alla posta.
Bring me some hot water.	Bringen Sie mir etwas heiszes Wasser.	Apportez-moi de l'eau chaude.	Portatemi dell' acqua calda.
* Light a fire in my room.	Lassen Sie auf meinem Zimmer etwas einheizen.	Veuillez faire un peu de feu dans ma chambre.	Fate scaldare un po' la stufa nella mia camera.
Can we dine in our room?	Können wir auf unserm Zimmer speisen?	Pouvons-nous diner dans notre appartement?	Possiamo pranzare in camera nostra?
How much do you then charge for each person?	Wie hoch rechnen Sie dann das Couvert?	Combien faites-vous alors payer par tête?	Quanto ci fate pagare a testa in tal caso?
How much do you charge at the table d'hôte?	Was kostet das Couvert an der table d'hote?	Combien faites-vous payer à la table d'hôte?	Quanto si paga a tavola rotonda?
Does that include wine?	Ist der Wein dabei inbegriffen?	Le vin est-il compris?	E compreso il vino?
Show me your bill of fare and list of wines.	Zeigen Sie mir den Speisezettel und die Weinkarte.	Montrez-moi la carte et la carte de vins.	Mostratemi la lista e la nota dei vini.
At what hour is your table d'hôte?	Um wie viel Uhr ist die table d'hôte?	A quelle heure dine-t-on à la table d'hôte?	A che ora si va a tavola rotonda?
Bring me some bread.	Bringen Sie mir etwas Brod.	Apportez-moi du pain.	Portatemi del pane.
Bring me a glass of water.	Bringen Sie mir ein Glas Wasser.	Apportez-moi un verre d'eau.	Recatemi un bicchier d'acqua.
* How much have I to pay.	Wie viel habe ich zu bezahlen?	Combien dois-je?	Quanto vi debbo?
*Bring me my account.	Bringen Sie mir die Rechnung.	Apportez-moi mon compte.	Portatemi il mio conto.
Where does a banker live?	Wo wohnt ein Banquier?	Où demeure un banquier.	Dove abita un banchiere?
Where is there an apothecary's shop?	Wo ist eine Apotheke?	Pourriez vous m'indiquer une pharmacie?	Potreste indicarmi una farmacia?
Of the Weather.	*Vom Wetter.*	*Du Temps.*	*Del Tempo.*
It is very warm.	Es ist sehr warm.	Il fait bien chaud.	Fa molto caldo.
Does it rain?	Regnet es?	Pleut-il?	Piove?
It rains.	Es regnet.	Il pleut.	Piove.
Yes; I believe it rains.	Ja; ich glaube es regnet.	Oui, je crois qu'il pleut.	Si, credo che piova.
It is very windy.	Es ist sehr windig.	Il fait beaucoup de vent.	Fa molto vento.
It is cold.	Es ist kalt.	Il fait froid.	Fa freddo.
Washing-Bill.	*Waschzettel.*	*Note de Linge à Blanchir.*	*Nota de' Pannilini da Imbianchire.*
Shirts.	Mannshemden.	Chemises d'homme.	Camicie da uomo.
Chemises.	Frauenhemden.	Chemises de femme.	Camicie da donna.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.	ITALIAN.
Washing Bill.	*Waschzettel.*	*Note de Linge à Blanchir.*	*Nota de' Pannilini da Imbianchire.*
Night-shirts.	Nachthemden.	Chemises de nuit.	Camicie da notte.
Collars.	Kragen.	Cols.	Collari, collarini.
Cravats.	Halsbinden.	Cravates.	Cravatte.
Waistcoats.	Westen.	Gilets.	Camiciole, corpetti.
Flannel-waistcoats.	Flanell-Unterwesten.	Gilets de flanelle.	Sottocorpetti di flanella.
Stockings.	Strümpfe.	Bas.	Calzette.
Socks.	Socken.	Chaussettes.	Scappini.
Pocket-handkerchiefs	Taschentücher.	Mouchoirs de poche.	Fazzoletti da naso.
Drawers.	Unterhosen.	Caleçons.	Mutande.
Trousers.	Hosen.	Pantalons.	Pantaloni.
Dressing gown.	Morgenrock.	Peignoir.	Accapatojo.
Night-caps.	Nachtmützen.	Bonnets de nuit.	Berrette da notte.
Gown.	Rock	Robe.	Gonnella.
Petticoat.	Unterrock.	Jupon.	Sottana, sottoveste.
Flannel-petticoats.	Wollene Unterröcke.	Jupons de laine.	Sottane di lana.
Towels.	Handtücher.	Essuie-mains.	Asciugamani.
Cuffs.	Manschetten.	Manchettes.	Manichini.
Sleeves.	Ermel.	Manches.	Manichi.
Has the washerwoman brought my linen?	Hat die Wäscherin meine Wäsche gebracht?	La blanchisseuse a-t-elle apporté mon linge?	Ha portato la lavandaja la mia biancheria?

APPLETON'S EUROPEAN GUIDE BOOK.

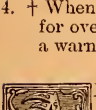
HOTEL LIST.

1. This list *is revised twice every year*, and contains *the latest information* in relation to European hotels.

2. Hotels, the names of which are printed in CAPITAL LETTERS with an *asterisk* (*), will be found truthfully described in the advertising pages. *All hotels* of the first class are named in the list, and as nearly as may be in the order of excellence.

3. Recommendations of hotels and other establishments in this Guide Book *cannot* be procured by purchase, and no one is or will be authorized to contract with innkeepers or others for favourable notices. Advertisements of reliable and recommendable hotels only are admitted, and no mention will be made *either in the text or in the advertising pages* of establishments considered unworthy of patronage.

4. † When repeated complaints have been made against any hotel for overcharges or other causes, this mark † will be inserted as a warning.



BBEVILLE, France, *Hotel Tete de Bœuf.*
Aberdeen, Scotland, *Imperial, Royal Palace.*
Aberystwith, Wales, *Queen's.*
Abo, Finland, *Society's House.*
Adelsberg, †*Adelsbergerhof* (charges much complained of), *Ungarische Krone*, best.
Aigle, *Grand Hotel des Bains*, large new house a mile from the station.
Airolo, Italy, *Post*, tolerable.

Aix-la-Chapelle, *Grand Monarque, Nuellens*, same Proprietor; both good, but dear; half a mile from the railway station.
Aix-les-Bains, Savoy, **HOTEL VENAT and BRISTOL (excellent, and not dear), *Grand Hotel, de l'Europe.*
Alassio, Italy, *Grand Hotel Alassio, Grand Hotel de Rome.*
Albano, Italy, *de Paris* (good, but dear), *Europa.*
Alexandria, Egypt, *de l'Europe, Abbats.*
Algiers, *Hotel d'Orient, Régence.*
Alicante, Spain.
Alnwick, England, *White Swan.*
Altorf, *Adler.*
Alum Bay, Isle of Wight, *Needles Hotel, Alum Bay Hotel.*
Amalfi, Italy, *Hotel Cappucini*, very comfortable, good cuisine.
Ambleside, **THE SALUTATION (excellent), *Queen's.*
Amiens, *Hotel du Rhin.*
Amsteg, *Stern.*
Amsterdam, **AMSTEL HOTEL, a beautiful hotel in an agreeable position, and the only one at Amsterdam free from the offensive smell of the canals. *Oude Doelen, Old Bible.*
Ancona, *la Pace* (on the quay). *Vittoria.*
Andermatt, *Bellevue*, (summer only), *St Gotthard.*
Andernach, Rhine, *Huckenbruch*, in the town; *Schoefer*, on the river.
Angouleme, *de France.*
Antwerp, St Antoine, (best). *Europe*, neither really first-class, *de Flandre*, good second-class.
Aosta, *du Mont Blanc.*
Arcachon, *Grand Hotel.*
Ardgour, *Ardgour Hotel.*
Ardlui (Loch Lomond), *ARDLUI HOTEL, highly spoken of.
Ardrishaig, *Royal.*
Ardrossan, *Eglinton Arms.*
Arles, *du Nord, du Forum.*
Arlon, *du Nord.*
Arnheim, Holland, *Bellevue.*
Arona, *Italia*, very comfortable.
Arth, *Adler* (on the lake), *Hotel du Rigi.*
Aschaffenburg, *Friehof.*
Assisi, *del Subasio*, fine view.
Athens, *New York Hotel, d'Angleterre.*
Augsburg, *Drei Mohren* (new and handsome house, not dear), *Bayerische Hof.*
Avignon, *Hotel de l'Europe.*
Axenfels, *Grand Hotel Axenfels*, summer only.
Axenstein, *Grand Hotel Axenstein*, summer only.
Ayr, Scotland, *King's Arms.*

Bacharach, *Hotel Wasum.*
Baden, Switzerland, *Hotel Stadhof.*
Baden-Baden, **DE RUSSIE, in one of the best positions on the Promenade, under new and excellent management. ** HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, the only first-class hotel opposite the Conversation House and Trinkhall, excellent. ** DE HOLLANDE, a handsome establishment with dependance in a pleasant situation. *D'Angleterre*, near the Conversation House; *Victoria*, no view.
Bale. **THREE KINGS HOTEL, on the Rhine, excellent, *Euler, Schweizerhof.*
Ballater, *Invercauld Arms.*
Bamberg, Germany, *Deutsches Haus.*
Bangor, *Penrhyn Arms, Castle.*
Bannavie, *Lochiel Arms*, complaints of incivility and overcharges.
Barcelona, Spain, *Cuatro Naciones, Peninsulares.*
Bath, *Grand Pump Room Hotel, Royal.*
Baveno, *Bellevue*, dear, and complained of for lack of civility. Views inferior to those at Stresa.
Bayeux, *de Luxembourg.*

Bayonne, *Hotel St Etienne, des Bains.*
Beaune, *de France.*
Bedford, *Swan Hotel.*
Belaggio, Como, ** GRAND HOTEL BELLAGIO, in a delightful position, much the best of the hotels on the Italian lakes, *best views*; *Hotel Grande Bretagne, Villa Serbelloni.*
Belfast, *Imperial, Queen.*
Belgirate, †*Grand Hotel Belgirate.*
Bellegarde, *Poste.*
Bellinzona, *Posta, de Ville.*
Ben Rhydding, *Hydropathic Establishment.*
Bergamo, *d'Italia.*
Bergen, *Holdts Hotel.*
Berlin, ***HOTEL DE RUSSIE*, an excellent hotel in a fine position, one door from the Unter der Linden and close to the chief attractions of Berlin. ***GRAND HOTEL DE ROME*, on the Unter der Linden, one of the largest hotels, noted for its restaurant. *Kaiserhof*, a monster hotel, too remote from the objects of interest; attendance complained of. *Royal, du Nord, d'Angleterre.*
Berne, BERNERHOF, an old established and excellent hotel, *Bellevue*, both have fine views of the Bernese Alps, *Falcon.*
Berwick-on-Tweed, *Red Lion.*
Bex, ** GRAND HOTEL DES SALINES, excellent and reasonable.
Beyrout, *Hotel d'Orient.*
Biarritz, *Hotel de France, Hotel Gardères*, dear.
Biasca, *Hotel de la Gare*, comfortable.
Biebrich, *de l'Europe.*
Bienne, *Couronne.*
Bingen, *Victoria, Cheval Blanc.*
Birmingham, *Great Western, Queen's, Midland.*
Blois, *d'Angleterre.*
Bologna, **GRAND HOTEL BRUN, the best, very comfortable and reasonable, *Italia.*
Bonchurch, *Bonchurch Hotel.*
Bonn, ***GRAND HOTEL ROYAL*, an excellent hotel, with gardens overlooking the Rhine.
Boppart, *Spiegel.*
Bordeaux, **HOTEL DE FRANCE (excellent. in best situation), *des Princes et de la Paix, de Nantes.*
Bordighera, *d'Angleterre*, best. *Grand Hotel*, prices and service much complained of, careful bargain necessary.
Bormio, *New Bath House.*
Borrowdale, *Borrowdale Hotel.*
Botzen, *Victoria*, close to the station; *Kaiser Krone*, in the town, a mile from the station.
Boulogne, ** HOTEL CRISTOL AND BRISTOL, on the port near to and opposite the station; **DU NORD AND CONTINENTAL, an excellent house in the town, a short walk from the station and landing; *des Bains; Imperial*, on the sea-shore.
Bourges, *de France.*
Bowness, ** THE CROWN (an excellent house overlooking the lake), *Old England.*
Bradford, *Victoria.*
Bremen, *Hillman's, de l'Europe.*
Bremerhafen, *Steinhof's.*
Brescia, *Italia.*
Brest, *des Voyageurs.*
Bridge of Allan, *Queen's*, best.
Brieg, *Trois Couronnes, good restaurant at railway station.*
Brienz, *L'Oars.*
Brighton, *Grand Hotel, Bedford, Albion, Royal, Old Ship, New Steine.*
Brindisi, *East India Hotel.*
Bristol, **ROYAL, on College Green; *Grand*, commercial.
Brixen, *The Elephant.*
Broadstairs, *The Albion.*
Bruges, *HOTEL DU COMMERCE, much the best, comfortable.
Brunn, *Werners.*
Brunnen, *Waldstatterhof.*
Brunswick, *d'Angleterre.*
Brussels, ** HOTEL MENGELLE, the largest in Brussels, well

situated, and most comfortable. *Bellevue*, in a pleasant position, probably the dearest on the Continent. *de Flandre*, same proprietor as the Bellevue, dear. *Grand Hotel de Bruxelles*, a large new hotel in the lower town, close to the Bourse. *de l'Europe. The Grand Hotel Gernay* is a small second-class house near the northern station.

Burgos, *del Norte.*

Buxton, *Palace Hotel, Crescent.*

Cadenabbia, *Bellevue*, near the landing, prices complained of; *Britannia*, a mile from the landing, comfortable, with better views than the *Bellevue.*

Cadiz, *Hotel de Paris, de Cadiz.*

Caen, *d'Angleterre, Humby's.*

Cairo, *Shepheards, New Hotel.*

Calais, *Dessin, Station.*

Callander, *Dreadnought, M'Gregor's.*

Cambridge, *Bull, Hoop*, both dear.

Cannes, *GRAND HOTEL, *BEAU SITE, * RICHEMONT, are of the first class, under excellent management and with reasonable prices. Other good hotels are *Pavilion, California* (out of the town and too much exposed), *Bon Sejour* (also in an exposed situation), *Mont Fleury, d'Alsace.*

Cannstatt, *Hermann, Wilhelmsbad*

Canterbury, *Fountain, Rose.*

Capri, *d'Angleterre.*

Cardiff, *Cardiff Arms, Angel, White Lion.*

Carlisle, *County, Bush.*

Carlow, *Club House.*

Carlsbad, **ANGERS, VICTORIA AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL, *Konigsville.*

Carlsruhe, *Germania, Erbprinz*

Carrickfergus, *Victoria.*

Carthagena, *Francesca, de las Cuatro Naciones.*

Cassamicciola, Ischia, *Grand, Bellevue.*

Cassel, Prussia, *Hotel Royal* (new), *du Nord.*

Castellamare, *HOTEL QUISISANA, *Grand Hotel Royal, Italia.*

Catania, Sicily, *Grand di Catania.*

Caub, Rhine, *Grunewald.*

Cernobbio (near Como), **VILLA *D'ESTE*, beautifully situated among gardens and groves, on the border of the lake, **Reine d'Angleterre.*

Cette, *Barillon, Grand Gaillon.*

Châlons-sur-Marne, *de la Haute Mere Dieu.*

Châlons-sur-Saone, *des Trois Faisans.*

Chambéry, *de l'Europe.*

Chamouni, *Imperial, Royal, Union*, * D'ANGLETERRE ET LONDRES, *Palais de Cristal, Mont Blanc.*

Chantilly, *du Cerf, du Cygne.*

Charleroi, *de l'Univers, Hotel Dowrin.*

Chartres, *de France, du Duc de Chartres.*

Château Thierry, *d'Angleterre.*

Châtellerault, *de l'Esperance, de la Tete Noire.*

Chatham, *Mitre, Sun.*

Chelmsford, *Black Boy, Saracen's Head.*

Cheltenham, *Queen's, Bellevue.*

Chemnitz, *Roemischer Kaiser, Stadt Berlin.*

Chepstow, *Beaufort Arms, George.*

Cherbourg, *Grand Hotel de l'Aigle, des Bains de Mer, de l'Univers.*

Chester, **GROSVENOR*, a beautiful hotel, very near the Cathedral and the Rows; *Queen*, at the railway station, a mile from the Cathedral and town

Chexbres-Vevay, *Hotel du Signal.*

Christiania, *Grand Hotel, *Victoria, Scandinavia.*
Christiansand, *Britannia, Scandinavia.*
Cintra, *Lawrence's Hotel.*
Ciudad Real, *Mirvaiclo.*
Civita Vecchia, *Orlandi's, de l'Europe.*
Clarens, *des Alpes, Cygne, Suisse.*
Cleves, *Maiwald, Robbers.*
Clifton, **Clifton Down Hotel, excellent, in a pleasant situation near the famous Suspension Bridge.
Cluses, *Parfaite Union, Ecu de France.*
Coblenz, **du Geant, *Bellevue, Anchor,* all on the river front, with good views.
Cognac, *d'Orleans, Grand Hotel de Londres.*
Coimbra, *Mondego.*
Coire, *Steinbock, Lukmanier.*
Colchester, *Three Cups, Red Lion, George.*
Coleraine, *Bridge End.*
Cologne, ***HOTEL DU NORD,* near the cathedral and river, and the nearest first-class hotel to the station, see page 349. ***HOTEL DISCH,* an old-established and comfortable hotel, well managed.
Como, *Volta, d'Italia.*
Compiegne, *de la Cloche, de France.*
Coniston, *Waterhead Hotel.*
Constance, **CONSTANZER-HOF, splendid new hotel in delightful position on the lake, extensive grounds. Baths of every kind of the newest and best construction. *Insel Hotel,* much inferior to the first named.
Constantine, Algeria, *d'Orient, de Paris.*
Constantinople, *Hotel d'Angleterre* (18 francs' per day), *Hotel Byzance, Hotel Luxembourg.*
Conway, *Castle, Erskine Arms.*
Copenhagen, *King of Denmark, *Hotel d'Angleterre*
Coppet, *Croix Blanche, Ange.*
Cordova, *Suiza, Rizzi.*
Corfu, *St George.*
Cork, **IMPERIAL, a large and comfortable house of old repute, much patronized by Americans, *Victoria.*
Coupar Angus, *Strathmore Arms.*
Coventry, *King's Head.*
Cowes, *Marine, Fountain.*
Creuznach, *Golden Eagle, Hollande, Oranien Hof.*
Crystal Palace, *Crystal Palace, Queen's* (Upper Norwood).
Culoz, *Hotel Folliet.*
Custrin, *Kronprinz, Adler.*

Darmstadt, *Damstaedter Hof, Zur Traube.*
Davos, Platz, *Hotel Buol, Belvedere, Rhatia, Schweizerhof.*
Dawlish, *London, York.*
Dax, *de l'Europe, de la Paix, Figaro.*
Deauville, *du Casino, Grand Hotel de l'Europe.*
Delft, *Den Bolk, Casino Heerenlogement.*
Derby, *Royal, Midland, King's Head.*
Derwentwater, *Lodore Hotel.*
Desenzano, *Mayers.*
Dessau, *Hirsch.*
Dieppe, *Royal, des Bains Bristol, Grand.*
Dijon, **du Jura, best.
Dinant, *des Postes, de la Tete d'Or.*
Dole, *de Genere, de France.*
Doncaster, *Angel, Roebuck.*
Dordt, *Belle-Vue, Wolk, des Armes d'Amerique.*
Dortmund, *Romischer Kaiser, Bellevue.*
Douai, *de Versailles, de l'Europe, de Flandres.*
Dover, *Lord Warden, Dover Castle.*
Drammen, *Kung Karl.*

Dresden, ***VICTORIA*, in a fine position, near the Palace and galleries, excellent. ** BELLEVUE, an excellent hotel, in a pleasant position. *de Saxe*, in the *Neu Markt*, *Grand Union*.
Drontheim, *de l'Angleterre*.
Dublin, ** *SHELBOURNE*, admirably managed, in the most central part of the city, largely patronized by Americans. *GRESHAM, old established, one of the largest and best appointed, patronised by American Families and Tourists. *Bilton*, *Morrison's*, *Imperial*, *Reynold's*.
Dumfries, *King's Arms*, *Commercial*.
Dunbar, *St George*, *Railway*.
Dundalk, *Arthur's*.
Dundee, *QUEEN'S, best.
Dunkeld, *Athol*, *Birnam*.
Dunoon, *Argyll*, *Crown*, *Royal*.
Durham, *County Hotel*.
Dusseldorf, *Breidenbacher Hof*, †*de l'Europe*.

Eastbourne, *Grand*, *Cavendish*.
Edinburgh, ** *BALMORAL*, an excellent hotel in a delightful position in Princes Street, noted for its comfort. ***THE ROYAL*, the largest of the Edinburgh hotels, on Princes Street opposite the Scott Monument, well managed. ***THE PALACE HOTEL*, on Princes Street, most comfortable and reasonable. **THE WATERLOO, close to Calton Hill, with great comfort and reasonable rates. *ROYAL BRITISH, on Princes Street, good. *Windsor*, *Clarendon*.
Einsiedeln, *Sonne*, *Adler*.
Eisenach, *Grossherzog von Sachsen*.
Elsinore, *d'Oresund*.
Ely, *Bell*, the best.
Emmerich, *Royal*.
Ems, *Quatre Saisons*, *d'Angleterre*, *de Russie*.
Engelberg, *Sonnenberg*, *Titlis*.
Epernay, *de l'Europe*.
Erfurt, *Silber's*.
Esslingen, *Krone*.
Estampes, *du Bois de Vincennes*.
Este, *la Speranza*.
Exeter, *Clarence*, *New London*.

Faido, *The Prince of Wales*.
Falmouth, *Royal*, *Green Bank*.
Ferrara, *La Stella d'Oro*, *dell' Europa*.
Florence, ***GRAND HOTEL ROYAL DE LA PAIX*, *GRAND HOTEL DE LA VILLE, *Grand Hotel de New York*.
Fluelen, *Urnerhof*, *Kreutz*.
Folkestone, *Pavilion*.
Fontainebleau, *de France et d'Angleterre*, *Ville de Lyon*.
Forbach, *du Chariot d'Or*.
Fort William, *Caledonian*.
Frankfort-on-the-Main, *Frankfurter Hof*, *de Russie*, *d'Angleterre*, *du Nord*, *Westendhalle*.
Frankfort - on - the-Oder, *Deutsches Haus*, *Goldener Adler*.
Frascati, *di Londra*.
Freyburg, Switzerland, *de Freyburg*. (*Zahringerhof* is closed.)
Friburg, in Bresgau, *ZAHRINGER HOF, *Victoria*.
Fulda, *Kurfurst*.
Furness Abbey, † *Abbey Hotel*. "Great lack of civility," W.S.
Furth, *Crown Prince of Prussia*, *Eisenbahnhof*.

Galway, *Railway.*
Geneva, ** *THE BEAU RIVAGE*, delightfully situated, with views of Mont Blanc, admirably managed. ***NATIONAL*, the largest and most modern, one of the best in Switzerland. **ECU, good view of the lake, *de la Paix, Russie*, the last two undesirable in warm weather, having no gardens or shade of any kind, *Metropole.*
Genoa, **GRAND HOTEL ISOTTA (new), **D'ITALIE, **GRAND HOTEL DE GENES, *DE FRANCE.
Gerona, *Casa de Posta, de la Estrella.*
Gersau, *Muller.*
Ghent, *Royal, de la Poste.*
Giant's Causeway, *Antrim Arms.*
Giessbach Falls, ***HOTEL GIESSBACH*, excellent, one of the pleasantest spots in Switzerland.
Giessen, *Rappe, Post, Einhorn.*
Glasgow, ***PHILP'S COCKBURN*, a beautiful establishment, see description in advertisement. ***THE QUEEN'S*, a favourite house in a beautiful situation, with great comfort. *MacLean's, St Enoch*, new station hotel, excellent for commercial travellers, in a disagreeable position near the river. *Royal, Macrea's.* (*The Grand Hotel* is closed.)
Glengariff, Ireland, ** *THE ECCLES HOTEL*, excellent.
Gloucester, *Bell, Albion, King's Head.*
Gmunden, Austria, **BELLEVUE.
Goar, St, *Lily, Krone.*
Godesberg, Rhine, *Hotel Blinzler.*
Gorge de Trient, *Grand Hotel du Gorge de Trient.*
Gotha, *Deutscher Hof.*
Gottenburg, *Gota Kellare, Bloms.*
Gouda, *Herthuis, Zalm.*
Grasmere, *Prince of Wales.*
Gratz, *Elephant, Erzherzog Johann..*
Greenock, *White Hart, Royal, Tontine.*
Greenwich, *Trafalgar, Ship.*
Grenada, *de Washington Irving, de los Siete Suelos.*
Grenoble, *de l'Europe, Monnet.*
Grindelwald, *L'OURS, best, and thoroughly comfortable. †*Aigle* (indifferent, and one of the dearest in Switzerland).
Guadalajara, *de la Diligencia.*
Guttanen, *Bar.*

Haarlem, *Gouden Leeuw, Crown.*
Hague, *Bellevue, de l'Europe,* †*Paulez.*
Halle, *Stadt Hamburg, Kronprinz.*
Hamburg, **DE L'EUROPE, **STREITS, both in beautiful positions on the Alster Basin.
Hammerfest, Norway, *Jansens, Schichtlekners.*
Hampton Court, *Mitre.*
Hanau, *Karlsburg.*
Hanover, *ROYAL, *British.*
Harrogate, *Granby, Dragon, Queen's.*
Harwich, *Great Eastern*, excellent.
Hastings, *Queen's, Albion.*
Havre, *de l'Europe, Frascati* (on the sea).
Heidelberg, ** *PRINCE CHARLES* (near the Castle, a well-managed house), **DE L'EUROPE (near the station), *Schreiders* (close to the station, and noisy), *de Russie, Castle, Backs.*
Helsingfors, *Society's House.*
Henley, Thames, *Royal, Red Lion, absurdly dear.*
Holyhead, *Royal, Castle.*
Homburg, *Bellevue*, best, *de Russie, de l'Europe, Victoria, Four Seasons.* Furnished rooms, *Fischer's*, 11, Kiseleff Strasse.

Hull, *Station Hotel, Royal George.*
Hyeres, *Iles d'Or, d'Orient, Hesperides.*

Ilfracombe, **ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.
Ilkley, *Ilkley Wells Hotel.*
Innsbruck, **HOTEL DU TYROL (new and first-class), *de l'Europe.*
Interlaken, *VICTORIA, *JUNGFRAU, *DES ALPES, *RUGEN-HOTEL-JUNGFRAUBLICK, *BEAU RIVAGE, *RITSCHARD.
Inverness, *Caledonian, Railway.*
Ischia, (*see* Cassamicciola).
Ischl, *Kaiserin Elizabeth, Bauer, Victoria.*

Jaffa, *Howard's Hotel, Hotel of the Twelve Tribes.*
Jonkoping, *Jonkoping Hotel.*

Keswick, *Keswick Hotel, Queen's.*
Kilkenny, *Club House, Imperial.*
Killarney, **RAILWAY* (see page 32 of this Guide Book), **VICTORIA, *Lake.*
Kinross, *Kirklands.*
Kissingen, **SANNER, *Royal Curhaus, de Russie, de Saxe.*
Kuffstein, *Post, Hirsch.*

Lancaster, *King's Arms, Royal Oak.*
Landshut, *Kronprinz.*
Lausanne, ** *GRAND HOTEL DE RICHEMONT*, an elegant hotel of the very first-class, patronized by the best classes. beautiful situation, large gardens. **GIBBON.
Lauterbrunnen, *Capricorn.*
La Rochelle, *de France, de Commerce.*
Leamington, *Regent, Clarendon.*
Leeds, *Queen's, Great Northern.*
Leghorn, *du Nord.*
Leicester, *Bell, Stag.*
Leiden, *Hotel Verhauf.*
Leipsic, *Hauffe, de Russie, de Baviere.*
Le Mans, *Boule d'Or, de France.*
Leuk (Baths), *des Alpes, Bellevue.*
Libourne, *de l'Europe.*
Lichfield, *George, Swan.*
Liege, *de Suede, d'Angleterre.*
Lille, *de l'Europe, de France.*
Limerick, *Cruise's Hotel.*
Lincoln, *Great Northern, Saracen's Head.*
Lindau, *Bayerische Hof.*
Linlithgow, *Star and Garter.*
Linz, *Nassauerhof.*
Lisbon, *Braganza, Grand Hotel Central.*
Lisburn, *Hertford Arms.*
Liverpool, ** *ADELPHI*, recently rebuilt and under its present management one of the best hotels in Europe, *North Western, Compton's, Washington* (temperance).
Llandudno, *Queen's, Adelphi.*
Locarno, *Grand Hotel Locarno, Corona.*
Lodi, Italy, *Il Sole, Europa.*

London.—From the multitude of London hotels we have selected the following, all of which deserve the title of "first class," and all of which are reputable and worthy of patronage. A large number of the large modern hotels of the first class have accommodations and a scale of prices suited to the means of nearly every class of travellers, and *it is no longer necessary to seek second-class hotels to find moderate prices.* Many of the hotels named have rooms for single travellers, upon the upper floors, accessible by the *lift*, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per day, and double rooms as low as 4*s.* to 5*s.* per day. The restaurant charges in most of the best hotels are very nearly the same, and are generally reasonable.

AT OR IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CHARING CROSS, which may be called the geographical centre of London, are the following:—The ***GRAND HOTEL*, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, opened June 1, 1880, under excellent management, and sure to become one of the most popular hotels in London; *Morley's Hotel*, opposite the last named, old, and latterly fallen off; adjoining it in the West Strand, the *Golden Cross Hotel*; at the Charing Cross Railway Station, the *Charing Cross Station Hotel*, largely patronised by commercial travellers, and not well suited for families. In Craven Street, *Craven Hotel*. In or near Covent Garden are the new *Covent Garden Hotel*, the *Bedford*, the *New Hummum's*, and *Ashley's*. At Westminster, the †*Westminster Palace Hotel*, service, food and prices much complained of. Farther on, in the same general neighbourhood, at the Victoria Station, the *Grosvenor* and the *Buckingham Palace Hotels*. Westward from Charing Cross, toward Regent Street, are the *United Hotel* in Charles Street, Piccadilly, the *Continental* in Waterloo Place, new and expensive. In Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, are the *British Hotel*, *Waterloo Hotel*, and *Brunswick Hotel*; in St James' Street, *Fenton's Hotel*; in New Bond Street, *Long's Hotel*, much frequented by sportsmen; near by, in Burlington Gardens, is the *BRISTOL HOTEL, under excellent management; and in Cork Street, the *Burlington* and the *Queen's Hotels*; in Berkeley Square is *Thomas's Hotel*. Near Hanover Square, *Edward's Royal Cambridge Hotel*, 12A George Street; in Langham Place, head of Regent Street, the **LANGHAM HOTEL, in the best position in London, the favourite hotel with ladies, on account of its position near the best shops, and of its great comfort; in Brook Street, is *Claridge's Hotel*, very expensive, chiefly patronised by crowned heads and the nobility. In the neighbourhood of Piccadilly, *Hatchett's Hotel*, corner of Dover Street, *St James's Hotel*, *Bath Hotel*. In Dover Street, are *Brown's*, *Cowan's*, and *Batt's Hotels*. In Kensington, close to the Gloucester Road Station of the underground railway, is *Bailey's Hotel*, large, well conducted, excellent for families. Near Hyde Park corner, the *Alexandra Hotel*, dear. Large hotels at railway stations, not before mentioned, are the **MIDLAND GRAND HOTEL at St Pancras Station, a palatial establishment, one of the sights of London, well kept, and a most attractive stopping-place. The *Euston* and *Victoria Hotel*,

are at Euston Station; the *Great Northern Railway Hotel* at King's Cross Station; the *Great Western Hotel* at the Paddington Station; *Spier's and Pond's Viaduct Hotel*, Holborn Viaduct Station. Eastward from Charing Cross are the *Exeter Hall Hotel* in the Strand; on the Thames Embankment, near Blackfriar's Bridge, *Bekeyser's Hotel*, well spoken of; in High Holborn, the *Inns of Court Hotel*. In the City are the *Queen's Hotel* and the *Castle and Falcon Hotel*, in St Martin's-le-Grand, near the General Post Office, and the new *Manchester Hotel*.

Londonderry, *Jury's Imperial*.

Louvain, *Hotel de Suede*.

Louviers, *Hotel du Mouton*.

Lubeck, *Stadt Hamburg, du Nord*.

Lucca, Baths, *de l'Europe et d'Amerique, New York*.

Lucerne, ***SCHWEIZERHOF* and *LUCERNERHOF* (under the same management). (The Schweizerhof is the largest hotel in Switzerland, and one of the best in Europe. It has been long esteemed for its elegance and unexampled comfort. The ***LUCERNERHOF* adjoins the other, and is managed in the same manner.) *National, Beau Rivage, Swan, St Gothard*. The hotels at Lucerne, as well as at other places in Switzerland, make very advantageous arrangements with guests making a lengthy visit before July 15, or after August.

Lugano, *du Parc, Washington*.

Luino, *Simplon, Victoria*.

Luneburg, *Wellenkamps*.

Lungern, *Brunig, Loewe*.

Luxemburg, *de Cologne, de l'Europe*.

Lyons, **GRAND HOTEL COLLET, †*Grand Hotel de Lyon*, **GRAND HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

Mâcon, **DE L'EUROPE (in the town), *des Champs Elysees*.

Madrid, *Hotel de Paris, Peninsulares, des Princes, Ingleterra*.

Magadino, *Bellevue*.

Malaga, *L'Alameda, Victoria, del Oriente*.

Malahide, *Royal*.

Malines, *de Brabant*.

Malmoe, *Kramers*.

Malta (Valetta), *Imperial, d'Angleterre, Dunford's*.

Manchester, *Queen's, Empire, Palatine, Albion*.

Mannheim, *de l'Europe, Pfalzerhof*.

Marburg, *Pfeiffer, Ritter*.

Margate, *Cliftonville* (near Margate), *Royal*.

Marienbad, **KLINGERS, *d'Angleterre, Bellevue*.

Marseilles, *Hotel du Louvre et de la Paix, Grand Hotel Noailles, Hotel de Marseille*.

Martigny, *Hotel Clerc, de la Tour, Mont Blanc*.

Matlock, *Ivatt and Jordan's New Bath Hotel*.

Mayence, *d'Angleterre, du Rhin, †de Hollande*, these hotels are extensively advertised as being "near the railway station, and with fine views of the Rhine." In fact, they are half a mile from the station, are shut in by the unsightly wall of the railway, and, except from their uppermost floors, have no views.

Meaux, *Grignan, Trois Rois*.

Melrose, *ABBEY (close to the Abbey), excellent.

Menaggio, *Victoria*.

Mentone, ***HOTEL NATIONAL*, new and by far the best. It is on the hill-side, with

superb views. *WESTMINSTER, the best of the hotels in the centre of the town. *Iles Britanniques, Louvre, Orient.* All the above are at the West End. On the East Bay, but at an inconvenient distance from the town, are the *Grand, Anglais, Bellevue, de la Paix.*

Meran, Tyrol, *Erzherzog Johann* (post).

Messina, *Victoria, Banco Nazionale.*

Metz, *Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Hotel de Metz.*

Meyringen, ** *SAUVAGE,* a large new house, one of the best in Switzerland. **REICHENBACH, a good house, in a pleasant position near the Reichenbach cascade.

Milan, ***GRAND HOTEL DE LA VILLE* (in the Corso, near the Cathedral, excellent, and one of the best managed hotels in Italy). ** GRAND HOTEL DE MILAN, **CAVOUR.

Modane, *Internationale* (opposite the station).

Modena, *Albergo Reale, San Marco.*

Molk, *Lamm, Ochs.*

Monaco, *des Bains, de Paris, Beau Rivage, Londres.*

Montauban, *du Midi, de l'Europe.*

Montpellier, *Nevet, du Midi, de Londres.*

Montreux, **BEAU RIVAGE, very fine situation, moderate in price, popular with Americans, *des Alpes.*

Monza, *Il Falcone, l'Angelo.*

Morges, *des Alpes.*

Moscow, ***DUSAUX, Cherrier, d'Angleterre.*

Mulhouse, *Romaine, Wagner.*

Munich, **FOUR SEASONS, **HOTEL DE BAVIERE, *Grand Hotel, National, Bellevue, Englischerhof.*

Murren, *GRAND HOTEL DES ALPES.

Namur, *Bellevue.*

Nancy, *de France, d'Angleterre.*

Naples, ***HOTEL ROYAL DES ETRANGERS,* new, and as to position, comfort, and desirability, whether for a long or brief stay, it leaves little to be desired. ** GRAND HOTEL NOBILE, in a high position, with fine views; **HOTEL DE ROME, on the Sta. Lucia, with fine views, recently rebuilt and refurnished; **LOUVRE, excellent; *Bristol,* new and good, but at an inconvenient distance from the town; *Tramontano, Grande Bretagne,* † *Washington.* At *Posilipo,* close by the city, *PENSION POSTIGLIONI.

Nauheim, *de l'Europe, Bellevue.*

Neuchâtel, *Hotel Mont Blanc, Hotel Bellevue, du Lac.*

Neuhausen, ***SCHWEIZERHOF* (one of the best hotels in Switzerland; fine views of Falls of the Rhine and the Alps).

Newark, *Saracen's Head.*

Newcastle-on-Tyne, *County Hotel, Turk's Head.*

Newhaven, *Station.*

Newmarket, England, *Rutland Arms.*

Nice, ***GRANDE BRETAGNE,* ***GRAND HOTEL CHAUVIN,* ***HOTEL DES ANGLAIS,* ***GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX, d'Angleterre, de France, de Rome, Mediterranee, Luxembourg, Grand Hotel, du Parc, Iles Britanniques.* At Carabacel are *Kraft's Hotel de Nice, Windsor, Jullien's, de Paris,* and others.

Nimes, *du Luxemburg.*

Norwich, *Royal, Norfolk.*

Nuremburg, **HOTEL DE BAVIERE, *Red Horse.*

Nyon, *Couronne, Ange.*

Oban **GREAT WESTERN (largest and best), *Craig-Ard, Caledonian.*
Offenburg, *Fortuna.*
Olten, *Schweizerhof.*
Oporto, *Lisbonense, Mary Castro.*
Orleans, *Hotel d'Orleans, du Loiret.*
Orvieto, *Belle Arti, Aquila Bianca.*
Ostend, **FONTAINE, *des Bains, de France, de Russie.*
Ouchy, *Beau Rivage.*
Oxford, *Randolph, Clarendon,* both dear.

Padua, *Stella d'Oro* (*Fanti*).
Paisley, *Saracen's Head, George.*
Palermo, *Trinacria, de France.*
Pallanza, *Grand Hotel Pallanza.*
Paris, ***CONTINENTAL*, now the best hotel in Paris, **BELLEVUE; *The Grand Hotel, Splendide Hotel.* Among the smaller hotels are the *Westminster, Mirabeau, Hollande* (all on the Rue de la Paix), *Chatham, l'Empire, d'Orient, l'Amirauté* (all in the Rue Neuve St Augustin, near the Boulevards), *Athenee* (in the Rue Scribe, near the Opera), *Meurice, du Jardin, Wagram, de la Place du Palais Royal, Hotel du Louvre* (in the Rue Rivoli), *The Bristol* (in the Place Vendome). The *Hotel de Lille et d'Albion, de France et de Bath, St James, de Normandie,* all in the Rue St Honore. The *Liverpool, Hotel Vendome,* in the Rue Castiglioni, *Binda,* Rue de l'Echelle. The *Athenee* and *Binda* are almost exclusively American.
Pau, *Grand Hotel Gassion, Beau Sejour, de France, de la Paix, de l'Europe.*
Pavia, *Croce Bianca.*
Penzance, *Queen's, Western.*
Perpignan, *Grand, de l'Europe.*
Perth, *Royal George, Salutation.*
Perugia, *Grand Hotel Perugia, de la Grande Bretagne.*
Pesth, *Grand Hotel Hungaria, Queen of England, de l'Europe.*
Peterborough, *Great Northern, Crown.*
Pforzheim, *Becker, Black Eagle.*
Piacenza, *Europa, Italia.*
Pillnitz, *Goldener Loewe.*
Pilsen, *Goldener Adler, Kaiser von Oestereich.*
Pisa, **ROYAL VICTORIA, **GRAND HOTEL DE L'ARNO.
Pistoja, *de Londres.*
Pitlochry, *ATHOL HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.
Plombieres *des Bains, de l'Ours.*
Plymouth, *Royal, Duke of Cornwall.*
Poitiers, *de France, de l'Europe.*
Pontarlier, *National.*
Pontresina, *Roseg, Couronne, Croix Blanche, Saratz.*
Port Rush, *Antrim Arms.*
Port Said, *Hotel Nederlanden du Louvre.*
Portsmouth, *George, Fountain.*
Prague, ** HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, best.
Presburg, *Gruner Baum, Ochs.*
Preston, *Bull, Victoria.*

Queenstown, *Queen's* (close to the landing).

Rovigo, *Corona Ferrea.*
Rudesheim, *Darmstadter Hof, Rheinstein.*
Rugby, *Royal.*
Ryde, *Pier, Eagle.*

Ragatz, *Quellenhof, Hof Ragatz, Tamina, Schweizerhof.*
Ramsgate, *The Granville, Royal, Albion.*
Ratisbon, *Goldenez Kreuz, Gruner Kranz.*
Remagen, *Furstenberg.*
Rennes, *de France, Julien.*
Rheims, *Lion d'Or.*
Richmond, *Star and Garter, Castle.*
Rigi Kulm, *Kulm Hotel, Schreibers.* These hotels have fallen off much in public favour since the assaults committed by the proprietor in 1879 on several English guests. Many tourists now visit the Kulm during the day, and spend the night at the spacious and comfortable Rigi Scheideck, where the views are quite as fine.
Rigi Scheideck, ** HOTEL RIGI SCHEIDECK, excellent. See page 442 of this Guide Book.
Riva, *Sole.*
Rochester, *Bull.*
Rome, ***COSTANZI'S* one of the best in Italy; it is in a high and healthy position, and is one of the best places in Europe for either a brief or lengthy sojourn. The ***QUIRINAL* is a large and well conducted hotel in the modern city, admirably managed and most reasonable; its situation is high and healthy. **De Russie, in a beautiful position close by the Pincio, the fashionable promenade; *de Londres, de Rome, Bristol, Europa.*
Rotterdam, **New Bath Hotel (clean and comfortable).
Rouen, *Albion, d'Angleterre.*

Salerno, *Vittoria, d'Angleterre.*
Salisbury, *White Hart, Three Swans.*
Salzburg, **de l'Europe, excellent.
Samaden, *Bernina, des Alpes, Engadiner Hof.*
Saragossa, *Europa, Cuatro Naciones.*
Sarnen, *Sarner hof, Aigle d'Or.*
Savona, *Hotel Suisse.*
Scarborough, *Crown, Royal.*
Schaffhausen, at the Falls of the Rhine, near the town, is the beautiful ***SCHWEIZERHOF*, opposite to and with fine views of the cascade and mountains. In the town are the *Crown, Post.*
Schlangenbad, *Nassauerhof, Victoria.*
Schwalbach, **Duc de Nassau, best.
Sedan, *de l'Europe, Croix d'Or.*
Sesto Calende, *Posta.*
Seville, *de Paris, de Madrid, Europa.*
Shanklin, *Daish's, Holliers.*
Sheffield, *Victoria, Royal, Imperial.*
Siena, *Grand Hotel Siena Aquila Nera, Angleterre.*
Sils-Maria, *Edelweiz.*
Silvaplana, *Kreuz, Wilder Mann.*
Simplon, *Fletschorn.*
Sion, *Post, Lion d'Or.*
Smyrna, *Hotel d'Egypt, best.
Soleure, *Couronne, Cerf.*
Sorrento, *La Sirena, Tramontano, Vittoria*

Southampton, *South Western, Radley's.*
Spa, **DE FLANDRE, **DU MIDI, ** DE L'EUROPE, *d'Orange, de l'Europe, Bellevue.*
Spezia, Italy, *Croce di Malta, Italia.*
Spiez, *Spiezerhof.*
Spires, *Wittelsbacher Hof.*
St Beatenberg, *Kurhaus, Hotel des Alpes.*
St Germain, France, *Pavilion Henri Quatre.*
St Goar, *Lily, Krone.*
St Goarhausen, *Adler.*
St Moritz, Engadine, *Grand Hotel du Lac, Victoria, Culm, Post.*
St Petersburg, ** *HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE* (opposite the Cathedral of St Isaac, in the best position in the city) *de Russie, Demouths. de France, Bellevue.*
St Remo, ***GRAND HOTEL ROYAL*, also beautifully situated and well conducted; ***WEST END, Bellevue, Londres* (the oldest), *du Paradis.* At the East End are the *VICTORIA. *Mediterranée, d'Angleterre, de Nice.*
Stafford, *North Western.*
Stettin, *de Prusse, drei Kronen, du Nord.*
Stirling, *Golden Lion*, best.
Stockholm, ***THE GRAND HOTEL*, *HOTEL RYDBERG.
Stolzenfels, *Hotel Stolzenfels.*
Strasburg, *Hotel de Paris, Maison Rouge.*
Stratford-on-Avon, ** *SHAKSPEARE*, old-fashioned, with great comfort and civility. *Red Horse*, higher charges without more comfort. The claim to American patronage, based upon the reputed possession of Washington Irving's fire poker set up by the Red Horse, is met by the exhibition at the Shakespeare of Irving's cane, presented by him to the proprietor's father.
Stresa, **HOTEL DES ILES BOROMEES, excellent, with the best views.
Stuttgart, *Marquardts, Royal.*
Syracuse, *Vittoria, del Sole* (both bad).

Tamworth, *King's Arms.*
Tarragona, *Europa.*
Tarbet, *Tarbet Hotel.*
Terni, *Europa, Angleterre.*
Thun, ***GRAND HOTEL DE THUN*, in a beautiful position on the lake, a most agreeable stopping-place. *Bellevue.*
Thusis, *Hotel via Mala.*
Tintern Abbey, *Beaufort Arms.*
Tivoli, *Regina, Sibylla.*
Toledo, *de Lino, Henspedes.*
Torquay, *Imperial, Torbay Hotel, Royal, Victoria and Albert.*
Toulon, *Croix de Malte, Croix d'Or.*
Toulouse, *Soucille, de l'Europa.*
Tours, *de l'Univers, de Bordeaux.*
Trent, *GRAND HOTEL TRENTO, *Europa.*
Trèves, *Hotel de Treves, Rothes Haus.*
Triberg, **BEIRINGER'S BLACK FOREST HOTEL, close to the Cascade.
Trieste, **HOTEL DE LA VILLE, new management, now an excellent hotel; *Delorme, Europa.*
Trondjhem, *d'Angleterre, Bellevue.*
Trossachs, *Trossachs Hotel.*
Trouville, *des Roches Noires, de Paris, de la Plage, Bellevue.*
Troyes, *de France, de Paris.*
Tunbridge Wells, *Royal Sussex, Calverley.*

Turin, ***GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN* (opposite the station), *Liguria, Trombetta. d'Angleterre.*

Udine, *Europa.*
Ulm, *Kronprinz, de Russie.*
Ulverston, *County Hotel.*
Upsala, *Stads Hotel.*
Utrecht, *Pays Bas, T'Kasteel an Antwerpen.*

Valencia *de Paris, del Cid. Madrid.*
Valetta, *Imperial, Dunfords.*
Varese, ***GRAND HOTEL VARESE*, excellent, a most agreeable stopping place.
Venice, ***HOTEL ROYAL DANIELI*, ** Britannia, **Victoria, *Grand, Europa*, the latter much fallen off of late.
Ventnor, *Royal, Marine, Esplanade.*
Verona, *Grand Hotel de Londres, excellent, the only first-class hotel at Verona.
Vevay, **Grand Hotel de Vevay, *Grand Hotel du Lac. Monnet.*
Vichy, *de la Paix, des Ambassadeurs, des Princes, du Parc. des Bains.*
Vienna, ***METROPOLE. Imperial, Grand Hotel, Goldenes Lamm, Archduke Charles.*
Vienne, *Ombry, du Louvre.*
Visp, *du Soleil.*
Vittoria, *de Pallares, Lava.*

Waldshut, *Rebstock.*
Warrington, *Lion, Patten Arms.*
Warsaw, *de l'Europe, d'Angleterre, de Paris.*
Warwick, *Warwick Arms.*
Weimar, *de Russie, Erbprinz.*
Weissenfels, *Three Swans.*
Wells, England, *Swan* (dear), *Star*, more reasonable, and quite as good.
Wenersborg, *Stads Huis.*
Wengern Alp, *Hotel de Jungfrau* (excellent dining place).
Wiesbaden, ***VICTORIA*, ***FOURSEASONS*, ***ROSE, Nassau, du Rhin, du Nord.*
Wildbad, ***HOTEL KLUMPP.*
Wilna, *de l'Europe.*
Winchester, *George, Royal.*
Windermere, *Windermere Hotel* (some distance from the lake).
Windsor, *Castle, White Hart.*
Wittemburg, *Adler.*
Worms, *Alter Kaiser, Rheinischer Hof.*
Wurzburg, ***KRONPRINZ VON BAYERN, Russie.*

Yarmouth, *Royal, Victoria.*
York, *New Station Hotel.*
Yverdun, *de Londres, Croix Federale*

Zermatt, *Mont Cervin, du Monte Rosa.*
Zug, *Hirsch, Lowe.*
Zurich, *Baur au Lac*, ***BELLEVUE AU LAC*, excellent with the best view.

SWITZERLAND.

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SWITZERLAND is bounded on the north and east by Germany, on the south by Italy, and on the west by France. Its greatest length from east to west is a little over 200 miles, and its breadth, north and south, is 156 miles. Its entire area is 15,233 square miles. Two-thirds of its surface consists of

lofty mountain chains and valleys, and the remainder is a plain 1300 feet above the level of the sea. This plain extends across the country in the direction of north-east and south-west between the Lakes of Constance and Geneva, and separates the chains of the Jura mountains from the main ranges of the Alps. In the south-western portion of Switzerland the mountains consist of two principal chains, between which is the valley of the Rhône. The more southern of these chains is called the Pennine; that on the north side of the Rhône the Bernese Alps. Near the point where these two chains diverge is Mount St Gothard, which forms the nucleus of ranges which extend over eastern, south-eastern, and central Switzerland. All the higher parts of the Alps rise above the line of congelation, and the immense quantities of snow accumulated on their summits are continually falling into the valleys below, where they often occasion serious devastation. The mountain chains of the Jura present a very different appearance to the Alps, and are sometimes clothed with pine forests. No part of them reaches the elevation of perpetual snow. They are generally more precipitous and abrupt on the Swiss side, and descend with a gradual slope towards France.

The two most considerable rivers of Switzerland are the Rhine and the Rhône, both originating in the high mountain region which lies around Mount St Gothard. The river Aar joins the Rhine about 50 miles below Lake Constance, and brings with it the waters of an extensive system of lakes and rivers, which includes the Lake of Zürich, the Lake of Lucerne (out of which flows the river Reuss), the Lakes of Thun and Brienz, and the Lakes of Neuchatel and Bienne, connected with the Aar by the river Theil.

The river Tessin or Ticino, which belongs to the basin of the Po, has its source near the group of Mount St Gothard, and flows through the Lake of Maggiore, a portion of which is within the Swiss frontier. The Lake of Lugano, to the eastward of Maggiore, is almost wholly in Switzerland.

The numerous mountain torrents frequently form cataracts in their descent, and some of these are distinguished by great beauty, as the Falls of the Aar at Handek, the Staubbach, the Giesbach, Reichenbach, &c. "In its towering mountains and vast glaciers, its beautiful lakes and smiling valleys, its numberless Alpine streams and glittering cascades, Switzerland combines in an eminent degree all the various features of grand and striking scenery, and possesses in this respect attractions superior to those of any other country in Europe."

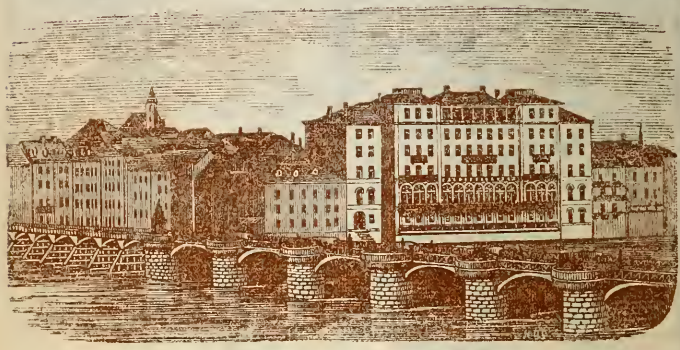
Owing to the elevation of a great part of the country, the climate is cold; frosts prevail long in spring, and storms of hail and snow are frequent and often violent. In some of the valleys, however, considerable heat is experienced, owing to the excessive radiation from the sides of the mountains, and to the confined air.

The population of Switzerland, according to the last census taken in December 1870, was 2,669,147, distributed as follows:—Grisons, 90,713; Berne, 467,141; Valais, 90,792; Vaud, 213,157; Tessin, 116,343; St Gall, 180,411; Zurich, 266,265; Lucerne, 130,504; Freyburg, 105,523; Aargau, 194,208; Uri, 14,741; Schwyz, 45,039; Neuchatel, 44,149; Glarus, 33,363; Thurgau, 90,080; Unterwald, 24,902; Solothurn, 69,263; Basel, 92,265; Appen-

BALE.

THREE KINGS HOTEL.

PROPRIETOR—C. FLUCK.



HOTEL OF THE FIRST CLASS. 150 CHAMBERS.

READING ROOM—SMOKING ROOM—BATHS.

Equipages and every desirable comfort.

MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THE RHINE, THE CITY, AND SURROUNDING SCENERY.

zell, 60,431; Schaffhausen, 35,500; Geneva, 82,876; Zug, 19,608. The population of the republic is formed by three nationalities distinct by their language, German, French, and Italian; the first constituting the great majority. The German language is spoken by the inhabitants in sixteen cantons, the French in four, and the Italian in two.

The productions of the vegetable kingdom resemble those of central Europe, and vary with the increasing elevation of the ground. The vine grows in the valleys, on the banks of the lakes and rivers, and flourishes at an altitude of 1700 feet above the sea.

The mineral productions are various but are little developed. There are mines of iron, copper, and argentiferous ores, in the canton of Grisons, and other minerals have been found in different parts of the country.

Mineral springs are numerous, particularly in the canton of Berne. The most celebrated are greatly resorted to by invalids.

MONEY.—The coinage of Switzerland is similar to that of France. French money is everywhere current; English sovereigns and bank notes are taken at hotels at their full value.

ROUTE 97.

BALE TO SCHAFFHAUSEN AND CONSTANCE.

90 *miles*; *first class*, 14.50 *francs*; *second*, 9.65 *francs*; *third*, 6.20 *francs*.

BALE (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). The greater part of the town is on the left bank of the Rhine, and is connected with the other portion by a wooden bridge 680 feet long. Owing to its situation at the junction of the frontiers of France, Germany, and Switzerland, it maintains its position as a place of great commercial activity. The Cathedral, or *Munster*, is the chief attraction of the place for tourists. It is built of red sandstone. The older portion dates from 1010, and is of the Byzantine order, but in 1356 a considerable part was destroyed by an earthquake, and it was rebuilt in the Gothic style. Amongst the relics of the original structure are the northern portal, ornamented with statues of Christ and St Peter, and the Wise and Foolish Virgins; the crypt, nave, and the grotesque carvings on the frieze capitals. The choir and side gables are of mixed Byzantine and Gothic. The west front is of the thirteenth century. It has two towers, and the portal is adorned with mounted statues of St George and St Martin, and other figures. The interior suffered greatly from the outrages of bigots in the sixteenth century. It contains some curious wood carvings. The monument of Erasmus stands on the left of the communion-table, and that of the Empress Anna, wife of Rudolph

of Hapsburg, and her son, in the choir. A Gothic screen, of the fourteenth century, separates the nave from the choir, from which latter there is a staircase leading to the council chamber, in which one of the committees of the great Council of Bale met in 1459. The sacristan, who lives opposite the main entrance, expects a small fee for showing it.

The *Rathhaus*, in the market-place, was erected in 1508. On the frieze are the arms of the three original Swiss cantons—Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden; beneath them are the arms of Bale, and below these, a procession of children. The interior is adorned with frescoes by Hans Bach and his son (1609). Holbein's frescoes are obliterated, but the hall is still ornamented with quaint wood carvings.

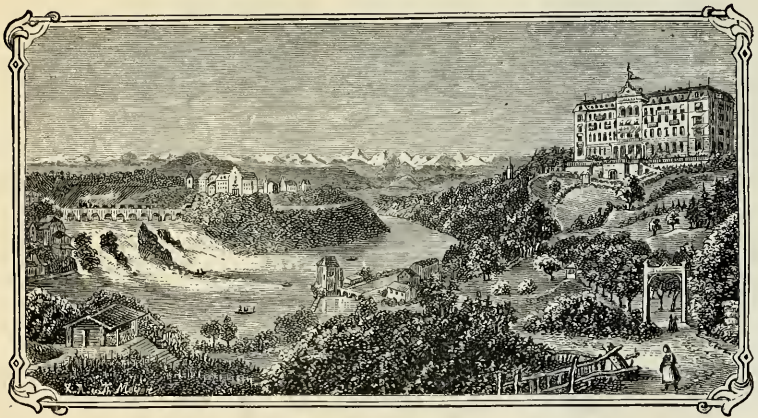
The *Museum* contains some good paintings by the younger Holbein, Cranach, Teniers, and others; also a collection of antiquities, many of them brought from *Augst*, a few miles distant. Here is also a Public Library of 90,000 volumes, containing some curious MSS.

The *University* of Bale, founded in 1460, was once famous, chiefly from its connection with the great name of Erasmus. Euler and Bernouilli, the mathematicians, were professors here, and natives of Bale.

About 6 miles distant, on the left bank of the Rhine, near its confluence with the Ergolz, is *Augst*, occupying the site of the great Roman city of *Augusta Rauracorum*, founded in the reign of Augustus. Great quantities of Roman remains have been found here, most of which have been removed to the Museums of Bale and Schaffhausen.

Proceeding along the right bank of the river, we reach RHEINFELDEN (10 miles) (*Hotel*: *Krone*), a walled town, opposite the station, on the left bank. The Rhine is here crossed by a wooden bridge. Part of the town is built of materials brought from Augst. In the neighbourhood are extensive salt-works. At SACHINGEN (20 miles) we see an old Abbey Church, with two towers. At LAUFFENBURG Station (26 miles) there is a wooden bridge across the Rhine, connecting the small with the great town (*Hotel*: *Adler*). It derives its name from the rapids (*Lauffen*), into which the river is here broken. WALDSHUT (35 miles) (*Hotel*: *Rebstock*) is situated on the border of the Black Forest. The Swiss Junction Railway to Turgi here crosses the Rhine. The town consists of one principal street, lined with quaint, old-fashioned houses. Near this place, the Aar falls into the Rhine. Some distance beyond Waldshut, is NEUHAUSEN (57½ miles) (*Hotel*: SCHWEIZER HOF*). This hotel, one of the largest and best in Switzerland, is situated on a beautiful hill exactly opposite to, and commanding the best view of, the Falls of the Rhine. The view of the distant mountains from the hotel and its grounds is one of the most beautiful in Switzerland. There are several hundreds of acres of wooded grounds belonging to the hotel, in which are well-kept paths leading in every direction. The establishment is in every respect one of the most agreeable sojourning places in Europe.

On the opposite side of the river, and close to the Falls, is the picturesque *Castle of Laufen*. From the castle and the grounds belonging to it the best views of the cataract are to be had. The visitor should not fail to descend from the castle to the gallery built close to and almost over the foaming waters.



FALLS OF THE RHINE.

SCHAFFHAUSEN (Falls of the Rhine).

SCHWEIZERHOF HOTEL.

The Schweizerhof (1871 greatly enlarged) is known to American travellers as one of the best Hotels in Switzerand. Its position, opposite the celebrated "Falls of the Rhine," is magnificent. Fine Park and Garden. Unrivalled panoramic view of the Alps. Healthy climate Church Service. Trout Fishing. Prices moderate. Arrangements for families. Hotel omnibus at Schaffhausen and Neuhausen.

The castle contains a collection of oil paintings by celebrated artists, wood carvings, engravings, Swiss embroideries and laces, and other articles, which are offered for sale. The castle is now the property of Mr Wegenstein, the owner and proprietor of the Schweizerhof.

In falling from the rock, the Rhine forms three cascades: that on the south side, rushing over two pillar-shaped rocks, is the finest. The river is about 300 ft. wide above the falls, and the latter are 80 ft. in height. A fine view may be had from the railway bridge above the falls. At night, when all is still, and the wind in the proper quarter, the noise of the waters may be heard for 7 or 8 miles.

SCHAFFHAUSEN (64 miles) (*Hotels*: *Couronne*, *Post*). (An omnibus from the *Schweizer Hof*, at the Falls of the Rhine, awaits the arrival of *all* trains.) This town, the capital of the canton of its name, is situated on the slope of the northern bank of the Rhine, and is a place of considerable industry. The projecting three-sided windows, and the curious roofs of the houses, the walls and old-fashioned gates, give a remarkably picturesque appearance to the place. Above it rises the fortress called *Munnoth Castle*; its walls are of great thickness, and it is undermined with subterranean passages. The *Munster*, commenced in 1104, and finished in 1453, was once the Abbey of All Saints. It is massive in its construction, and some parts of it are well preserved. The *St Johanneskirche* is said to be the largest church in Switzerland. The *Town Library* contains the books and manuscripts of the celebrated historian Muller, together with a collection of antiquities of various kinds. Leaving Schaffhausen, we presently pass SINGEN (82 miles), about 2 miles to the north-west of which is the ruined *Castle of Hohentwiel*, on the summit of a high rock. RADOLFSZELL (83½ miles) (*Hotel*: *Poste*) has a handsome church. The scenery in this neighbourhood is very beautiful. We next reach CONSTANCE (93½ miles) (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). This town, once numbering 40,000 inhabitants, is situated at the north-west extremity of the lake. Its streets and buildings have a venerable appearance. The *Cathedral*, or *Dom*, was commenced in 1052. It is of pointed architecture, with two handsome turrets at the west end, and two curiously carved oaken doors. The Council of Constance, which assembled in 1414, sat in the hall of the *Kaufhaus* This quaint old building, on the shore of the lake, near the railway station, was built in 1388. It is well worth a visit as a specimen of the architecture and decoration of those days. In the interior are some modern frescoes illustrative of the history of the town. The building contains also a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities. Admission to the hall, 20 pf., to the curiosities, 40 pf. The *Rosengarten Museum* contains some antiquities of Constance, fee 40 pf. The alleged heresies of Wickliffe and John Huss were here condemned; and the latter, notwithstanding the pledge of safety given him by the Emperor, was seized and burnt in a field in the suburb of Bruhl. The spot is indicated by a *mass of rock* with inscriptions. The Dominican Convent in which Huss was confined, is now used as a hotel.

Fine views of the town, the lake, and the mountains may be had from the *new promenade*, which extends for a considerable distance along the bank of the

lake in front of the *Constanzerhof*.

Travellers who wish to see the Lake of Constance may take one of the steamers which leave Constance three times a day in summer, and touch at the various places upon both shores. From *Romanshorn*, Zurich may be reached by railway in 2½ hours. From *Friedrichshafen*, Ulm may be reached in 4 hours, and from *Lindau*, Augsburg may be reached in 5 hours.

THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE, or the *Bodensee*, is, with the exception of Lake Leman, the only frontier lake of Switzerland. It is smaller in superficial extent than that of Geneva, but exceeds it in its depth and volume of water, being 44 miles from Bregenz to its extreme north-western prolongation at Ueberlingen, and 30 from Bregenz to Constance. Its width, between the embouchure of the Aach on the north, and Wiedehorn on the southern shore, is about nine miles. Its coasts border five sovereign states—viz., Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden, and Switzerland, which possesses the whole southern coast. Numerous streams augment the body of water poured in at the Rhine, and contribute in their measure to fill up the basin of the lake.

In beauty of scenery it is excelled by Lucerne and Geneva. Although its shores have acquired no peculiar associations from having been the chosen residence of poets and philosophers —nevertheless the scenes in which its Swiss and Swabian confines abound are full of mingled beauty and sublimity, and are such as, even after a survey of the inland cantons, cannot fail to secure admirers. At sunset, the evening illumination is splendid—equal on many occasions to that witnessed from Geneva, Lausanne, and the Jura mountains.

To the traveller who approaches Constance from the east, the view is strikingly beautiful; with the Alps on his left, and the vine-clad shores of Swabia on the right.

Steamers leave *Constance* several times a day for *Schaffhausen*. Time, 2 hours 50 min. Fares, 3 *marks* 20 *pf.* Returning up the Rhine from Schaffhausen the time is about 4 hours to Constance.

ROUTE 98.

SCHAFFHAUSEN TO ZURICH.

36 *miles.* 1*st class*, 6·00 *francs*; 2*d*, 4·15 *francs*; 3*d*, 2·95 *francs*.

LEAVING Schaffhausen, we proceed along the right bank of the Rhine to a point above the falls, where we cross the river by a fine stone bridge. Passing beneath the *Castle of Laufen*, through a tunnel, we obtain a hasty view of the falls on the right, before reaching DACHSEN (three miles). The railway presently turns away from the Rhine and traverses a rich extent of country to ADELFINGEN (seven miles), where it crosses the Rhine, and passes into the valley of the Töss. WINTERTHUR (18 miles), (*Hotel*: *Krone*). This is a manufacturing town, principally engaged in cotton-printing and the weaving of muslins. Here is the junction of the Rorschach and St Gall line with that of Romanshorn and



LAKE OF CONSTANCE, NEAR THE NEW HOTEL, CONSTANZERHOF.

HOTEL AND PENSION CONSTANZERHOF.

Formerly BATH HOTEL.

Situated on the Lake of Constance, and surrounded by pretty Parks, with a view towards the Alps. Boarding Prices: from 6 Marks upwards, including Room, Service, and Light. Opened 1st May 1878. Emil Kupper, Manager. Bathing Establishment. Warm Baths of every sort.

Zurich. Leaving Winterthur we continue along the valley of the Töss, passing, on the left, the *Castle of Kyburg*, formerly in the possession of the Imperial House of Austria. It became the property of Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1264. He and his two successors kept the regalia of the German Empire in the chapel of the castle. It is open to the public —admission 50 centimes. Crossing the river Töss, we proceed along the valley of the Glatt, and reach WALLISELLEN (30 miles); we next pass through a long tunnel under the hill of Weid and reach

ZURICH (35 miles), (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST."

ARRIVAL—All the hotels send omnibuses and porters to meet the trains.

Cab hire—For ¼ hour, 1 or 2 persons, 80 centimes; 3 or 4 persons, 1 franc 50 centimes; each trunk, 20*c*.

ENGLISH CHURCH service in the Chapel of St Anna.

It is at the north end of the lake that bears its name. It has been called the intellectual capital of Switzerland, and is undoubtedly the first in manufacturing importance. The busy part of the town abounds in mills and factories, while the other part contains many fine houses. The shores of the lake are covered with vineyards, corn-fields, and pleasant gardens, interspersed with country houses and cottages. There are few important buildings to attract the attention of the tourist. The *new Bourse* is a handsome structure. The *Arsenal* contains a large collection of armour and weapons, ancient and modern. Here is a standard, taken from Charles the Bold, and a cross-bow, said to have belonged to William Tell. The large building on the height above the town is the *Polytechnic School*. The *City Library* contains portraits of all the burgomasters of Zurich, three letters of Lady Jane Grey, the Greek Bible of Zwingli, his portrait, and a bust of Lavater. Zwingli ministered in the church called the *Gross Munster*. His residence was No. 185 in the Grosse Stadt. Lavater was minister of the *Church of St Peter*. He was shot by a French soldier, September 26, 1799, when the town was taken by the French under Masséna. The UETLIBERG, the northernmost point of the Albis range, 5 miles south-west of Zurich, affords a fine point of view. It may be reached by railway to the top in half an hour. *Fare*: *return ticket*, 3 *francs*. The view embraces the Lake of Zurich, the Valley of the Limmat, the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau, the Stockhorn, Rigi, and Pilatus. There is a large *hotel* near the top, and farther up at the top, an extensive restaurant (rebuilt after a fire in Nov. 1878).

Besides Lavater, Gesner and Pestalozzi were natives of Zurich.

Route 99.

ZURICH TO COIRE, AND THE SPLUGEN PASS TO COMO.

To Coire, 80 *miles*. 1*st class*, 14·70 *francs*; 2*d*, 8·60 *francs*; 3*d*, 6·15 *francs*.

(Travellers who desire to see the fine scenery of the Lake of Zurich may *go by boat to Rapperschwyl*, at the upper end, and join the railway there. The railway does not approach the lake until Rapperschwyl is reached. Boats leave Zurich several times a day. Time occupied, 2½ hours. The Lake is 25½ miles long, and 2½ miles broad at its widest part. Its scenery is not so grand as that of Lucerne, but is not excelled in beauty by that of any of the Swiss lakes.)

LEAVING Zurich, by rail we proceed to *Wudenswyl* (15 miles), where a railway goes off to the right to Einsiedeln, celebrated for the number of pilgrims who resort to its Abbey (150,000 annually).

It is 21 miles from Wadenswyl to Einsiedeln.

Rapperschwyl (19 miles), (*Hotel*: *du Cygne*). This is a picturesque town, on the borders of the lake, partially surrounded by the old walls, and containing the remains of a *Castle* (Der Grafenburg). In the neighbourhood, to the north-east, rises the *Bachtel*, a mountain 3675 ft. high. Schmerikon (27½ miles), at the eastern end of the lake, near which, on the right, is the ancient *Castle of Grynau*. The next station is Uznach (28 miles), (*Hotel*: *Falcon*). In the neighbourhood is a large cotton-mill, turned by a mountain stream. On the left, on the height, is the monastery of Sion. Passing Uznach, we see the snow-capped mountains at the upper end of the valley of Glarus, through which the Linth flows, and presently reach Wesen (39 miles), (*Hotel*: *Zum Speer*), situated amid delightful scenery near the lake of Wallenstadt. The *Speer* may be ascended from Wesen in about 2½ hours. A beautiful view presents itself from the summit. The railway traverses the southern shore of the lake, passing through nine tunnels. The lake is twelve miles long, and three and a half broad. On the north side are steep cliffs, some of them 3000 ft. high, intersected by mountain torrents. The fall of Bayerbach is seen on the opposite side of the lake, soon after leaving Wesen. After two more tunnels we reach Murg (44 miles), on the lake at the mouth of the Murg valley. The best view of the lake is had from this spot (*Hotel*: *Schiffli*). At the north-eastern end of the lake are the seven peaks of the *Sieben Churfirsten*, and below them the station of Wallenstadt (51 miles), (*Hotel*: *Aigle d'Or*). In the neighbourhood are rich ironstone mines. Passing through the valley of the Seez, we enter that of the Rhine, and reach Sargans (59 miles), where we join the line from St Gall. Ragatz (64 miles), *Hotels*: *see* "Hotel List"), situated near the entrance of the valley, or ravine, through which the Tamina flows to the Rhine. This place is much frequented for its hot springs. They are used as baths for rheumatic and neuralgic pains, glandular swellings, and cutaneous eruptions. The water is conveyed to the hotels from the source in the gorge behind the town, in wooden pipes.

One of the most remarkable spots in all Switzerland is the GORGE OF PFEFFERS. It is reached by a good carriage road, 2½ miles from the hotels. The hot springs rise in this gorge, and through it runs the impetuous Tamina.

The chasm is everywhere extremely narrow in relation to its height; in some places it cannot be more than 12 or 14 ft. wide. and its average width can scarcely be more than 20 or 30 ft., while its height may be 300 or 400. The walls of the chasm are scarcely ever vertical in their whole depth, but inclined one over the other, at a considerable angle. In some places the one wall overhangs the other so much that the sky above it is entirely excluded, and this for a considerable space, by the natural configuration of the parts; in others, the size of the upper fissure has been originally so small, that it has been entirely closed up by the accidental fall of rocks and rubbish from the heights above. On these accounts the whole chasm is very dark, giving one much more the feeling of being in a cave or mine, than by the natural banks of a river. The shelving direction of the walls of the chasm is sometimes the same at its bottom as at its top, so that in looking down we can only see a bare rock, the stream being hid by the overlapping of one of its rocky sides. Altogether the place is very extraordinary, and forms perhaps the most remarkable sight of its kind in Switzerland. The source of the hot springs should be visited, at the end of the chasm.

From Ragatz we cross the Rhine by a covered wooden bridge and reach MAYENFELD (68 miles), where we observe an ancient tower built by the Roman Emperor Constantius in the fourth century. There is a beautiful view up the valley of the Rhine. To the north-east rises the peak of the *Falkniss* (8,422 ft.) Crossing a torrent at LANDQUART (70½ miles) we see the *Convent of Pfeffers*, situated at a short distance above the springs. LANDQUART is a convenient starting place for DAVOS, see Route 100 below.] On the right bank of the river the barren Grauhorner are seen in the distance. Passing ZIZERS (76 miles), near which is *Molinara*, the country seat of the Bishops of Coire, we reach COIRE (81¼ miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST." This town, the capital of the GRISONS, is situated in a fertile valley of the *Ligne Caddee*. It was called by the Romans *Curia Rhœtorum*. The chief buildings are the *Dom*, or *Church of St Lucius*, a fine Gothic structure, containing some curious old carvings and pictures, the *Episcopal Palace* and the *Library*. The church contains amongst its relics the bones of St Lucius, an ancient British king, the reputed founder of the church of St Peter in Cornhill.

Angelica Kauffman was a native of Coire.

Diligences three times every day over the SPLUGEN PASS to Colico, on the Lake of Como, and daily over the Bernardin to Bellinzona. Fares, to Splugen, 11.85, coupe 14 *francs*; thence to Chiavenna, 10 *frs.* and 12 *frs.* Coire to Colico, 25.90—time, 16 hours. *Carriage*, 2 horses, Coire to Colico, 160 *francs*.

THE PASS OF THE SPLUGEN was constructed by the Austrians in order to connect Lombardy with South Germany and Switzerland.

The distance from Coire to Colico, where the steamer from Como meets the diligence, is about ninety-one miles. The *Via Mala*, about eleven miles from Coire, is

very commonly visited even by those who do not wish to make the journey to Como or Milan. At a short distance from Coire we cross the celebrated covered wooden bridge spanning the Rhine by a single arch of 200 feet. We soon afterwards reach the village of REICHENAU (*Hotel*: *Adler*), celebrated as the residence of *Louis Philippe*. In the chateau near the hotel he sought refuge in 1794. From the chateau and the adjoining garden beautiful views may be enjoyed. We cross the two branches of the Rhine and ascend the Hinter Rhine along its left bank. Numerous remains of feudal castles are seen along the route. THUSIS (18 miles), (*Hotel*: *Via Mala*), about eleven miles beyond Reichenau, is situated at the mouth of a gorge on the Heinzenberg, from which there is a delightful and extensive prospect. Crossing the impetuous torrent of the Nolla we enter the VIA MALA, one of the most stupendous gorges in Switzerland. The mountain ridge across the valley is rent from top to bottom, affording an outlet to the Rhine. The road is cut from the side of the precipice for about a mile; it then enters a tunnel bored through a spur of the mountain, 200 ft. long, 18 ft. wide, and 14 ft. high. The road on the other side is again cut from the precipice, parts of which rise perpendicularly to a fearful height above it, in some places 1600 ft., while the river rushes in a foaming torrent through the ravine below, and is crossed three times by bridges where the road would otherwise be impassable. We next reach ANDEER (27 miles), (*Hotel*: *des Bains*), where we see on the left the *Castle of Barenburg*, celebrated in the struggles between the peasants of the Grisons and the nobility. Just beyond it the Aversa falls into the Rhine. Crossing the last-named river we arrive at the village of SPLUGEN (38 miles). The road now divides; one goes westward by the *Bernardin Pass*, the other goes southward, which is the route we follow. The *Splugen Pass*, rising more than 2,000 feet above the village and 6,814 above the sea, leads to Chiavenna and the Lake of Como; that of Bernardin, 7,115 feet above the sea and 2,400 above Splugen, leads to Bellinzona and the Lakes of Maggiore and Lugano.

Crossing the Rhine, we follow the Splugen road for nearly five miles up a steep ascent, and reach the ridge that marks the boundary between Switzerland and Italy. We pass through a tunnel, and then by a zig-zag route, arrive at the highest point, 6,940 feet above the sea. From this point the descent immediately commences, and we presently reach the Italian Custom House, where luggage is examined. The old road was open to the greatest danger from avalanches, which were frequently the cause of great destruction of life and property. It is said that the French Marshal Macdonald, who crossed the pass in 1800, lost 100 of his men, and as many horses, by this means. Below the Custom House our road passes through three great galleries in succession, the first being upwards of 700 feet long, the second, 640, the third, 1,530. Passing *Pianazzo*, we cross a small stream called the *Madesimo*, which a few yards below falls over the precipice, in a cascade 800 feet high. We proceed, in a zig-zag course, through other galleries, and reach CHIAVENNA (73¾ miles), (*Hotel*: *Conradi's*). This town is pleasantly situated in the midst of vineyards. We have a fine view from the rock above the ancient *Palazzo* or castle. The *Church of St Laurence* has a tall campanile

surrounded by cloisters, two bone-houses, arranged somewhat like the chambers in the catacombs of Paris, and a curious old font in the *Baptistery*. Proceeding on our route we reach RIVA (82 miles), situated near the Lago Mezzola, in a singularly wild and desolate region, surrounded by rugged mountains with torrents coursing down their sides. The road leads over several wooden bridges and through galleries cut out of the rocks. COLICO (91 miles) is on the Lake of Como. From this point steamers leave three times a day for COMO.

ROUTE 100.

ZURICH TO DAVOS, BY LANDQUART.

(For description of that part of the route from Zurich to Landquart, see Route 99.)

LANDQUART is the usual stopping place for persons going to DAVOS-PLATZ. The district of Davos is a lofty Alpine valley, about 15 miles in length (with about 2000 inhabitants), consisting of pastures and a few corn-fields, with scattered cottages and chalets. It is enclosed by wooded mountains, and the Landwasser river flows through its centre. There are five churches in the valley, around which are gathered the little hamlets of Dorfli, Am-Platz, Frauenkirch, Glaris, and Monstein.

DAVOS-PLATZ, the capital of the district, has become of late years a popular resort for *consumptive patients*. The distance from Landquart to Davos-Platz is 29 *miles*. Diligence twice daily in a little over seven hours. *Fare*, 10·90 *francs*. Leaving Landquart and crossing the high road to Coire, we enter (2 miles) the narrow gorge of Klus, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, and forms the entrance to the fertile valley of *Prattigau*, celebrated for its excellent pasturage and fine cattle. Passing *Grusch* and *Schiers*, with a seminary for teachers and a reformatory for children, we cross the river to the left bank, and follow the valley to Zenatz, and 1 mile beyond reach Fideriser-Au. From this point the road skirts the river; on the left, high above us, is the hamlet of Patz, with the ruin of the old residence of the Austrian governors, destroyed by the Swiss in 1622. On a wooded hill to the right is the ruined castle of Strahlegg. Passing Kubilis (*Hotel*: *Krone*), we begin to ascend, and skirting the slope of the mountain, and crossing several valleys with waterfalls, reach the hamlet of Mezza-Selva. We soon after reach KLOSTERS, which consists of four hamlets: Uebern-Bach, Dörfli, Am-Platz, and Bei-der-Brucke. The high road now quits the Landquart, and ascending the wooded hill called the Klostersche-Stutz, soon reaches the hamlet of Unter-Laret, where there is a little lake, the Schwarze-See. A little farther on is St Wolfgang, at the top of the pass, 5336 feet above the level of the sea. From this point we descend through woods, and skirt the bank of the Davos-See, a lake $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, abounding in fish. A few minutes farther on, at the south end of the lake, is *Davos-Dorfli*, where passengers by diligence dine (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST"), a pleasant town situated at the foot

of the Schiahorn (8924 feet), opposite the mouths of the Fluela and Dischma valleys, at the head of which we see the Scaletta glacier, and, on the left, the Schwarzhorn. 1½ mile farther is DAVOS-PLATZ (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.")

(From Davos-Dorfli the diligence route continues on over the Fluela Pass to *Sus*, 44½ miles from Coire, and thence, 14 miles farther, to *Schuls*. About a mile west of Schuls are the BATHS OF TARASP, noted for their mineral springs, of which there are many in the vicinity. Some of them contain salt, and another, the *Bonifacius*, being a powerful chalybeate, abounding in carbonic acid gas. There is a Kurhaus, at which guests are received *en pension*. The neighbourhood of the springs abounds in romantic scenery, and there are numerous interesting excursions to be made in the neighbourhood.)

ROUTE 101.

THE ENGADINE.

THE Engadine, or the Upper Valley of the Inn, is 56 miles in length, barely more than a mile in width, watered by the little river Inn. It is surrounded by lofty mountains on the north-west, being the Engadine Alps, and on the south-east the Bernina chain, the glaciers of which latter are among the most extensive and magnificent in all Switzerland. That part of the valley between Maloja and Samaden, known as the UPPER ENGADINE, is the most attractive part of the valley, and has become of late years one of the great pleasure and health resorts of Switzerland. The attractiveness of its scenery is greatly enhanced by its numerous and beautiful lakes. The climate is anything but mild, and compares with that of Sweden and the northernmost parts of Europe, and except at Pontresina and Sils-Maria, where there are a few gardens and cultivated fields, there is hardly any attempt at agriculture. The atmosphere is remarkable for its dryness and clearness. The summer temperature ranges from 66° to 76°, and is subject to violent changes. Snow sometimes falls in August. Great numbers of the inhabitants migrate in early life to other parts of Europe, where they become confectioners, keepers of restaurants, and the like, frequently amassing considerable fortunes, with which they return to their native valleys. The neat and comfortable houses seen everywhere in the Engadine belong chiefly to persons of this class. The inhabitants are generally Protestants, and are remarkable for their industry and sobriety.

COIRE TO THE UPPER ENGADINE.

There are two routes from Coire to the Engadine—one by the *Albula Pass*, the other by the *Julier Pass*. Both are interesting, and as many travellers go by one and return by the other, descriptions of both are given below.

1. BY THE ALBULA PASS.—Distance, 46½ miles to Samaden. Diligence every day from Coire in 11½ hours. Fare, 18 *francs* 15 *cents.*; coupé, 21 *francs* 80 *cents.*; carriage with two horses from Coire to Samaden, 118 *francs* 50

cents. At once after leaving Coire the road ascends in windings, commanding fine views of the town and the Rhine valley. CHURWALDEN (*Hotel: Krone*), (6½ miles), is a little town in a picturesque situation, much frequented for the whey cure and its pure mountain air. It has an ancient church and a suppressed monastery. Two miles farther is PARPAN, from which the ascent of the Staetzerhorn may be made, from the top of which there is seen a grand panorama. The summit of the pass is soon reached (5087 feet), from which there are beautiful views. A little farther on we pass several ponds and the lake of Vatz, and soon reach LENZ (15 miles), (*Hotel*: *Krone*), at which point the Albula and Julier passes divide. Continuing on by the first-named pass, which quits the Julier road immediately to the south of the village, we pass *Brienz* and the chateau of *Belfort*, and descend by long zig-zags into the valley of the Albula, and reach *Bad-Alveneu*, the sulphur springs of which are much frequented. From this point the Piz Saint Michel (10,370 feet) may be ascended. We now cross the Landwasser of Davos, which here falls into the Albula, and passing the village of *Filisur*, descend to the Albula, which we cross by a wooden bridge. Ascending again through a wooded valley, we cross the stream, and after a long curve, enter a deep gorge, flanked by perpendicular rocks called the *Berguner-Stein*. Emerging from the gorge, we see, on the right, the Tinzenhorn (10,275 feet) and the Piz d'Aela (10,890 feet), and soon reach *Bergun* (*Hotel*: *Kreuz*), which has a handsome tower and an ancient church. From this point the finest part of the road begins. Ascending a wooded valley, we pass the valley of *Tisch*, and see, on the right, a number of waterfalls, one of which, just above the village of *Naz*, is of considerable size. Ascending in long zig-zags, we pass several chalets, and see, on the right below us, the lake of *Palpuogna*. Ascending more gradually, we pass the rocky horns of the Giumels, and traversing a marshy basin, ascend the valley of *Teufelsthal* to the Hospice at the SUMMIT OF THE PASS (7580 feet). On each side of the plateau are seen the summits of the *Albulastock*, the highest of which, the *Albulahorn*, is 10,737 feet above the level of the sea. We now descend through an uninviting valley, the wide bends of the road affording fine views, and soon reach *Ponte*, 42½ miles, which is in the Engadine Valley, 4 miles north-east of SAMADEN, for description of which, with the other towns in the Engadine Valley, see below in this Route.

2. BY THE JULIER PASS.—Distance, 51½ miles to *Samaden*. Diligence every day in summer in 13½ hours. Fare, 20 *francs* 75 *cents*. Coupe, 24 *francs* 90 *cents*. Carriage with two horses, 128 *francs* 30 *cents*. Carriage with two horses to *St Moritz*, 120 *francs*. This route as far as Lenz (15 miles) is the same as the Albula Pass above. Leaving Lenz, we descend in numerous zig-zags three miles to the Albula, having on the way fine views of the neighbouring mountains. Crossing the Albula, we soon reach TIEFENKASTEN (17½ miles). (*Hotel*: *Julier*), picturesquely situated in a valley. We now begin to ascend rapidly, skirting a bold cliff called the Stein. Four and a half miles farther on, we enter the wide and populous valley called *Oberhalbsteiner-Thal*, which

is 6 miles in length, and in which there are several small villages. On the slopes to the west are several villages, one of which, *Reams*, has below it a handsome castle, now a prison. Passing now several curious circular valleys, we go through, beyond *Tinzen*, a rocky defile, with several waterfalls. At *Molins* (29 miles) the diligence stops for dinner (*Hotel*: *Löwe*). From this point to *Stalla*, we have a succession of grand landscapes. On a wooded height, in the middle of the valley, we see the square tower of the castle of *Spludatsch*, from which there is a fine view. Three miles farther on are the ruins of the castle of *Marmorera*, half-way up the height. After passing Stalla, the road turns to the eastward, and we begin the ascent of the Julier in numerous zig-zags. Two hours are occupied in reaching the summit, where we see two columns of mica slate, 5 feet in height, supposed by antiquaries to be milestones erected by Augustus. Near them is a lake said to contain trout. Thousands of sheep from the Italian side are brought every summer to graze on the slopes of the Julier. A mile below the summit is the Julier Alp. On the left are the *Piz Julier* (11,6000 feet) and the *Piz d'Albana* (10,170 feet), and on the right, the *Piz Pulaschin* (9900 feet). The views of the snow-mountains of the *Bernina* which we obtain in the descent are magnificent. Immediately in the foreground are the Piz Surlej and Mount Arlas, above which we see the Piz Tschierva and the Piz Morteratsch, and on the right the Piz Bernina, and still farther to the right, the Piz Corvatsch, while lower down, we see the whole valley of the Upper-Engadine from St Moritz to Sils-Maria. Three miles and a half from the summit, we reach SILVAPLANA (45 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). It is pleasantly situated on the lake of the same name, in the midst of meadows. It is a place considerably resorted to in summer, for its pure air and delightful scenery. Three and a half miles south-west of Silvaplana is SILS, at the east end of the little lake called the Silser-See. It consists of the hamlets of *Sils-Baseglia* and SILS-MARIA (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"), both of which contain many handsome buildings and are becoming much frequented summer resorts. There are many pleasant excursions to be made in the neighbourhood, the principal of which is that to the Fex Glacier.

Excursions are made to many of the mountain heights, from which magnificent views are obtained. SILS-MARIA is the farthest point up the valley resorted to by tourists. Returning down the valley from Sils, the first town is Silvaplana, already described. One and a half miles below it is *Campfer*, with several hotels and pensions. From this point, the new diligence road crosses the little river Inn, and passes the Kurhaus to *St Moritz*, which is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Campfer, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Silvaplana.

ST MORITZ (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). This much frequented summer resort is situated to the north of the little lake of the same name, on a plateau, on the right bank of the Inn. The lake is frozen from November till May. Flowing from the lake, the Inn forms a beautiful cascade. About a mile to the south-west of the town, in a plain near the right bank of the river, are the three celebrated iron springs of ST MORITZ.

These waters are said to be more fully charged with carbonic acid than any others known. There is a large *Kurhaus* which accommodates 250 patients. The hotels are numerous, some of them expensive. The season is from the middle of June to the middle of September, during which time the hotels and *pensions* are often uncomfortably crowded. There are many walks, drives, and excursions for pedestrians. Carriages are good and not dear. Charge for carriage with one horse to Samaden, 6 *francs*; Pontresina, 7 *francs*; SILVAPLANA, 6 *francs*; *Sils-Maria*, 8 *francs*; exclusive of *pour boire*. Carriage with two horses, double these rates. Boats on the lake, 1 *franc* an hour.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE every Sunday during the season.

Continuing down the valley from St Moritz, we soon reach the two villages of *Cresta* and *Celerina*, with two or three hotels and *pensions*. (From *Celerina*, the road to *Pontresina*, 3 miles distant, goes off to the right). Continuing on, we reach (3 miles from St Moritz) SAMADEN (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"), the chief village of the Upper-Engadine, and the wealthiest place in the district. Many of the houses are handsome, and give evidence of the taste and means of their owners. The mansion of the Planta family whose escutcheon, a bear's paw (*planta*), is often met with in this region, is the most conspicuous. This town also boasts of many interesting walks and drives. Carriage with one horse to St Moritz, 4 *francs*; to St Moritz baths, 5 *francs*; to Silvaplana, 6 *francs*; to Sils-Maria, 8 *francs*. There is a daily omnibus to St Moritz. The road from Samaden to Pontresina, which is part of the route over the BERNINA PASS, crosses the Inn near Samaden, and ascends by the bank of the Berninabach. On the right, at the extremity of the valley of Roseg, we soon see the magnificent ROSEG GLACIER. The Piz Roseg (12,935 ft.), and east of it, the Piz Bernina, are visible. The Bernina chain of mountains is hardly inferior in grandeur to that of Monte Rosa; the highest peak in the chain is the Piz Bernina (13,294 ft.). PONTRESINA (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). This prosperous village consists of Lower and Upper Pontresina, separated by about the distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile by a little group of houses called Bella Vita. It is the principal headquarters for mountain excursions. There are also many fine walks and drives for ordinary tourists in the neighbourhood. Carriage with one horse to Samaden, 5 *francs*; to St Moritz baths, 8 *francs*; to Silvaplana, 10 *francs*; to Sils-Maria, 13 *francs*. With two horses, double these rates. Among the excursions is that to *Morteratsch Glacier*, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south. The Roseg Glacier may be reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, part of the way by road. The ascent of the Piz Languard from Pontresina occupies about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. It is one of the best points of view in the district.

Route 102.

BALE TO ZURICH DIRECT.

55 *miles.* *First class,* 9·30 *francs*; *second,* 6.55 *francs*; *third,* 4·70 *francs.*

LEAVING Bale, we cross the valley of the Birs, and traverse the slopes of the Jura. Near Pratteln, on the right, we see the ruins of the *Castle of Schauenburg*; on the left, beyond the Rhine, rise the mountains of the Black Forest. We pass (10 miles) *Rheinfelden,* once strongly fortified. Quitting the Rhine and passing several small stations, we reach (29 miles) the great tunnel under the *Botzberg* (1950 feet), and soon reach Brugg (36 miles), situated near the confluence of the Aar, the Reuss, and the Limmat. At this point once stood the Roman town of *Vindonissa.* Some remains of it have been found from time to time. The *Schwarze Thurm* (Black Tower) is a Roman structure, of the time of the Later Empire. It was restored in the early part of the 15th century. Crossing the Reuss, we reach Turgi Junction (44 miles), whence there is a branch to Waldshut. We keep along the left bank of the Limmat to Baden (47 miles). The *Castle* was formerly the residence of the Hapsburg princes. The *Baths,* about a quarter of a mile from the station, were known to the Romans. They are much frequented, and the neighbourhood affords many pleasant excursions. The baths are used in cases of scrofula and diseases of the skin After passing through a tunnel under the hill, on which the castle stands, we see, on the left, the *Cistercian Abbey of Wettingen,* now a college. In the church adjoining it is the sarcophagus, once containing the remains of the Emperor Albert.

The Alps are in view on the right as we approach Zurich (63 miles). For a description of this place, see Route 98.

Route 103.

BALE TO LUCERNE.

55 *miles.* *Fares*: *First class,* 9·40 *francs*; *second,* 6·60 *francs.*

THE route as far as Pratteln (5 miles) is the same as to Zurich. Entering the valley of the Ergolz, we go through a pleasant country; passing *Liestal* (8 miles), *Laufelfingen* (18 miles), where we pass through a tunnel 2,700 yards, and reach Olten (23 miles), (*Hotel*: *Schweizerhof*), an important junction, whence lines branch off in all directions. *Passengers to and from Lucerne change carriages here, those from Bale and Zurich do not.* Continuing our route we pass *Zofingen* (32 miles) and several small stations, and reach *Sursee,* a little beyond which we see the *Lake of Sempach,* near which the Swiss Confederates, in 1386, defeated Leopold of Austria, owing to the self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. Ten miles beyond the *station Sempach,* is Lucerne (see Route 104).



LUCERNE, WITH LUZERNERHOF AND SCHWEIZERHOF.

LUCERNE.

HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

HAUSER BROTHERS, Proprietors.

The largest Hotel in Switzerland; best situation on the Quay, near the Steamers and the Railway Station; with a splendid view of the celebrated Panorama of the Lake and Mountains.

The high reputation which this Establishment enjoys among travellers, and especially English and American Families, is the best and strongest assurance of its superior arrangements and comfort. Its new immense Dining-room, with adjoining Garden saloon and large Parlour, attract the attention of every visitor.

American, English, French, German, and Dutch newspapers.

Reduced Prices (Pension) are made for prolonged residence in the early and latter part of the Season.

Messrs Hauser Brothers are also Proprietors of the well known

LUZERNERHOF,

which is conducted in the same style as the adjoining

"Schweizerhof."

Route 104.

ZURICH TO LUCERNE.

39 *miles.* *First class*, 6·65 *francs*; *second*, 4·70 *francs*; *third*, 3·35 *francs.*

LEAVING Zurich we, reach Affoltern (15½ miles), near which, on the left, is the lake of Turl. Crossing the Lorze which flows out of the Lake of Egeri, we arrive at Zug (24½ miles), (*Hotel*: *Hirsch*). It is pleasantly situated on the Lake of Zug, and is surrounded by gardens and orchards. The lake is about 11 miles long, and 2½ in width. (Steamers run from Zug to Immensee, connecting with an omnibus to Kussnacht, and with steamers thence to Lucerne. Steamer goes also to *Arth*, and connects with trains on the *Arth-Rigi* Railway to Rigi Kulm.)

Lucerne (38 miles), (*Hotels*: *see* "Hotel List.")

Arrival—Omnibuses and porters from all the hotels meet the trains.

Cab hire—For ¼ hour, 1 or 2 persons, 80 *centimes*; 3 or 4 persons, 1 *fr.* 20 *c.*; 1 hour, 2 *fr.* 50 *c.* *Row boats*, 75 *c.* per hour; each boatman, 75 *c.*

English Church, every Sunday in summer.

It is situated on both banks of the Reuss, at the point where that river leaves the Lake. Its position is extremely picturesque, having the Lake of Lucerne spreading before it, Mount Pilate on the right, and the beautiful district of the Rigi in front, across the northern arm of the Lake.

Lucerne is an ancient walled city. It is said to derive its name from a tower on the lake, in which a light was always kept burning. Amongst the public buildings are the Town-house, the Cathedral, the Church of the Jesuits, the Arsenal, Theatre, Lyceum, and Hospital. It has three curious bridges: the *Muhlbrucke*, a covered bridge over the Reuss, near the Arsenal, is furnished with paintings of "The Dance of Death;" the *Reussbrucke* is not covered, and is accessible to carriages; the *Kappellbrucke*, crossing the mouth of the Reuss, close to the lake, is adorned with paintings representing scenes in the lives of St Leger and St Maurice, and commemorating the heroic deeds of the Swiss.

The Cathedral contains some good paintings, and a fine new organ. Performances every week day from 6½ to 7½ p.m., *tickets* 1 *franc.*

The chief object of interest in Lucerne is the colossal lion sculptured on rock in a garden adjoining the town, in commemoration of the Swiss guards, who may be said to have suffered martyrdom in defence of their master, the King of France, at the beginning of the French Revolution. "It is a magnificent work of art, admirable in conception and execution." It is cut in high relief on the face of the living rock, and represents a lion wounded by a spear and dying, yet still seeking to protect the shield of France. The figure is of immense size, 28 ft. by 18 ft. The original idea of the monument was suggested by General Pfyffer, one of the surviving Swiss, but it was modelled by Thorwaldsen. Above the sculpture is inscribed the motto, "*Helvetiorum Fidei ac Virtuti*," and below it the names of the officers who fell, and the few survivors. Near the monument is the entrance to the *Gletscher-*

garten (fee, 1 *franc*), which contains curious remains of a glacier with holes formed by whirlpools, and rocks worn by the action of ice, discovered in 1872. *Stauffer's Museum*, of about 600 stuffed Alpine animals, is close by (fee, 1 *franc*). In the Rathaus is a *Museum* containing ancient and modern pictures, and *an historical and art-industrial* collection, besides antiquities found in the neighbourhood, armour, &c.

Lucerne is the residence of the Papal Nuncio. It has no manufactures, and its business is restricted to the traffic in corn which is carried on weekly, the corn market being one of the largest in Switzerland.

Lucerne became independent in 1332 and joined the Confederation. It dates from the 8th century, and was subject to the abbots of Murbach, who surrendered it to the house of Hapsburg. It was taken by the French in March 1798, and was for a short time the capital of the Helvetic Republic. It was the focus of the insurrection against the French which was suppressed in October 1802. As a Catholic Canton, Lucerne was very active on behalf of education by the Jesuits, 1844.

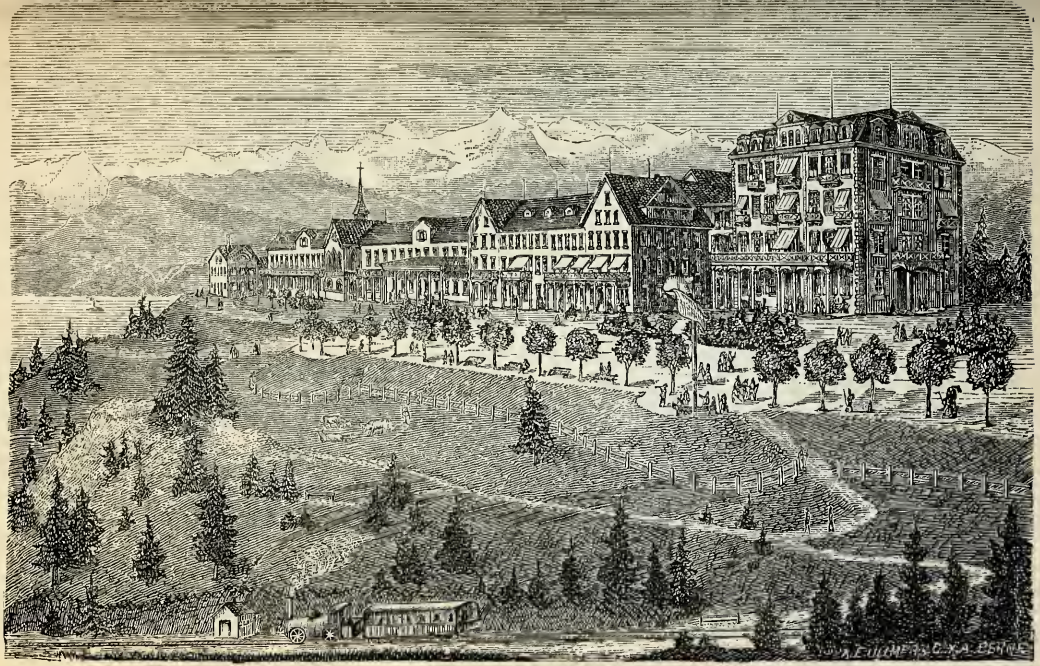
The Lake of Lucerne is universally admitted to be the finest of all the Swiss lakes. It is of very irregular form, and its shores present a diversity of imposing and delightful scenery. Steamers ply from Lucerne to Fluelen several times a day, touching at intermediate places.

The town by reason of its position upon the most beautiful of the Swiss lakes, its proximity to some of the most sublime mountain scenery of the Alps, the healthfulness of its climate and the exceptional excellence of its hotels, is more frequented by tourists and seekers after health and rest, than any of the Swiss villages. The promenades and drives in the vicinity are numerous and of ever varied interest, the lake affords delightful excursions, and within a short distance are the famous *Rigi* and *Pilatus*, from the summits of which the views are of the grandest description.

The prices of even such hotels as the SCHWEIZERHOF and LUZERNERHOF, which are regarded by many experienced travellers as among the best hotels in the world, are not above the reach of moderate purses. In the neighbourhood are many places of resort suitable for a lengthened stay. Among these are the HOTEL RIGI SCHEIDECK, reached by the Rigi railway to the Kaltbad, and thence by a branch railway. This hotel has recently passed into the hands of one of the *Hausers*, who enjoy an enviable fame as hosts. *Burgenstock*, across the lake, is popular with invalids by reason of its isolated and quiet position. It is mostly patronised by Germans. Farther away is ENGELBERG, reached in about three hours from Lucerne by steamer to Stansstad and thence by carriage. It is also much frequented by German invalids.

[THE RAILWAY FROM LUCERNE, UNDER THE ST GOTHARD.

The line will start from Lucerne, and also from Zurich, and these two branches will meet at Zug. The railway will pass to the foot of the Rigi, and pierce it through a tunnel near Goldau, and continue by a series of tunnels by the side of the Lake of Lucerne to Fluelen, and at Goeshenen, near the Devil's Bridge, it will enter the great tunnel of the St Gothard, 9 miles



VIEW OF THE RIGI SCHEIDECK HOTEL AND PENSION.

RIGI SCHEIDECK.

HOTEL AND PENSION.

RIGI SCHEIDECK

Beautiful view over the Alps and glaciers **equal to that from the Rigi Kulm**. Nice shady walks newly made. Fresh milk from cows belonging to the establishment morning and evening. Arrangements at very moderate terms can be made for a stay of not less than four days.

Passengers having tickets from Vitznau to Kulm can break the journey at Kaltbad, take another ticket there for the Rigi Scheideck, and return, thus seeing that lovely place with little loss of time and a trifling expense.

For further information kindly apply to

HAUSER & STIERLIN,

PROPRIETORS.

and about 200 yards in length, and will emerge at Airolo. The railway from a place a few miles beyond Airolo called Biasca to Bellinzona and Locarno, on Lake Maggiore, 25 miles in all, was completed in the fall of 1875, and will soon be complete to the tunnel on the Italian side.]

Route 105.

THE RIGI.

THE Rigi has become within a few years a much frequented resort, not only of tourists attracted there by the magnificent views to be had from various places on the mountain, but by persons seeking comfortable quarters in the many excellent hotels and pensions, where they may enjoy the grand scenery and breath the invigorating air of the mountains.

The place of greatest resort is perhaps the Rigi Kulm itself, which affords the most extended view. It is visited by sight-seers only as the hotels are hardly comfortable for a long sojourn, owing to the confusion caused by the constantly changing crowds.

The most agreeable resting-place on the Rigi is the Rigi Scheideck, where there is a large and excellent hotel admirably adapted for a long stay. The views from the hotel itself are by some considered even finer than from the Kulm, while the effects of the sunrise and sunset are quite as striking and beautiful. The hotel is the resort of well-to-do families, many of which pass the whole season there, and all the arrangements are such as to allow the visitor to enjoy the magnificent scenery of the high Alps without crowding or other annoyance.

The route to the Rigi is by steamer to Vitznau, whence the Rigi Railway conveys passengers to the *Kaltbad*, a large summer hotel, rather more than half way up the mountain. From this point the railway goes in two directions; to the *Kulm*, and, to the right, along the mountain ridges, on a nearly level track, to the Rigi Scheideck.

The first railway established on the Rigi was from Vitznau to the Staffelhœhe (1871). It was continued to the Kulm in 1874. There are four departures a day from the 1st of July to the 15th of September, but in the crowded season, as many trains are despatched as are necessary to convey the passengers applying. The trains correspond with the steamers on the Lake of Lucerne —*Ascent of the Rigi*: time, 1 hour and 45 minutes; *fare*, 7 *francs*. *Descent*: time, 1 hour and 15 minutes; *fare*, 3.50 *francs*. The entire length of the track, from Vitznau to the Kulm, is 4½ miles. The difference of the level between the two extreme points is 4,472 ft.

The train, formed of one single carriage, contains 54 seats. A small engine of 120 horse power is placed, both in ascending and descending, below the carriage. On leaving the station of Vitznau, the ascent begins. The train skirts a perpendicular ledge of rocks, then, turning abruptly, follows a line parallel with the side of the mountain; then through a tunnel 250 ft. in length, and immediately afterwards reaches a bridge 260 ft. long and 75 ft. high. This bridge is built over the torrent of Schnurtobel, on two iron

trestles of unequal height. At this point, the view is magnificent, extending over the whole of the Lake of Lucerne. We soon reach KALTBAD, where a line branches off to the RIGI-SCHEIDECK. We pass *Staffelhœhe*, where the track changes directions, and encircles the *Rigi-Rothstock*. We then reach the *Rigi-Staffel*, at which station the *Arth* line comes in. At this point the ascent is very rapid; it follows the north side of the mountain, which is here almost perpendicular. We soon reach the KULM.

The railway line from *Arth* to the *Rigi* was opened in 1875. There are five departures a day; in the crowded season, three more trains are despatched, if required. The ascent is made in 1 hour and 20 minutes; the descent in 1 hour and 30 minutes.

Fares from *Arth* to the *Rigi-Kulm*, 8 *francs*; return, 4 *francs* (return ticket, 9.60 *francs*). Through tickets from Zurich to the *Rigi-Kulm*, 12.50 *francs* (return ticket, 15.65 *francs*), available for three days.

Speaking of the view from the RIGI-KULM, the author of "A Physician's Holiday" says, "What most struck us were the snowy mountains towards the south-west, including, I believe, the Rothhorn and the higher mountains of the chain which join on to Mount Pilatus, and the lakes of Lucerne and Zug. Both of these lakes washed the base of our mountain, but on different sides; the latter lay almost immediately below us, the portion of the Rigi on which we stood rising sheer up from its waters. Several light, airy clouds, perfectly white, floated in mid-air between us and the lake, and added much to the beauty and picturesqueness of the scene. To the north of Mount Pilatus, but in a westerly direction, in the line of the setting sun, there was also an extensive prospect of wide plains and distant hills, spreading out in a sunny but indistinct haze, and losing themselves in the horizon. To the south, at an immense distance, we had the enormous snowy peaks of the Bernese Alps, indistinctly seen in the evening, but very clear in the morning, and rising high above the clouds. We also saw, in the morning, the snowy range of Alps to the east and south-east of us, including the mountains of Glarus, the Todi, and the Glarnish. Close to us, in the same direction, is the Rossberg, and far beyond it a snowy peak, which is said to be Mount Sentis, in the distant canton of Appenzel.

"There can be no doubt of the grandeur of this view; yet, while fully admitting its magnificence and splendour, it appeared to me, on comparing it with some others, to lose in impressiveness from its very extent and variety. The mind seemed somewhat distracted by the great number of the objects it had to contemplate, one after another, and in every direction; and the consequent impression was less profound than if the observation had been more concentrated. Yet most assuredly, no one who has seen the sun rise on the Rigi, or, I should rather say, who has looked round the horizon as it was rising, will ever regret having made the ascent."

The actual vertical height of the Rigi-Kulm is estimated at 5,900 feet above the sea, and about 4,400 above the lake of Zug.

The railway from the KALTBAD to RIGI-SCHEIDECK was opened in 1874. It is built in the manner of ordinary railways. There are no very heavy gradients, and

the distance, about four miles, is made in 25 minutes. The trip is perhaps, in one sense, less sensational than that on the other Rigi railways, as there are on this no gorges or fearful precipices, but the views are even superior to those on the other lines, and the sensation of travelling comfortably in a railway carriage along the very summits of the Alps, with almost unlimited views on every side, is as novel as it is agreeable. The route passes by the large summer hotel called the Rigi Furst, which is the only stopping-place on the line.

Fare from the Kaltbad to the Rigi-Scheideck, 2½ *francs.*

The hotel at Rigi-Scheideck is much frequented, and is the most agreeable of the hotels on the Rigi, and the best for a prolonged stay. There are many pleasant walks and excursions, and the proprietors have provided a great variety of in-door games and amusements, such as bowling alley, shooting gallery, and the like. There is a chalybeate spring near the hotel, and milk and whey are provided as at other Swiss Kurhauses.

The views from the Scheideck are *hardly less extensive than those from the Kulm*, but they *embrace* the entire chain of mountains and *some points not visible from the Kulm.* One of the many striking spots in plain view from the hotel is the famous *land-slide of Goldau*, on the side of the Rossberg. On the 22d of September 1806, one of the strata of this mountain, estimated at 2 *miles long*, 1,000 *feet wide, and* 100 *feet in thickness*, fell from a height of 3,000 feet into the valley below, burying 4 villages and 500 persons, filling up one-fourth of the Lake of Lowerz.

Mount Pilatus.

This lofty mountain, whose bold and imposing mass is a striking object in the view from Lucerne, is 6,998 ft. high at its highest point. For many years it was almost abandoned by tourists in favour of the more fashionable Rigi, but the number of people making the ascent of Pilatus is every year increasing. The ascent is begun from three points—*Hergiswyl*, *Alpnach-Gestad*, and *Alpnach.* A steamer goes three times a day to Hergiswyl, which is the nearest to Lucerne of the three places named, in 35 minutes, *fare*, 1.40 *franc*; to Alpnach-Gestad in 1¼ hours, *fare*, 2.40 *francs.* A carriage to Hergiswyl, 4½ *francs.*

The ascent by the bridle path from Hergiswyl to the *Hotel Klimsenhorn* occupies about 3½ hours, from which point the Klimsenhorn may be ascended on foot in 10 minutes, the Tomlishorn in 45 minutes, and the Esel in 45 minutes. The bridle path from Hergiswyl was completed in 1858, and the ascent by it may easily be made without a guide. The Klimsenhorn above referred to is 6,266 ft., the Tomlishorn 6,998 ft., and the Esel 6,965 ft., above the level of the sea. The view from the last-named point is even *grander than that from the Rigi*, which it resembles. The view includes the Bernese Alps and the Lake of Lucerne from Lucerne to Brunnen.

The ascent from *Alpnach-Gestad* occupies 4½ to 5 hours, and that from *Alpnach* 4½ hours, both leading to the *Hotel Bellevue*, and both being practicable without a guide. A horse (without luggage) costs from either place 12 *francs*, and *chaises-a-porteur*, 20 *francs.*

One of the many legends con-

nected with Pilatus is that Pontius Pilate, when he was banished from Galilee, took refuge on this mountain, where, in a fit of remorse, he threw himself into its lake.

Route 106.

THE LAKE OF LUCERNE.

Steamers 7 or 8 times daily from Lucerne to Fluelen, in (express) 2¼ hours; to *Vitznau* (for Rigi Railway) in 55 minutes.

Fare to *Fluelen* 4·50 francs, return tickets a fare and a-half; to *Vitznau*, 2 francs.

THE Lake of Lucerne is universally allowed to be the finest in Switzerland for the beauty and grandeur of its scenery. It is called *Vierwaldstatter-See*, "The Lake of the four Forest Cantons," by which it is bounded, viz., *Uri*, *Schwyz*, *Unterwalden*, and *Lucerne*. It derives additional interest from its historical associations with the name of William Tell. Its shape somewhat resembles that of a cross, of which the bay of Lucerne represents the head, those of Kussnacht and Alpnach the arms, and the lake of Uri and bay of Buochs the foot. The length from Lucerne to Fluelen is 27 miles; the width varies from 1 to 4 miles, except between the extremities of the bays of Kussnacht and Alpnach, where it is 15 miles.

Leaving Lucerne by steamer, we have a fine view of the town and its picturesque neighbourhood. To the left we see the *Rigi*, and *Mount Pilate* on the right; between them appear the *Burgenstock*, or *Burgenberg*, and the *Stanser Horn*; in the distance, on the right, rise the Bernese Alps. The small island on the left is *Altstad*. It formerly marked the boundary of the lake in this direction, whence its name, "Old Shore." Passing the promontory of *Meggenhorn* we see the bay of Kussnacht on the left, and that of Stansstad on the right. Near the bay of Kussnacht we observe the ruined castle of *Neu-Habsburg*. There are good views from this part of the lake of Mount Pilate and the Burgenstock. On the left are the ruins of the castle of *Hertenstein*, behind which, in the far distance, rises the *Scheerhorn*. We now reach Weggis, a convenient spot from which to ascend the Rigi by the bridle path. It abounds in fruit trees of all kinds, and is called "the garden of Lucerne." We then proceed to Vitznau, the landing place for passengers going up the Rigi by rail. The two promontories reaching into the lake at this point are called *Nasen*, "the noses." Passing the bay of Buochs we reach Beckenried, opposite to which is Gersau, (*Hotel*: *Muller*). (From near this point the great hotel at the Rigi Scheideck is visible.) It appears hemmed in by rocks, and has a most picturesque appearance, with its numerous orchards, and groves of chestnuts. From its sheltered position it is a favourite winter residence for invalids. For upwards of 400 years it was an independent community, until the French obtained possession of it in 1798. The town-hall has an inscription as follows:—"Received into the Confederacy 1315, purchased its freedom 1390, assigned to the Canton of Schwyz 1818." The peaks of the *Mythen* (Mitres) come into view here; below them is Brunnen, at the

mouth of the Muotta (*Hotel: Waldstatterhof*), the port of the Canton of Schwyz. The large hotels *Axenstein* and *Axenfels*, above Brunnen, are conspicuous objects in the distance. Before landing at Brunnen the steamer crosses the lake to the village of TREIB, the landing place for the village of *Seelisberg*, on the hill above—where is the large hotel and pension called the *Kurhaus Sonnenberg*. The bay of Uri, which we now reach, is surrounded by lofty precipitous cliffs, through the ravines of which occasional glimpses of the mountains behind them may be had. Here we see the huge isolated rock, in the form of a cone or pyramid, called the *Wytenstein*, on which is engraved an inscription in honour of Schiller. Some distance further is the *Rütli-platte*, a meadow where the patriots of 1307 met at midnight to plan the liberation of their country from the yoke of Austria. We next reach *Tell's-platte*, and the *Chapel of Tell*. The former is a ledge of rock, which derives its name from the following incident:—

Tell was being conveyed in a boat to the dungeon of Kussnacht, under the direction of Gessler, who had ordered his permanent incarceration there. A storm arose which threatened to engulf the alarmed bailiff and his crew, when Tell, who was well used to such storms, to promote the general safety, was unbound and placed at the helm. Between Sissigen and Fluelen are two mountains, the great and lesser *Achsenberg*. Towards these the boat was steered, and as the prow of the vessel was directed inland, Tell perceived a solitary table rock, and called aloud to the rowers to redouble their efforts till they should have passed this rock. At the instant they came abreast of the spot, Tell turned the helm suddenly towards it, seized his bow, which lay at his feet, and, with an effort which sent the boat back into the lake, sprang lightly on shore, scaled the mountain, and fled into Schwyz.

The chapel is erected just above the ledge of rock, in a niche of the cliff. The old chapel stated to have been built within thirty years after Tell's death (?) was taken down, and a new and more pretentious structure has recently been erected on the spot where it stood. The following remark of La Trobe, written in reference to this very spot, is most just, and every one who travels in the land of Schwyz and Uri will feel its force: it is but a repetition of the feelings that influenced Johnson at the ruins of Iona, and which must haunt even the most thoughtless, amid scenes which have been consecrated by the great deeds, or yet greater thoughts, of the heroes of the olden time:—

"There is something in the grandeur and magnificence of the scenes which surround you in this classic country, which gently but irresistibly opens the heart to a belief in the truth of the page upon which the events which have hallowed them are recorded. Whatever a man may think, and however he may be inclined to question the strength of the evidence upon which the relation of these facts rests, while in his closet, I should think there are but few sufficiently insensible and dogmatical to stand firm and bar their hearts against the credulity which steals over them while contemplating the spots themselves."

From this point there is a good carriage road to FLUELEN (see "HOTEL LIST"), which presently appears in sight. Tourists who

wish to visit the St Gothard Pass disembark at Fluelen. The steamers convey carriages from Lucerne.

Route 107.

LUCERNE TO LAKES MAGGIORE AND COMO, OVER THE ST GOTHARD PASS.

Three services daily from Lucerne to Biasca (railway station); time, 16 hours; *fare*, 26.65 *francs*; coupé, 3.35 *francs extra*. Extra post from Fluelen to Biasca, two horses, 150.10 *francs*; three horses, 212.50 *francs*. Fare from Fluelen to Locarno, 28.80 *francs*; to Lugano, 32.35 *francs*; to Milan, 44.50 *francs*. Private carriage, two horses, Fluelen to Biasca, 150 *francs*.

The ordinary first-class places in the *interior* of the diligences are unfit for ladies, for whom places should be taken in the coupé. The conductors, who are always indifferent to the comfort of passengers, and sometimes uncivil, and over whom the administration exercises but a lax control, are allowed to take railway labourers, and even intoxicated persons, as passengers in the interior. Several *well authenticated complaints* of such treatment have come to the knowledge of the Editor. It would be much better for parties of more than three persons to take a private carriage, controlling their own time, and avoiding the annoyances incident to the trip by diligence.

LEAVING Fluelen, the first place is Altorf (2 miles). It is celebrated as the scene of William Tell's exploit of shooting the apple from the head of his son at the command of the tyrant Gessler. The place where the tree stood to which his son was bound, and on which Gessler's hat was placed, is covered by a handsome fountain. There is here a lofty tower, ornamented with frescoes representing incidents in the careers of Gessler and Tell. Beyond Altorf we proceed through a pleasant country to Amsteg (8 miles), (*Hotel*: *Croix Blanche*). Here we cross the Reuss, and the ascent of the Pass commences. The river rushes impetuously through a deep channel on the left, and above it rises the *Bristenstock*, its sides consisting of precipices ranged one over another. Passing *Inschi* (9½ miles), *Wasen* (18 miles), and *Wattingen* (20 miles), we reach Goschenen, where the *great St Gothard tunnel* begins. Up to this point the St Gothard Railway is crossed several times, and an excellent opportunity is had of estimating the enormous difficulties encountered in its construction. We then pass through a ravine called the *Schollenen*, over which the rocks ascend perpendicularly to a great height, while the Reuss is heard rushing through its narrow channel at a considerable depth below. The road passes by a huge block of granite, dislodged from the cliffs, called the *Teufelstein*, from a tradition that it was thrown down by Satan. Parts of the road about here are roofed over with stone, and niches are cut in the rock to protect travellers from the avalanches, which occasionally descend in the spring. We repeatedly cross and recross the river by a zig-zag route over many bridges, and presently arrive at The Devil's Bridge, constructed originally, it is stated, in 1118, by Giraldus, abbot of Einsiedeln. The span of the arch is 26 feet, and its height from the surface of the water to the keystone about 70; but as the arch spans a cataract almost vertical in its descent, the bridge thus acquires an elevation of nearly 200 feet. The whole scene is full of savage grandeur.

The granite rocks rise sheer and unbroken from the water's edge, and present a steep and sterile grandeur, which artists of many countries have in vain striven adequately to delineate.

The new bridge, even while we stand on its centre—itself 27 feet higher than the old one—seems forgotten, amidst the awful accessories with which it is surrounded; yet, in the solidity of its structure, boldness of its design, and the airy expanse of its arch, it affords impressive evidence that the constructive genius of man can triumph over the most formidable natural obstacles.

On the 25th September 1799, the Russian army, under the command of Suwarrow, entered the village of Andermatt. Forced to retire before the Russians, the French, in effecting their retreat, blew up part of the Urnerloch, so as to impede the enemy's advance, and destroyed the principal part of the Devil's Bridge, by which means the communication, for a time, was effectually cut off. The Russians nevertheless cleared the gallery of the Urnerloch, and restored the communication across the chasm by means of beams of wood, lashed together with the officers' sashes; but in thus forcing the passage, several hundreds were plunged headlong into the gulf. "Our army," says the general in his despatch, "penetrated the dark mountain cavern of Urseren, and made themselves masters of a bridge which connects two mountains, and justly bears the name of the *Devil's Bridge*. Though the enemy had destroyed it, the progress of our victorious soldiers was not impeded. Planks were tied together with the officers' sashes, and along that bridge they threw themselves from the precipices into tremendous abysses, and, falling in with the enemy, defeated them wherever they met. It now remained for our troops to climb a mountain, the summit of which is covered with eternal snow, ice, and clay, by which numbers of men and horses were impelled down the yawning caverns, where some found their graves, and others escaped with the greatest difficulty." "It is beyond the power of language," he concludes, "to paint this awful spectacle in all its horrors."

Beyond the Devil's Bridge the road passes through a tunnel of 180 ft., called Urnerloch or Hole of Uri, and enters the valley of *Urseren*, 4356 feet above the sea. We next reach

ANDERMATT (24½ miles), (*Hotels*: *Bellevue*, *du St Gothard*). It is celebrated for the honey and cheese produced in the neighbourhood, and for the trout found in the Oberalp See. Many curious minerals, found in the neighbourhood, may be obtained here, and at several other of the villages on the route. Here passengers by the diligence dine (20 minutes).

HOSPENTHAL (26½ miles), (*Hotel*: *Meyerhof*), is a better stopping place than ANDERMATT. Guides, horses, and carriages may be procured here. [*From Hospenthal a carriage road over the Furca Pass leads to the Rhone glacier and Grimsel.*] From this point the road leaves the valley of Urseren, and proceeds by zigzags to make the ascent to the summit of the St Gothard. Before reaching the Pass we finally cross the Reuss, near its source in a small lake called the Lucendro, on the right. The bridge marks the boundary between the cantons of Uri and Ticino. The Pass is 6808 feet above the sea, and forms a valley or ravine, on each side of which rise mountains to a

height of 8000 or 10,000 feet. Just below the summit, near the post-house, is the HOSPICE (34½ miles). There was a hospice here as early as the 13th century. In the 17th century a larger one was constructed, but was swept away by an avalanche in 1775; it was succeeded by a third, which is still used, though the large building now called the hospice is of a much more recent date. This last is fitted up as an inn, under the control of a priest, and contains 15 beds. During the winter months the snow is sometimes driven into masses 40 feet high, and avalanches are not infrequent. Scarcely a year passes without lives being lost in making the passage.

The descent on the Italian side is much steeper than on the other. The road is carried along 28 sloping terraces. Near the highest we may see engraved on the rock the words "SUWARROW VICTOR," recording the victory of the Russian army under Suwarrow, over the French, who opposed them, at the Pass, in 1799. This part of the road is called *Val Tremola*, from the alarmingly steep descent. There is nothing upon any of the great Alpine routes more striking than the descent from the top of this pass, by the numerous zigzags, to Airolo. Looking down over the route from the upper terraces one is inclined to regard the descent in a heavy diligence as hazardous, but is speedily reassured by recalling the fact that no serious accident has ever occurred here. A beautiful mineral called Tremolite is found in the neighbourhood. We proceed to

AIROLO (42½ miles), (*Hotel: Post*). Here is the southern end of the *St Gothard Tunnel*. The town was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1877. At the entrance of the valley of Stalvedro is a Lombard tower. A short distance further we come to the picturesque gorge called *Dazio Grande*, along which our route extends; at the lower end is a fine waterfall; and there is another at FAIDO (52½ miles), a small village surrounded with vineyards. Chestnut trees are abundant in the neighbourhood. At Giornico, a short distance from Faido, are two curious Romanesque churches, of great antiquity: one (*San Nicholas da Mira*) is said to have been a Roman temple; the church of *Santa Maria di Castello* appears to be built on the site of a fort. On the way to Bodio (61 miles) is a heap of rocks, designed to commemorate a victory gained by the Milanese over the Swiss in 1478.

BIASCA (67 miles). *Here the railway begins.* Station one mile beyond the town. There is a tolerable restaurant in the station. Passengers generally have about an hour before the departure of the train for Bellinzona and Locarno. The *Hotel de la Gare*, opposite the station, is clean and comfortable.

Twelve miles farther by rail is BELLINZONA, a town of about 2400 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Ticino, and the seat of the provincial government alternately with Lugano and Locarno (*Hotel de la Ville*).

It was strongly fortified in the middle ages, and was the key to the route from Lombardy to Germany. The fortifications have been partially restored.

Its three picturesque Castles, now partially in ruins, were the residences of the three Swiss bailiffs. Each possessed a small armament and a few troops. The largest, called the Castello Grande, on the west, belonged to Uri. Of the two on the east, the lower

belonged to Schwyz, and the upper to Unterwalden. The neighbourhood has been the scene of frequent conflicts between the Italians and Swiss, the latter having become masters of the district in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

[From this point Milan may be reached either *by way of the Lake of Como*, or by the Lake Maggiore. The distance from Bellinzona to Como is 38½ miles. Diligence (*railway in progress*) three times a day to *Lugano*, whence the railway is completed to Como. Fare, Bellinzona to Lugano, 19 miles, 4 *frs.* 95 *c.*; *coupe*, 7 *frs.* 65 *c.* Lugano to Como, 19½ miles. *Fares*: *first*, 3 *frs.* 20 *c.*; *second*, 2 *frs.* 25 *c.*

The road from Bellinzona is a pleasant one, winding up the wooded slope of *Monte Cenere* for several miles, and affording fine views. After passing the guard-house at the top of the pass, we reach *Bironico*, 10 miles, and descend through a fertile and pleasant country to

Lugano (*Hotels*: *see* "Hotel List"), beautifully situated on the north shore of the lake of the same name. It is entirely Italian in character, with dingy and dirty arcaded streets, but its environs display all the richness of Italian scenery. The principal church, *San Lorenzo*, is built on an eminence, commanding a fine view. Another, *Santa Maria degli Angioli*, founded in 1499, is adorned with some remarkable paintings by Bernardino Luini. The town has a considerable trade in silk, being the principal entrepôt for traffic between Italy and Switzerland.

The lake, which is 20 miles in length, is very beautiful, and its shores present a great variety of scenery. Small steamboats ply between the various ports and Lugano. By sailing to Porlezza much of the lake may be seen, and from thence chars or carriages may be hired to proceed to Menaggio, on Lake Como. A diligence runs in summer. This is the pleasantest way of reaching Como, and the drive is through a beautiful district. Soon after leaving Lugano, the railway crosses the Val Tassino by a viaduct 130 feet high, passes through several tunnels, and skirts the lake. Passing near *Mendrisio*, we soon reach Chiasso (17 miles), *the last Swiss village*, where luggage is examined by the Italian Customs officers. After leaving Chiasso a tunnel is passed, and we soon reach

Como. For a description of Como and its Lake, see Route 169.]

Travellers *going to Lake Maggiore* continue on by rail to Locarno (25 miles from Biasca), where steamer is taken to any point on the lake.

The Lago Maggiore is about 45 miles long, and its average width is three miles. Its principal tributary is the Ticino, which retains its name on issuing from the lake at the southern extremity. It is also fed by the Toso, and the Tresa, the latter flowing from the Lago Lugano. Steamboats start from *Mogadino*, a few miles south-east of Locarno. They next touch at

Locarno (*Hotels*: *see* "Hotel List.") It is situated on the western shore of the Lago Maggiore, amid groves of lemon and orange trees, vineyards, and other luxuriant vegetation. There are some good pictures in the *Collegiate Church*. The *Government House* is a fine building. From the Pilgrimage Church of *Madonna del Sasso*, above the town, a magnificent view is obtained. Steamers 3 times daily to Arona in 5 hours. *Fares*: Locarno to

Arona, 4 *frs.* 20 *c.* Good restaurant on board.

Leaving Locarno the steamer proceeds along the western shore. At Ascona there is a castle and a college; numerous villages are seen in succession, many of them beautifully situated on wooded slopes, and surrounded with fruit trees and gardens. Just before we reach *Canobbio*, one of the oldest villages on the lake, we cross the frontier and enter Italy. Customs officers examine luggage on board. That of foreign travellers is generally passed without opening. Turning eastward we reach

LUINO (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST"), (*the nearest point to Lugano*). Opposite it are two singular looking castles (*Castelli di Cannero*), formerly the haunt of notorious brigands. We next reach LAVENO, behind which rises (5918 feet) the beautiful *Mount Sasso del Ferro*. [From Laveno a delightful road goes in 12½ miles to VARESE, see Route 170.] On nearing INTRA, we observe a monument consisting of a rotunda with a statue, in the grounds of the *Villa Prina*. At this point there is a view of part of the chain of mountains in which Monte Rosa is situated. We now approach PALLANZA (*Grand Hotel Pallanza*), and see before us toward Stresa, the *Borromean Islands*. The chief of these is the ISOLA BELLA, on which is a *Château*, erected by one of the Counts Borromeo in the seventeenth century. The chateau, near which are the famous gardens, contains several magnificent apartments, in some of which there are paintings of no great merit. Near the chateau is the *Hotel du Dauphin*, clean and comfortable, where guests are received *en pension*. The *Isola Madre* has more garden ground, and is wilder than the Isola Bella. Visitors are shown through the chateau and gardens by attendants, who expect a small fee—1 franc for one person or 2 francs for a party is ample. The rare trees and plants in the gardens are well worth seeing. The Isola Bella may be reached from the Hotel des Iles Borromees at Stresa by row boat in five minutes. The *Isola Dei Pescatori* is inhabited by fishermen, whose village covers nearly its whole extent. BAVENO is the next stopping-place after Pallanza. (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") The brick villa just beyond the town, with turrets, was the residence of Queen Victoria for three weeks in the spring of 1879. We next touch at

STRESA (*Hotel*: DES ILES BORROMEES), a large hotel, and favourite stopping-place for tourists. Its situation is much better than that of Baveno, which latter place, from its position, is deprived of the view of the whole lake which renders Stresa so attractive. It is the nearest and most convenient place for a visit to the Borromean Islands, and for several of the best excursions on the lake. The large hotel is much more comfortable and agreeable than that at Baveno. On the side of the mountain above it is a college, formerly a monastery. The *Palazzo Bolóngaro* is at the north end of the village, and there are many fine villas in the neighbourhood. Passing *Belgirate* and two or three small stations, we reach

ARONA (*Hotel*: *Italia*), an ancient town on the western shore of the lake. The church of *Santa Maria* contains a fine altar-piece by Gaudenzio Vinci, representing the Holy Family, and some other smaller pictures around it. About a mile and a half before reaching *Arona* we see the celebrated *colossal statue of St Carlo Borromeo*,

Cardinal Archbishop of Milan, a native of Arona. It is 66 ft. high and is placed on a pedestal 40 ft. high. The head, hands, and feet are of bronze, the rest of the figure consists of sheets of copper sustained by masonry. It was erected in 1697.

From Arona, Milan is reached by railway in 2¼ hours, Turin in 3½ hours, and Genoa in 5½ hours. Diligences leave Arona daily to cross the Simplon Pass. The steamers go no farther than Arona.

ARONA TO MILAN, see Route 167.

ROUTE 108.

LUCERNE TO INTERLAKEN BY THE BRUNIG PASS.

Distance to Brienz, 36½ miles, to Interlaken, 43½ miles. Steamers three times daily to Alpnach in 1¼ hours, thence diligence to Brienz (or Meiringen) in 6 hours.

Fares—Lucerne to Brienz, 10.90 *francs*; coupe, 12.90 *francs*; to Interlaken, 13.70 *francs*; coupe, 16.40 *francs*; 40 lbs. luggage free.

Carriages—Two horses, Lucerne to Brienz (or Meiringen), 45.50 *francs*; all the way to Interlaken, 60 *francs*. From Alpnach to Brienz, 1 horse carriage, 25 *francs*; 2 horses, 40 *francs*.

ALPNACH (8½ miles) may be reached either by the road or by steamer. The so-called Lake of Alpnach is a gulf or arm of the Lake of Lucerne.

Alpnach is situated at the foot of Mount Pilate. The pines along the heights of this mountain were formerly carried down to the lake by a curious channel called the *Slide of Alpnach*. It was removed in 1819. The church was built of timber so conveyed.

The ascent of Mount Pilate can be best made from Alpnach. Time, 4 to 5 hours; horse, 10 francs.

SARNEN (16½ miles) (*Hotels*: *Sarnen Hof*, *Aigle d'Or*). It is agreeably situated on the lake of Sarnen, below an eminence called *Landenberg*, from the terrace on which we have a beautiful view. The bridge across the river is nearly 300 years old. In the church at SACHSELN, a short distance from Sarnen, are preserved the bones of St Nicholas von der Flue. Ascending the *Kaiserstuhl*, a steep hill, we reach

LUNGERN (26¾ miles) (*Hotels*: *Brunig*, *Lowe*), situated near the borders of the lake to which it gives its name, and at the commencement of the Brunig Pass. This lake was reduced in size by one half in 1836 by draining it through a tunnel into the Lake of Sarnen, by which means a large tract of valuable meadowland was recovered. The road ascends by zig-zags through a forest to the summit of the Pass, at a height of 3,294 ft. above the sea. From this point a magnificent prospect extends over the valley of Nidwalden, with Mount Pilate in the distance, and the Lake of Lungern below; it includes also several mountains in the chain of the Bernese Alps. Near the summit is the *Brunig Hotel*.

The *Kulm* road to Meyringen leaves our route near the hotel. MEYRINGEN may be reached from this point in 1¾ hours (see Route 110).

Descending by the new carriage road, from which the views over the lake are very fine, we arrive in about an hour at

BRIENZ (36¾ miles) (*Hotels*: *L'Ours, Weisses-Kreutz*). This town is beautifully situated on the lake of the same name. From hence to INTERLAKEN steamers go three times a day, passing by the Giessbach shore, where we see the HOTEL GIESSBACH, a magnificent new hotel (opened in 1875), one of the best in Switzerland. It commands fine views of the falls and Lakes Brienz and Thun. Passengers are conveyed from the landing-place to the hotel by an ingenious tramway, the carriages of which are drawn up by water power. The tramway is chiefly constructed of iron resting upon stone piers. Its length is 660 yards, the gradient being 28 in 100.

The falls of the Giessbach have a character as well as beauty altogether peculiar; six of them can be seen at one glance, descending in succession from the wooded heights of the mountain above. In the tourist season they are illuminated *nightly* by coloured port-fires, and then present a singularly beautiful appearance. The middle fall is seen from a small gallery carried directly behind it, and the cataract rushes close before the spectator. The falls above, on the higher declivity, are very fine, though inferior in grandeur to the more impetuous Reichenbach.

INTERLAKEN (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST").

ARRIVAL. — Omnibuses and porters from all the hotels meet the trains at the central station.

ENGLISH CHURCH, in the choir of the old monastery, near the east end of the *Hoheweg*.

The space between the Lakes of Thun and Brienz is occupied by the valley of Interlaken, one of the most beautiful spots in Switzerland. Surrounded by lofty mountains, it is nevertheless open, and might almost be called a plain. On the east and west it looks towards the two lakes, and on the south towards the valley of Lauterbrunnen—its boundaries thus giving it a triangular form. "The beauty and fertility of this valley are extraordinary. The greenest and most luxuriant meadows, the richest and most variegated foliage, orchards red with fruit, gardens enamelled with flowers, form altogether a picture of singular beauty." The plain is strewed with picturesque eminences, rocky and overspread with fine timber; and along the right side of the Aar the bank rises gradually up to the mountains which shut in the valley. The immediate environs present the picturesque in most various aspects, and the peaks of the Silberhorn, Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau are the boundaries of its horizon. The climate is mild, and in summer the heat is often intense; but in the hottest sun the fine avenues of walnut-trees offer some measure of shade.

Interlaken has, in later years, changed its physiognomy and aspect. It is no longer a Swiss village, but a settlement of foreigners. The wooden houses, with their long inscriptions from the Psalms, their high-pitched roofs and oval windows, have been replaced by fine hotels and comfortable habitations. The indigent have been sent away to Unterseen, and the village is now almost exclusively occupied by foreign tourists and residents. The number of summer visitors is estimated at 50,000. The hotels are sprinkled about amid the trees upon either side of a broad avenue

A COMPARATIVE VIEW
OF THE **INLAND SEAS & PRINCIPAL LAKES** IN THE
EASTERN HEMISPHERE.
Reduced from an original Drawing compiled and arranged
BY JOHN PING
NOTE. The Seas & Lakes are placed in their proper positions (i.e. North & South) and shew their relative proportions

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GIESSBACH HOTEL,

GIESSBACH FALLS

(LAKE OF BRIENZ.)

This magnificent new Hotel (opened 1875), situated close to the celebrated falls, with views over the falls, the lakes of Brienz and Thun, and surrounding country, offers to tourists all the comfort and luxury of the best Swiss hotels.

A NEW RAILWAY, itself a great curiosity, conveys passengers from the landing place to the hotel.

Porters from the Hotel meet every boat at the Giessbach landing.

Favourable arrangements made with persons making a long stay at the beginning and end of the season.

The former hotel remains and will be continued under the same management as the new hotel.

PROPRIETORS—HAUSER BROTHERS.

which extends almost from lake to lake.

The principal street and the resort of foreigners is the *Hoheweg*, an avenue shaded by fine walnut trees, on one side of which are the hotels and shops, on the other a broad level meadow. From this street there is a fine view of the *Jungfrau*. A little to the north of the Höheweg is the *Kursaal*, a chalet with reading, refreshment, and concert and ball rooms, surrounded by gardens. Music every day, 7 to 8 A.M., 4 to 5 and 8 to 10 P.M. The expenses of this establishment are paid by a tax of 50 cents. per day charged by the hotel-keepers in the bills of each guest, or for families of two or more persons 1½ franc per week each person.

Favourite walks.—To the *Kleine Rugen*, three quarters of an hour, 2,425 ft.; to the *Heimweh-Fluh*, half an hour; from which points there are fine views. Farther away, 2½ hours by carriage, is ST BEATENBERG, a village with hotels and pensions, much resorted to by persons suffering from nervous maladies, from which there are fine views, including the chain of the Bernese Alps. Another excursion is to the Falls of GIESSBACH, described in Route 108 above.

In the neighbourhood of Interlaken there are great numbers of excellent *pensions*, at which the charges range from 5½ to 9 francs per day.

ROUTE 109.

INTERLAKEN TO LAUTERBRUNNEN AND GRINDELWALD (BY THE WENGERN ALP).

THE distance from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen is 8 miles, from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald 13 miles. Diligence twice daily to Lauterbrunnen, 2.75 francs. One horse carriage to Lauterbrunnen and back 9 francs, 2 horses 17 francs, gratuity to driver optional. To Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald and back, one horse carriage, 17 francs, 2 horses, 30 francs.

Leaving Interlaken we proceed through a pleasant country abounding in orchards and meadows. At about two miles from the town, on the right, are seen the ruins of the Castle of Unspannen, the reputed residence of Manfred. It was the fortress of Berthold, the founder of Berne.

On a rock called the *Bose Stein*, on the right of the road, is an inscription recording the murder, perpetrated on the spot, of his own brother, by one of the barons of Rothenfluh. Near *Zweilütschinen* (5 miles) the White and Black Lutschine unite, the course of the Black Lutschine being toward Grindelwald. (A view of the Wetterhorn is obtained here.) The road follows the White Lutschine to Lauterbrunnen.

The valley of Lauterbrunnen proper may be described in general terms as a narrow and deep ravine, but a ravine of a gentle character; rich in trees and foliage, with a bare, perpendicular cliff of enormous height on the west, and a wooded, but

steep and lofty mountain, on the east. The rapid Lütschine, justifying by the colour of its glacier water its name of white, sweeps along it, for the most part close to its eastern barrier, so as to leave on the other side only a small ledge of flatter ground which is richly cultivated.

LAUTERBRUNNEN (*Hotels*: *Capricorn*, *Staubbach*). This village lies in the valley about 2,400 ft. above the sea, and so hemmed in between precipices that the sun is almost entirely excluded during the winter months. The place is remarkable for its numerous cascades, from whence it derives its name, a literal translation being "nothing but fountains."

About half a mile from the Inn is the *Staubbach* ("Dust-stream"), one of the loftiest falls in Europe, measuring between 800 and 900 ft. in height. The torrent is in shape like the tail of a white horse streaming in the wind over the rock.

"It is not noon—the sunbow's rays still arch
The torrent with the many hues of heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column
O'er the crags headlong perpendicular,
And fling its lines of foaming light along,
And to and fro, like the pale courser's tail,
The giant steed to be bestrode by Death,
As told in the Apocalypse."—*Manfred.*

MURREN (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"), a little village now much resorted to for its splendid views of the Oberland, may be reached (by bridle path) in two hours and a half from Lauterbrunnen.

Horse to Murren, 12 francs. The path leaves the valley a little to the south of the *Steinbock Hotel*. Soon after leaving, we cross the stream which forms the Fall of the Staubbach. One hour after this, on leaving the wood, we have a magnificent view of a whole amphitheatre of mountains, including the Jungfrau, Eiger, Mönch, and Silberhorn, and others, with numerous glaciers. The prospect is most imposing. *Murren* is soon reached, where the Wetterhorn and Furke become visible. From Allmandhubel, a height above the village, the view is even more extensive.

Excursion in about two hours to the *Falls of the Schmadribach*, a fine cascade in the midst of magnificent scenery. The *ascent of the Schilthorn*, 9,745 ft., is made from Murren for its superb view of the Jungfrau.

Two routes lead from the village of Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald. By the first, or carriage-road, the distance is about 13 miles. To reach it the traveller must retrace his steps toward Interlaken as far as to the bridge over the Zweilutschinen, and then, crossing the river, keep the northern bank of the Black Lutschine for about seven miles. A route preferable for the healthy and robust, in fine weather, is the mule-track which leads from Lauterbrunnen over the *Wengern-Alp*, or Lesser Scheideck. If there be a series of views worth visiting the Oberland to behold, they are to be found on this elevated route, which is one of the grandest of accessible passes. The way may be about 14 measured miles, but it occupies seven hours' walking, and may be travelled with perfect safety. The traveller, starting from the Staubbach, crosses the torrent and enters upon a wooded hill almost as steep as a cliff. The path is one of the most zig-zagged in all the Oberland. After ascending for about an hour, the traveller

reaches a green upland slope, diversified with timber, and laid out in pasturages, with chalets. The holdings are so small, and the buildings so numerous, that the whole slope seems to form one wide-spread village. Here the national wrestling match takes place on the first Sunday of August in each year. The retrospective view from this elevation shows the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and the Staubbach seems to be like a snowy wreath on its black rocky background. Beyond this plateau the path leads to the right of a lofty, perpendicular cliffy range, which forms the eastern barrier of the upper valley of Lauterbrunnen, and courses the base of the Wengern Alp in a southern direction. About a mile and a half below the top of the pass, on the slope of the Wengern Alp, and on the edge of the cliff which separates the Trumeleten-thal from the Scheideck, is the inn called *Hotel de la Jungfrau.* The accommodations are of a superior character, but the view of the Jungfrau constitutes the staple attraction of the house, which stands directly opposite to the Queen of the Oberland. The height of the Jungfrau is 13,700 feet above the sea level; thus this is the fourth among Swiss, and the eighth among European mountains.

Every day in summer the traveller stopping at the Wengern Alp may see and hear the ice avalanches as they rush, with the noise of thunder, down the side of the Jungfrau, and fall into the depths of the *Trumeleten-thal* at its base. They are detached by the heat of the sun from 12 to 2 o'clock, and on some days great numbers of them are seen.

About an hour's walking brings the traveller to the top of the Lesser Sheideck Pass (*Hotel*: *Bellevue.*) From this point the path descends, and a beautiful valley is seen spreading out to a vast extent, lying along the base of the great mountain chain of the Bernese Alps. The mountains which enclose it present here a most imposing aspect.

GRINDELWALD (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") In its valley immense rocks and colossal mountains rise, at the foot of which extend the two celebrated *glaciers.* The upper glacier, situated between the Wetterhorn and the Mettenberg, is one and a half league in length, full of rifts and crevices. It is reached by *a fatiguing journey of 3½ miles from the village.* The lower glacier, situated between the Mettenberg and the Eigher, is the more interesting. It is a sea of ice, three leagues in length, terribly torn and cleft, and scattered with pyramids of a grotesque form. "Scarcely three hundred years ago an open pass several leagues in length led over the chain into the Valais, from which people came to the church of Grindelwald to celebrate baptisms and weddings. To-day all is covered with a wild and impassable sea of ice."

In the seventeenth century the glacier increased in an extraordinary manner, and was no longer to be contained by its valley. Bursting its barriers, it carried away the dwellings which lay in its course, and destroyed the church of St Petronilla, the bell of which, cast in 1044, is yet in the church of Grindelwald. Tradition relates that at one time the Mettenberg and Eigher formed but one mass, behind which was a lake of considerable size.

THE FAULHORN.—Grindelwald is a convenient point from which to reach the summit of this

mountain; time occupied in the ascent, 4½ hours; guide, 10 *francs*; horse to the Faulhorn and back same day, 17 *francs*. There is a small hotel near the summit. The view embraces the mountains of the Bernese Oberland, the lake of Brienz and surrounding mountains, the lake of Thun, parts of lakes Lucerne and Zug, Pilatus, and the Rigi. Height of the summit, 8805 feet.

Grindelwald may be reached direct from Interlaken twice daily by diligence in 2½ hours, 4 *francs* 30 *cents*. Carriage, one horse, Interlaken to Grindelwald and back in one day, 16 *francs*; 2 horses, 30 *francs*.

Route 110.

GRINDELWALD TO MEYRINGEN, BY THE GREAT SCHEIDECK.

THIS route is about 18 miles in length. Time, 7 hours; Guide (not needed), 12 *francs*; horse, 25 *francs*. Three miles up the valley, a little to the right of the path, is the Upper Glacier of Grindelwald.

From Grindelwald to the top of the Scheideck is a third of the journey to Meyringen. On the right, at every point of the way, the Wetterhorn ("Storm-peak") rises in a bare wall, apparently close to the path; from which, however, its base is distant a quarter of an hour's walk. The ground is by no means difficult. From the height of the Great Scheideck the view back upon Grindelwald is very fine.

From the Great Scheideck, down into the valley of Hasli, at Meyringen, the trip is one of exceeding magnificence. Before reaching the baths of Rosenlaui, a footpath to the right leads to the glacier of Rosenlaui, so denominated from the extreme beauty of its roseate and azure colours. It lies between the great masses of the Wellhorn and Engelhörner ("Angels' peaks"), its fir-clad base, and its gigantic craggy frame, forming a most remarkable scene. In summer a torrent comes roaring down an almost fathomless rent in the mountain. We descend beside the torrent, which is impetuously plunging and foaming to take the leap of the Reichenbach, when suddenly the vale of Meyringen is disclosed far beneath us, with its villages and meadows, church steeples, and clumps of trees, and the Alpbach cascade pouring over the crags on the other side. From this point the descent into the valley is nearly 2000 feet, rugged and precipitous; and from nearly this level the Reichenbach torrent takes its great leap down a gorge to the left of the path, making the celebrated Reichenbach Falls. Afterwards, by a succession of leaps, it falls down into the valley, where it joins the Aar. (The Reichenbach Falls are illuminated every evening during the season by the proprietor of the *Hotel Reichenbach*.)

About a mile and a half from the last fall, and on the right bank of the Aar, is MEYRINGEN (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") The views of the Reichenbach Falls, the falls of the Alpbach, the Engelhörner, the snow-clad Wetterhorn, and the Rosenlaui glacier, from the village, are very charming. The Hasli Vale, of which Meyringen is the capital, is reckoned a model of an Alpine valley. The climate is soft; the view includes numberless hamlets, waterfalls, and hills covered with

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD WITH THEIR ALTITUDES

BRITISH ISLES

NAME	ALTITUDE	COUNTRY
1 Greenmah	2717	England
2 Shooters Hill	446	D°
3 Dover Castle	369	D°
4 Pebble mad	769	Wales
5 Arthurs Seat	822	Scotland
6 Brandon M.	875	England
7 Dunlop Pikes	1,003	D°
8 Cray Barnes	1,150	Ireland
9 Wrekin	1,325	England
10 Malvern	1,444	D°
11 Pentland Hills	1,750	Scotland
12 Penille Hill	1,806	England
13 Cuff Fell	1,835	Scotland
14 Blackcomb	1,919	England
15 Snowdon	3,724	Wales
16 Rhemside	2,263	D°
17 Ingleboro'	2,361	D°
18 Plynlimmon	2,463	Wales
19 Cheviot	2,658	England
20 Cross Fell	2,901	D°
21 Skiddaw	3,022	D°
22 Ben Lomond	3,820	Scotland
23 Snowden	3,571	Wales
24 Ben Nevis	4,408	Scotland

EUROPE

NAME	ALTITUDE	COUNTRY
1 Mont Maure	400	France
2 Valdai	1,200	Russia
3 Gibraltar	1,439	Spain
4 Arpomboli	3,650	Lipari I.ds
5 Hecla	3,690	Iceland
6 Vesuvius	3,958	Italy
7 Diabtaglo	4,800	Russia
8 Black M.t	5,332	Ionian I.s
9 Kettrik	6,000	Sweden
10 Mont d'Or	6,202	France
11 Olympus	6,800	Turkey
12 Pauda	6,780	Russia
13 Montagne Pelée	7,300	France
14 Dovre Hall	7,650	Norway

NAME	ALTITUDE	COUNTRY
15 Snechaden	8,295	Norway
16 Vulture	8,397	Italy
17 Lonquita Peak	8,870	Hungury
18 S.t Gothard	9,075	Switzerl.d
19 Gumgon	9,222	France
20 Rochflane	10,205	D°
21 Col de Cervin	10,502	Switzerl.d
22 M.t Etna	10,963	Sicily
23 Simplon	11,000	Switzerl.d
24 S.t Bernard	11,006	D°
25 M.t Perdu	11,268	Spain
26 Venlatta Peak	11,390	D°
27 M.t Viso	12,594	Italy
28 Shreckhorn	13,380	Switzerl.d
29 M.t Cervin	14,765	D°
30 M.t Rosa	15,137	D°
31 M.t Blanc	15,735	Piedmont

AFRICA

NAME	ALTITUDE	COUNTRY
1 Pyramids	487	Egypt
2 Conical Rock	500	Cof Gilope
3 High knoll	2,000	S.t Helena
4 Hermaan M.t	2,000	Cof Gilope
5 Lions Head	2,166	D°
6 Devils Head	2,315	D°
7 Diana Peak	2,692	S.t Helena
8 Table M.t	3,500	Cof Gilope
9 Ruyo Peak	5,160	Madeira I.
10 Volcano	7,630	Bourbon I.
11 Taranna	7,800	Abyssinia
12 Komberg	9,000	Cof Gilope
13 Gondar M.ns	8,450	Abyssinia
14 Compass M.n	10,000	Cof Gilope

NAME	ALTITUDE	COUNTRY
15 Newveldt	10,000	Cof Gilope
16 Lamalmon	11,000	Algeria
17 Teneriffe	12,358	Canary I.s
18 Atlas M.s	12,500	Barbary
19 Gesh. M.t	15,050	D°

ASIA

NAME	ALTITUDE	COUNTRY
1 Cunningh.m M.t	500	Australia
2 Tabor	2,000	Palestine
3 Carmel	2,200	D°
4 Lamouth M.	3,000	Australia
5 The Ghauts	3,000	Hindooost.n
6 Ida	9,000	Turkey
7 Olympus	6,481	D°
8 Fesso Peak	7,680	Lof Japan
9 Ararat	9,500	Armenia
10 Lebanon	9,570	Syria
11 Italitskoi	10,735	Tartaria
12 Ophir	13,892	Sumatra I.
13 Mahmalova	1,800	Sands-I.s
14 Hamar	21,000	China
15 Jamatura	25,500	D°
16 Dhawalagiri	28,000	D°
17 M.t Everest	29,000	

AMERICA

NAME	ALTITUDE	COUNTRY
1 Potatoe Hills	700	Un.States
2 Edgecombe M.t	1,000	N.America
3 Ozark M.s	2,000	Un.States
4 Alleghany M.s	3,000	D°
5 Anahuka	4,265	Mexico
6 Mone Garon	5,310	S.t Vincent
7 Stony M.t	6,500	Un.States
8 Blue M.t	9,180	Jamaica
9 Fairweather M.t	8,968	N.America
10 Rocky M.s	12,500	Un.States
11 M.t S.t Elias	12,670	N.America
12 Tumbamarca	15,800	Quito

NAME	ALTITUDE	COUNTRY
13 Ruyo Tonga	15,700	Quito
14 Sierra Nevada	15,715	Mexico
15 Tungui	17,125	Quito
16 Cotapaxi	18,610	D°
17 Gamborazo	21,464	D°

MEYRINGEN.

HOTEL SAUVAGE.



THE New Hotel, one of the largest and most perfect in Switzerland, is now open. It occupies a fine position near the former hotel, with fine views of the Cascades and Mountains.

It contains all the modern improvements, and the Proprietor will spare no pains to render the New Hotel an agreeable resting place for tourists. English Church in the grounds of the Hotel—Baths—English and American Journals—Horses and Carriages for excursions.

THE HÔTEL COURONNE, which belongs to the same Proprietor, will be kept open.

E. BAUD EBERSOLD,
PROPRIETOR.

verdure, glaciers, and snow-clad mountains. (The fall of the Alpbach is illuminated every evening during the season by the proprietor of the *Hotel Sauvage.*)

Meyringen, with its charming situation, good hotels, and English Church, is rapidly increasing in favour as a place of resort. The *Swiss wood carvings* made here are very fine.

From Meyringen, Brienz may be reached twice daily by diligence ; distance, 9 miles. See Route 108.

Route 111.

MEYRINGEN TO THE GRIMSEL HOSPICE AND THE RHONE GLACIER.

(Time required, 10½ hours ; horse from Meyringen to the Rhone Glacier, 32 *francs.*)

CARRIAGE-ROAD has been completed from Meyringen over the Kirchet to Im-Hof ; passing Reichenbach Baths, it ascends the steep sides of Kirchet in zig-zags. Descending the hill it traverses the meadows at the bottom of the valley, and crosses the Aar near Im-Hof (*Hotel : Im-Hof*), just beyond which the carriage-road terminates. Pursuing the well-kept bridle-path, we reach in 2½ hours

GUTTANEN (*Hotel : Bar*), which lies in a wild and narrow valley, surrounded with crags and cliffs. A walk of two hours brings us to the path which, leading out of the main path to the left, conducts us to the FALL OF THE HANDEK. The view from the chalet lower down is finer, as the cataract is then seen from below. This fall is considered the finest in Switzerland, and in point of impetuosity and quantity of water resembles Schaffhausen ; its height is about two hundred feet. The body of the water is very great during the summer, when the snow from the mountains and the glaciers has been melted. At the same spot is seen the stream of the Erlenbach, running nearly at a right angle with the Aar ; it falls as if in humble rivalry with its more noble associate, and throws its sheet of water into that of the Aar, long before the latter reaches the ground, thus producing a beautiful effect.

A walk of 2½ hours brings us to the Hospice of the Grimsel, which stands about 800 feet below the summit of the Pass. It is a rough, strong rock building, and is now used as an inn. It is much thronged with tourists in summer. Its *entourage* is the most dreary in all Switzerland. On all sides and above, it is frowned upon by shapeless mountains, covered with ice and snow. Its elevation above the sea is more than 7000 feet, and the peaks rise nearly to the height of another thousand.

The distance from the Hospice to the *Rhone glacier* is about six miles. Three-quarters of an hour's walking up a tolerable path brings us to the top of the pass, where, at a height of 8400 feet above the sea level, the way skirts the left margin of a little, dark, still lake, into which the bodies of French and Austrian soldiers, killed in the skirmish which took place here in 1799, were thrown. It therefore goes by the name of the "Lake of the dead."

Beyond the lake the road leads down a steep declivity. At a little distance we come suddenly

upon the view of the *glacier of the Rhone*, very far below; a grand object, with the furious Rhone issuing from the ice, and then leaping and dashing through the valley. The glacier is a stupendous mass of ice, extending clear across the valley, propped against an overhanging mountain (the Gallenstock), with snowy peaks towering to the right and left.

(For description of the FURCA PASS, see Route 115.)

ROUTE 112.

GENEVA TO LAUSANNE AND VEVAY, INCLUDING THE LAKE OF GENEVA.

GENEVA (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST").

ARRIVAL — Omnibuses and porters from all the hotels meet the trains and steamers.

Cab hire, per hour 2½ *francs*, for each additional ¼ hour 65 *c.*

CHURCH SERVICES — *English Holy Trinity*, Rue Mt. Blanc, every Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

American Episcopal Church, 60 Rue du Rhone, Sunday 11 a.m.

SHOPS. See "SPECIALITIES of EUROPEAN CITIES."

This town is situated at the southern extremity of the Lake, at the point where the Rhone emerges. The two halves into which the city is divided by the river are connected by six bridges, the finest of which is the Pont du Mont Blanc, leading from the Rue du Mont Blanc to the English garden. Next below it is the Pont des Bergues, and from it a suspension bridge extends to the little island called Rousseau's Island, in the centre of which is Pradier's statue of Rousseau, erected by the citizens of Geneva in 1834. Fine quays, upon which are the best shops, extend along both banks of the Rhone in the vicinity of these bridges. On the left bank is the Grand Quai, and on the right the Quai des Bergues. The Quai du Mont Blanc extends along the right bank of the lake, commencing at the Pont du Mont Blanc. Beyond, and in a line with it, is the Quai des Paquis, which is handsomely planted with trees. It extends to the Pier. From both the last-named quays fine views of the Mont Blanc group may be enjoyed. On the south bank of the lake, at the end of the Pont du Mont Blanc, is a pretty garden called the Jardin Anglais. In a pavilion in the garden is a plan in relief of Mont Blanc, which is shown to visitors for 50 centimes, except on Sundays and Thursdays, from 10 to 3, when it is free.

Geneva possesses within itself very few objects of interest. Few towns of its size and importance are so sparingly decorated with public monuments. Strangers are attracted to it from its beautiful position and the scenery of its lake, and because of its vicinity to Chamouni and other points of interest.

The principal buildings are the *Cathedral of St Pierre*, the *Hotel-de-Ville*, the arsenal, the college (founded by Calvin), the museum of natural history, the botanical garden, and the public library, founded by Bonnivard, the prisoner of Chillon, and a collection of autograph letters by Calvin and other distinguished Reformers. A large OPERA HOUSE, in the Place Neuve, costing 3½ million francs, was opened in 1879.

One of the most striking objects



LAUSANNE



GENEVA

GENEVA.



1	*Bâtiment Electoral*	11	*Machine Hydraulique*	21	*Poste aux Lettres*
2	*Cathédrale de St Pierre*	12	*Manége*	22	*Poudrière*
3	*Casernes*	13	*Musée*	23	*Prison de l'Evêché*
4	*Collège*	14	*Musée Rath*	24	*—— Pénitentiaire*
5	*Conservatoire de Musique*	15	*Observatoire*	25	*Rue de la Corraterie*
6	*Halle au blé*	16	*Place du Bourg de Four*	26	*Square du Mont Blanc*
7	*Hôpital*	17	*—— du Molard*	27	*Temple de la Madeleine*
8	*Hôtel de Ville*	18	*—— Neuve*	28	*—— Neuf*
9	*Jardin Botanique*	19	*—— du Rhône*	29	*—— de St Gervais*
10	*La Treille*	20	*—— de St Gervais*	30	*Théâtre.* 30 bis *Théâtre des Variétés.*

Appleton's European Guide Book. Malby & Sons, London.

miles, containing an area of about 260 square miles. The Rhone flows with considerable rapidity into it at its eastern extremity. It rises several feet during the summer months, owing to the melting of the snow on the heights beneath which the Rhone makes it way. It is also subject to sudden currents and risings, which as rapidly subside, and are probably due to atmospheric causes.

Steamers leave Geneva several times a day by both shores of the lake. The first place reached going by the north bank, is VERSOIX, a village which was formerly the territory of France. Here the Duc de Choiseul, Minister of Louis XV., designed the foundation of a city, which should prove a rival to Geneva. The next place is COPPET (*Hotel*: *Croix Blanche*), a little town built on the margin of the lake, on which it has a port. The *chateau*, remarkable for the souvenirs which it calls up, is on a height which commands the town. It is a large plain building, erected on the site of a feudal castle, which, in 1536, sustained a siege against the Bernese, and was in part destroyed by fire. The learned Bayle lived here many years as a tutor in the family of Count Dolina. The minister *Necker* also passed here in honourable retirement the latter years of his life. His daughter, *Madame de Stael*, who long inhabited it, is buried at this place in a monumental tomb, with her father, her mother, and the eldest of her sons.

NYON (*Hotel*: *Ange*), was called by the Romans *Novidunum*, or *Colonia Julia Equestris*. The *Castle*, formerly of great strength, was built in the twelfth century. At a little distance is the *Chateau de Prangins*, part of which, *La Bergerie*, is the property of Prince Jerome Napoleon. Close by, we observe a promontory, on which is *Promenthoux*. On the opposite shore, we see *Yvoire*. To the left, we see part of the range of the Jura, with the heights of the *Dole*, and the *Noir-Mont*; we next pass ROLLE (*Hotel*: *Tete-Noire*), the birthplace of La Harpe, tutor of the Emperor Alexander I. His obelisk stands on a small island on the lake. About 3 miles to the north, above Rolle, is the *Signal de Bougy*, a point from which a magnificent view of the lake and surrounding country is obtained. We then proceed to MORGES (*Hotel*: *des Alpes*), a manufacturing town, with a harbour. The castle is now a magazine. A short distance to the north is the *Castle of Vufflens*, standing on an eminence. When the weather is clear, Mont Blanc is seen on the right, through a gap in the mountains. We next reach OUCHY, the port of Lausanne (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). Byron wrote the "Prisoner of Chillon" in the Anchor Inn, being detained here by "stress of weather," thus, as Moore well observed, "adding one more deathless association to the already immortalized localities of the lake."

"Rousseau, Voltaire, our Gibbon, and de Stael:
Leman! these names are worthy of thy shore."

Ouchy and Lausanne are connected by railway—35 trains daily, in 6 minutes; *fare*, 25 *centimes*.

LAUSANNE (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"), capital of the Canton of Vaud, and, after Geneva, the most important in French Switzerland.

ARRIVAL. — Omnibuses and porters from the hotels meet the trains.

Cabs, 2 *francs* the course.


LAKE OF GENEVA
LAUSANNE
Morges
Rolle
Nyon
Evian
Thonon
Villeneuve
Monthey
Chens
Carouge
GENEVA
SAVOY
SWITZERLAND
St. Sulpice
Ouchy
Villette
Cully
St. Saphorin
la Tour de Peilz
Clarens
Montreux
Chillon
Meillerie
Bouveret
Port Valais
Bernex
Vevrier
Versoix
Coppet
Celigny
Founex
Nernier
Hermance
Anthy
Margencel
Armoy
Douvaine
Veigy
Brenthonne
Loisin
Ballaison
Thorens
Annecy
Chambery
Aix
Pregny
Versenex
Presinge
Cologny
Vandœuvres
Chancy
Aire
Arve
Rhone
Lake of Geneva

GENEVA.

HOTEL NATIONAL.



FRIED. WEBER, Proprietor. (Formerly Weber's Hotel, Rigi Kulm.)

ONE of the largest and finest Hotels in Switzerland, commanding an attractive view of the Lake, Mont Blanc, and its range, is highly recommended for its great comfort and moderate charges.

Large Garden, Verandah, and Terrace, bordering the Lake. Two Lifts of the newest construction. Baths on every floor. Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. American Bar. Telegraph and Post Office in the Hotel.

Table d'hôte. Luncheon at Half-past Twelve, and Dinner at Six o'clock. Private Dinners, and Dinners *à la carte* at any hour.

Accommodations per day at fixed prices for families or persons alone.

The ground on which it stands is irregular and broken; hence, it seems a confused labyrinth of streets, houses, churches, terraces, and gardens, distributed as it were by chance. The government, as well as private individuals, has made the most laudable efforts to improve and beautify the town, and great ameliorations have been effected.

The situation of Lausanne is more than sufficient to compensate for any defects of its construction. Its elevation above the lake makes it healthier than Geneva, and places it in view of a very extensive range of delightful scenery. From the terrace of the cathedral, the mountains to the east and south present their most majestic aspect. Villages without number cover the lands, which everywhere display the riches of a most varied culture. The Jura encloses a great part of the landscape.

The CATHEDRAL is one of the largest and finest Gothic churches in Switzerland. It was commenced in 1235, and was consecrated by Pope Gregory X. in the presence of Rudolph of Hapsburg. It is 333 ft. long. The view from the *terrace* of the cathedral, embracing the lake and mountains of Savoy, is very fine.

The *museum*, near the cathedral, contains a cabinet of natural history, and some interesting relics of the Roman and Celtic periods.

The *chateau*, or castle, erected in the thirteenth century, now the council hall of the canton, was once the residence of the bishops of Lausanne. It is a picturesque tower, with turrets at its four angles.

The house which was inhabited by Gibbon, and in which he completed the later volumes of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," stood in the lower part of the town. Both the house and garden are entirely changed. The site of the summer-house, where the great historian used to write, is now occupied by part of the wall of the Hotel Gibbon. It was in this garden that the historian experienced that tender melancholy which he so affectingly confesses in his autobiography:—"It was on the day, or rather night, of the 27th of June 1787, between the hours of 11 and 12, that I wrote the last lines of the last page in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a *berceau*, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on the recovery of my freedom, and perhaps the establishment of my fame. But my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion, and that whatever might be the future fate of my history, the life of the historian must be short and precarious."

The boulevard of *Montbenon*, to the west of Lausanne, and just outside the town, is a pleasant promenade, sheltered by avenues of fine trees. The heights are covered with vineyards, which produce a white wine of a high character.

ENGLISH CHURCH, Christchurch, Avenue de Grancy, services 11 and 4. There are also *Scotch* and *Wesleyan Churches*.

As we proceed the mountains come more and more into view, and present a grand and imposing appearance. We soon arrive at VEVAY (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST").

ARRIVAL. Omnibuses from the hotels meet the trains.

Cab hire. One horse, 1 *franc* 50 *cents.* the course; ½ hour, 1 *franc* 50 *cents.*; 1 hour, 3 *francs.*

ENGLISH CHURCH, at St Claire's Church. Sundays 11 and 4.

This place is charmingly situated near the mouth of the Veveyse. It is immortalized by Rousseau, who has laid here the scene of his *Nouvelle Heloise.* There is a delightful view from the *Church of St Martin,* which stands on an eminence (*"Terrasse du Panorama"*) outside the town. Ludlow and Broughton, who took part in the trial and condemnation of Charles I., are buried here. Omnibus from Vevay to Chexbres to meet the trains on the railway between Geneva and Berne. Time to Chexbres, 1½ hours. Some distance above Vevay, to the north-east, is the *Chateau de Hautville,* from which a superb view may be had, and beyond it the *Castle of Blonay.* To the east of Vevay, and near by, is the school *Bellerive,* patronized by many English and American families. Beyond it is the *Tour de Peilz,* supposed to have been erected by Peter of Savoy in the thirteenth century, and formerly used as a prison. A few miles further, we pass CLARENS, a charming village, celebrated by Rousseau, and by Byron. At Clarens and the numerous villages in the neighbourhood are numbers of *Pensions,* which are greatly frequented. (*Prices from 5 to 10 francs per day*). MONTREUX is a favourite resort for consumptive patients. About a mile and a half beyond Montreux the massive and gloomy CASTLE OF CHILLON is seen, standing on an isolated rock, connected with the shore by a bridge. This fortress of the middle ages is one of the most striking features in the scenery of Lake Leman. From Lausanne to Vevay it is never out of sight, except where the nature of the road excludes the eastern shore from the view. It is the subject of innumerable sketches and photographs, and during summer it is daily delineated by amateurs. Amedeus IV., Count of Savoy, built the castle in 1238. It was at once the defence of his state, an arsenal, and a point from which to undertake new conquests. After two centuries and a half, when the fortune of war had subjected the Pays de Vaud to the Bernese rule, the castle served as the residence of the Baillis of Vevay. In 1733 it was converted into a state prison, and served as such till the revolution of 1778. It is now an arsenal, and in part a prison.

It was in a dungeon of this castle that Bonnivard, the heroic defender of Genevan liberty, languished six years, chained to a pillar. The ring of iron to which he was fastened is still to be seen, and the pillar worn with the grating of his chain.

"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar; for 'twas trod
Until his very steps have left a trace
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonnivard!"

—*Prisoner of Chillon.*

There are other cells darker and deeper still, where prisoners were consigned to a living death, and with no other communication, even with their keepers, than through a hole pierced in the vaulting of their prison.

The castle presents, at a little distance, the aspect of an irregular mass of buildings, over which a large square central tower keeps guard. Two soldiers stationed at

the entrance, a concierge and his family, are usually its sole inhabitants. One of the gendarmes or the concierge will show the interior of the castle to strangers.

About a mile from the castle, nearer Villeneuve and in front of its port, is seen a little island, almost level with the water, on which some poplars have been planted. Besides that in front of Rolle, this is the only island in the lake. It is mentioned by Byron in his "Prisoner of Chillon:"—

"And then there was a little isle
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view;
A small green isle, it seem'd no more,
Scarce broader than my dungeon floor;
But in it there were three tall trees,
And o'er it blew the mountain breeze,
And by it there were waters flowing,
And on it there were young flowers growing,
Of gentle breath and hue."

A little more than two miles beyond Chillon is VILLENEUVE, an old town of 1500 inhabitants. The neighbourhood abounds in fine walks and drives.

Continuing on by railway from Vevay and Villeneuve, MARTIGNY may be reached in a little over two hours. The towns on the route after leaving Villeneuve are *Aigle*, 13 miles from Vevay, a favourite summer resort, with several good *hotels* (*see* "HOTEL LIST"), once a Roman cavalry station. BEX (GRAND HOTEL DES SALINES), a place much resorted to for its saline baths. It is remarkable also for the mildness of its climate and the beauty of its environs. About three miles from Bex are extensive salt mines, which produce about 40,000 quintals of salt per annum. Tourists should not omit to visit them. The excursion from Bex will not occupy more than half a day. Three miles beyond Bex is *St Maurice*, where the railway from Bouveret to Martigny and Brieg comes in, see Route 113.

ROUTE 113.

LAKE OF GENEVA TO MILAN, BY THE SIMPLON PASS.

PASSENGERS going over the Simplon may go from Geneva by the steamer along the south shore of the lake to *Bouveret*, and thence by railway to St Maurice, Martigny, and Brieg, or by *the railway, via* Lausanne, Vevay, St Maurice, and Brieg.

The journey from Geneva to Brieg by rail occupies about 6½ hours (by boat to Bouveret two hours longer), fares, Geneva to Brieg, *first*, 25 *francs* 5 *cents.*; *second*, 15 *francs* 80 *cents.* At Brieg the railway ends.

Diligence, Brieg to Domo d'Ossola every day, 40 miles, time, 9¾ hours; *fare*, 16 *francs* 35 *cents.*; coupé, 19 *francs* 65 *cents.* From Domo d'Ossola to Arona, 35½ miles; time, 6 hours; fare, 8 *francs* 85 *cents.*; coupé, 14 *francs* 75 *cents.*

Carriage with 2 horses, Brieg to Stresa (which is a most convenient and comfortable stopping place on Lake Maggiore, see Route 107), 145 *francs.* Return carriages at a lesser rate are sometimes to be found at Brieg.

The route from Geneva to Lausanne and Martigny by railway is described in Route 112.

The route by steamer from Geneva is along the south shore of the lake. The steamer passes *Thonon*, EVIAN, with alkaline baths and a large bath-house, a

favourite summer resort of French people (*Hotels*: *Evian*, *Mont Blanc*). This place is opposite Lausanne. Soon after leaving Evian, the steamer passes *Meillerie*, close to the lake, made famous by Rousseau in his "*Nouvelle Heloise*," and soon thereafter reaches BOUVERET, at the south-east end of the lake, where passengers take the railway for *St Maurice*, *Martigny*, and BRIEG.

Leaving Bouveret, and passing Vouvry and Monthey stations, we reach ST MAURICE, at which place the North-bank railway *via* Vevay, Villeneuve, and Bex, joins the other route (*Hotel*: *Ecu du Valais*). It stands on the site of the Roman town of *Agaunum*, on the left bank of the Rhone. Its name is derived from the legend that the Theban Legion, under St Maurice, were here put to death by command of the Emperor Miximian, A.D. 302, for refusing to renounce the Christian religion. The *Abbey* is of great antiquity, and contains many valuable relics. Leaving St Maurice, we see, on the opposite bank of the Rhone, the Bath-house of *Lavey*. On the right above the road stands the Hermitage of *Notre Dame du Sax*. Further on to the right is the chapel of *Veriolez*, commemorative of the Theban martyrs. A little way beyond, near the station of Vernayaz, on the right, the celebrated FALL OF SALLENCHE is seen pouring down one of the mountains, at the right, a short distance from the road. VERNAYAZ (*Grand Hotel de Gorge de Trient*, close to the gorge.) *Vernayaz* is a good stopping place for persons intending to go to *Chamouni* or the *Great St Bernard*.

There is a road from this point to Chamouni, upon which there are small *char a bancs* drawn by one horse. Carriages may be had here also for Chamouni *by way of Martigny*, at rates quite as favourable as at that place. Distance from Vernayaz to Martigny by a beautiful road, three miles.

Excellent horses and guides may be had at Vernayaz.

Close to the hotel the mouth of the GORGE DE TRIENT is visible. Tourists, by remaining until the departure of the following train from Vernayaz, may visit the Fall of Sallenche and the Gorge. The latter may be explored without danger, bridges having been constructed so as to enable visitors to pass through this very remarkable chasm, which well merits examination. (*Tickets*, 1 *franc.*) Before reaching Martigny, *La Batiaz*, a ruined castle built by Peter of Savoy in 1260, is seen on an eminence to the right. It commands from its summit a fine view over the valley of the Rhone, and may be easily visited.

MARTIGNY (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") It is situated near the confluence of the Dranse with the Rhone. Here is a convent connected with that of the Great St Bernard. Being upon the Simplon route, and one of the starting points for excursions to the Great St Bernard, and to Chamouni over the Col de Balme, or by the Tete Noire, Martigny is a busy town during the summer season.

Five miles beyond Martigny are the BATHS OF SAXON, at the foot of the *Pierre a Voir* (8123 feet.) Here is a small *Kursaal*, and *baths* used in cutaneous diseases. Shortly afterwards, crossing the Rhone, we see the towers of SION in the distance (*Hotel*: *Poste*). This town is a very old Swiss bishopric, and contains several churches, a convent, and an hospital. The cathe-

dral, in the centre of the town, is a handsome edifice, and the modern Bishop's Palace is adjacent. Each of the three hills near the town is crowned by a castle, two of which are in ruins, strikingly situated.

SIERRE (*Hotel*: *Baur.*) It is an old and uninteresting town. It contains a church and some good buildings.

On issuing from Sierre, the road enters the valley of Loueche, as that part of the great valley of the Rhone which extends from Sion to Brieg is sometimes called. The large fortress of *Alt-Siders* and the castle of *Beauregard* are situated on a rock at the entrance of the valley of Anniviers, on the opposite side of the Rhone from Sierre.

From SUSTEN (*Hotel*: *de la Souste*) diligences leave twice daily for Leuk and the Baths of Leuk, the latter being reached in five hours.

Passing Tourtemagne, so called from its tower, now a chapel, we reach VISP, or *Vispach* (*Hotels*: *Poste*, *Sonne*), an unpretending village picturesquely situated opposite the village of Leuk, at the mouth of the Gorge of the Dala. (*This is the starting point for Zermatt, see Route* 120.)

BRIEG (*Hotel*: *Three Crowns*), 92 miles from Lausanne and 44 from Martigny, is the terminus of the railway. The Simplon diligences start from the railway station, a little way outside the town. *Good restaurant at the station* (April 1880). This town possesses nothing to detain the traveller. About two minutes' walk above Brieg the road passes by the bridge over the Saltine leading to Glys, leaves the Glyshorn on the same side, and makes a bend to the left. These bendings are repeated nearly to the summit of the pass. Another turn brings us to a point from which we look down upon the ravine of the Saltine. Rocks have been blasted, and excavations made, in order to form the vaulted passages through which the road leads in some parts of the pass most exposed to avalanches.

The construction of this road was carried out under the orders of Napoleon, who determined that his army on entering Italy to fight, if necessary, a second Marengo—should not encounter the difficulties of the St Bernard Pass. It was commenced on both sides of the Alps in 1800, and engaged the labour of nearly 30,000 men, and the skill of M. Ceard, assisted by a most powerful staff of engineers, for six years. The smallness of the incline, one inch per foot, appears surprising when the steepness of the ground is considered: no expense, however, was spared to procure this advantage; terraces of gigantic size, galleries cut in the natural rock, bridges without number, and houses of refuge from the avalanches, make the Simplon road appear like the work of some Titanic race, rather than of a generation which has scarcely yet passed away. Refuges are placed along the road, on the spots where the avalanches most frequently fall, in order to afford a place of safety for the traveller. The first refuge is at the upper end of the gorge of the Saltine, about an hour's walk above Brieg. Here the traveller can see the glacier near which the road reaches the summit of the pass. The second refuge is 35 minutes from the first, and 20 minutes beyond it is the third refuge, where there is a small inn.

The fourth refuge is a quarter of an hour beyond this. In clear weather some of the Bernese Alps, particularly the Breithorn,

Aletsch-hörner, and Viescher-hörner, are visible, with two strips of the Aletsch glacier. Twenty-five minutes beyond this is the Schalbet gallery, 95 feet long. The fifth, or Schalbet refuge, is 15 minutes further on. Vegetation here disappears, and we enter upon the wildest, and, at the same time, the most dangerous portion of the road. Within less than two miles there are three galleries, two refuges, and a hospice. Over the latter, called the Kaltwasser gallery, streams from the glacier of the same name pour into the gulf below The sixth refuge is within a few yards of the summit of the pass, which is 6594 feet above the sea level, and is marked by a wooden cross. The NEW HOSPICE, about half a mile from the summit, was founded by Napoleon. In 1825. the convent of Martigny, of which that of Saint Bernard is a branch, became possessed of the hospice on the Simplon, and made it a place for the entertainment of travellers. More than 15,000 travellers are entertained here every year, and are expected to leave a gratuity.

About 3 miles on the other side is SIMPLON (*Hotel*: *Post*). The bridge of the Lowenbach is five minutes' distance from Simplon. Beyond it, twenty minutes further on, we reach the confluence of the Krummbach with the Quirina, which flows down, through a wild gorge, from the Laven glacier, and after their union is called Veriola, and lower down Doveria. The hamlet of Goterg, or Algabi, is ten minutes from this confluence, and five minutes beyond is the gallery of Algabi. Upon emerging from this gallery the road enters the gorge of Gondo, one of the wildest and most fearful glens in Switzerland. We now pass the eighth refuge, and a little distance beyond it cross the torrent by *il ponte alto*, near which is the ninth refuge. A little beyond is the famous gallery of Gondo, one of the finest witnesses to the skill and energy which constructed his magnificent road. In this gallery is a marble tablet with the inscription, "*Ære Italo*, 1805, Nap. Imp." Just at the exit of this gallery the Frassinone leaps from a considerable height. A bridge is carried over the fall. The rocky walls rise almost perpendicularly on both sides of the gorge to a giddy height. About half an hour's walk further is GONDO, the last Valaisan village. Near the chapel, ten minutes beyond Gondo, *is the Italian frontier*, marked by a granite column, close by the road at the left; and five minutes below it is St Marco, the first Italian village.

At Isella (*Hotel*: *Posta*) is the *Italian Custom-house*. The diligences drag heavily through the sand and *debris* for about eight miles, when the road crosses the Doveria for the last time by a bridge of two arches, 90 feet high, and reaches the village of Crevola. Here issues the River Toccia or Tosa, and we descend into the Val d'Ossola. Here the traveller immediately recognises by the climate that he is in Italy.

We soon afterwards arrive at *Domo d'Ossola* (*Hotel*: *de Ville*). The town is uninteresting, but the neighbourhood is beautiful, and affords many pleasant excursions. The road now goes along the valley of the Tosa to VOGOGNA. Here we cross the Tosa, and re-cross it a little further on, near Ornavasso, in the vicinity of which are the marble quarries out of which were brought the stones of Milan Cathedral. In this neighbourhood were quarried the enormous pillars in the interior of *St Paul*, *outside the walls*, at Rome. We cross the Strona

at Gravellona. This river works several cotton mills, which we may observe in the neighbourhood. At FARIOLO (*Hotel*: *Lion d'Or*) we obtain a glimpse of the Lago Maggiore, and the Isola Madre. Here are quarries of beautiful red granite, and felspar is found in abundance. We proceed to BAVENO.

Two miles farther is STRESA, the most agreeable stopping place on the lake, and the most convenient for visiting the Borromean Islands, which are seen on our left. The diligence stops at the excellent *Hotel Iles Borromées* at Stresa.

There are steamers several times a day from Stresa to ARONA (*Hotel*: *Italia*), which is also the terminus of the route by diligence. This is the chief port of the lake steamers. (See Route 107.)

We now join the railway (distance, *Arona to Milan*, 41½ miles in 2¼ hours; fares, *first*, 7 *francs* 65 *cents.*; *second*, 5 *francs* 35 *cents.*), and skirt the lake to SESTO CALENDE, passing which we traverse the plain of the Ticino towards the heights of La Somma. We have a beautiful view of the Alps, including Monte Rosa, as we ascend to SOMMA. We begin now to descend the eastern slopes of the Somma hills, and reach GALLARATE. Here a branch line goes off to VARESE, 26 miles distant. We pass some unimportant places, and arrive at RHO, where we join the line from Turin to Milan. The Triumphal Arch is seen shortly before entering MILAN. (For a description of this city see Route 165.)

ROUTE 114.

BALE TO BIENNE AND BERNE BY THE VAL MOUTIERS.

(Distance to Bienne, 56 miles. Time, 3½ hours. Fares, 9.90 *frs.* and 6.95 *frs.* Distance from *Bienne* to *Berne*, 21 miles. Time, 1 hour. Fares, 1*st*, 3.75 *frs.*; 2*d*, 2.65 *frs.*; 3*d*, 1.90 *fr.*)

THE VAL MOUTIERS (in German, Munsterthal) is watered by the Birs, and is considered the grandest valley in the Jura region. It is a continual succession of gorges and defiles, the banks of which are covered with pine-woods, and of verdant meadows and picturesque villages. Since the completion of the railway through it, it has become the favourite route between Bale and the west of Switzerland. The principal stations on the route are *Laufen*, 14 miles, *Delemont*, 24 miles, a former residence of the bishops of Bale, 2½ miles beyond which latter we enter the romantic *Val Moutiers*. In this part of our route, the engineering difficulties in the construction of the line were very great, the line being carried through the defile by numerous viaducts, tunnels, and galleries. Passing *Moutier*, we traverse another wide gorge, and pass *Court* and several smaller stations to *Tavannes*, 42½ miles, a large town near the source of the Birs. The line passes under the defile of Pierre-Pertius by a tunnel 1,500 yards long. Soon after we reach *Sonceboz*, 48 miles, where a line goes off to *Chaux-de-Fonds*.

[CHAUX-DE-FONDS (*Hotel*: *Fleur de Lis*), one of the great centres of the watch manufacturing in-

dustry of Switzerland, a large proportion of whose 20,000 inhabitants are engaged in that manufacture. The division of labour is here carried to a great extent, each part of the watch being made by a separate class of workmen, another class being employed in putting the parts together and finishing them. Five miles farther on, on the same line, is LOCLE (*Hotel*: *du Jura*), a town of about 11,000 inhabitants, most of whom, like those of Chaux-de-Fonds, are watchmakers. Twenty-four miles beyond Locle by rail is NEUCHATEL, for description of which see Route 123.]

Resuming our route at Sonceboz, we pass through the valley of *Luz*, and enter a narrow ravine, one of the most picturesque upon the line. Within a few miles there are four tunnels, beyond the first of which is a cascade formed by the Luz, and on the hill the ruins of a chateau. We now cross the ravine of the Luz upon a high bridge, and leaving the ravine have a beautiful view of the plains about Bienne, and at a distance, in fine weather, of the whole chain of the Alps, from Unterwalden to Mont Blanc. Descending through vineyards, we soon reach BIENNE, for description of which see Route 123.

The railway from *Bienne* to *Berne* crosses the Zihl, near Brugg, two miles from Bienne, and three miles farther on crosses the Aar. At *Lyss*, seven miles from Bienne, is the junction of the lines to Lausanne and to Soleure. At *Zollikofen* we reach the *Swiss Central* line, and soon thereafter reach BERNE, nineteen miles from Bienne. Berne is described in Route 122.

ROUTE 115.

ANDERMATT TO THE RHONE GLACIER BY THE FURCA PASS.

(Distance, 21¼ miles. Diligence twice a day in 4¼ hours. Fare, 8.50 *frs.*, coupe, 10.20 *frs.* (From *Andermatt* to *Brieg* the diligence goes once a day, stopping for dinner at the Rhone Glacier, time 12½ hours. Fare, 18.50 *frs.*, coupe, 21.30 *frs.*)

ANDERMATT and *Hospenthal* are described in Route 107. At the upper end of the latter village our route quits the *St Gothard* route, passes through the cheerless *Urserenthal*, and reaches, 2½ miles, *Zumdorf*. Soon after we cross the Reuss, and reach *Realp*, 6¼ miles, just beyond which the road begins to ascend in long windings. Soon after, looking back, we obtain a fine view of the Urserenthal. The windings end at the Ebnetten Alp, a little more than a mile beyond which is the little inn Zum-Tiefengletscher. Ascending again to a considerable height, we see, on the right, the Siedelngletscher, the stream flowing from which forms a fine waterfall, and to the right of the glacier the pinnacles of the Bielenstock, while, in front, we see the Furcahorn. Three miles further on, we reach the *summit* of the FURCA PASS (7,990 ft.), where there is a little hotel. The view from the summit is magnificent, including the Upper Valais, and to the right the Finsteraarhorn, the Oberaarhorn, the Sidelhorn, and still farther to the right, the Viescherhörner and the Eiger;

to the left the Mischabelhörner, the Matterhorn, the Weisshorn, and, to the south, the Mutthorn. About one mile from the summit the descent begins in long zigzags, far below which is the great RHONE GLACIER (see next Route). At the bottom of the valley we cross the Muttbach, gradually descend the slope of the Langrisgrat; we make several long windings, and crossing the Rhone, here a little streamlet, we reach the *Rhone Glacier Hotel.* For the route from the *Rhone Glacier* to *Brieg*, see Route 116. For the route hence to Meyringen (in the inverse order), see Route 111.

ROUTE 116.

THE RHONE GLACIER TO BRIEG.

(Distance 37½ miles. Diligence once a day in 5¾ hours. Fare 12 frs.; coupe 15 frs.)

THE RHONE GLACIER is 15 miles in length, imbedded between fine mountains, the highest of which, the Dammastock, is 11,920 ft. high. From this glacier issues the river Rhone which, after a course of nearly 500 miles, empties itself into the Mediterranean. At the base of the Glacier, is the *Hotel du Glacier du Rhone*, a halting place for travellers from *the Grimsel*, *the Furca*, and *the Valley of the Rhone.* (An ice grotto hewn in the glacier may be visited in a half-hour's walk from the hotel. Admission, 50 *centimes*). Soon after leaving the hotel, we cross the Rhone and reach, 3½ miles, *Oberwald* (*Hotel*: *Furca*) which is at the bottom of a broad valley enclosed by mountains. A mile and a-half farther on we reach *Obergestelen*, where the route to the Grimsel goes off to the right. We then pass *Ulrichen*, and soon after *Munster*, the capital of the valley. Next the village of *Reckingen* with a handsome church, and six other hamlets, and we reach VIESCH (*Hotels*: *du Glacier*, *des Alpes*), a prosperous village situated at the junction of the Vieschbach and the Rhone. Beyond Viesch, we go through the valley for about 2 miles, pass the little village of LAX, and then descend by numerous windings to a bridge just beyond which, is an inn on the right, and a chapel on the left. Crossing the Rhone, and following it down, we soon reach *Morel.* Nothing of note is met until we reach *Naters*, a large village with two ruined castles, Weingarten and Supersax. Soon after leaving Naters, we cross the Rhone, and reach BRIEG. *See Route* 113.

ROUTE 117.

LUCERNE TO BERNE.

BY DIRECT RAILWAY.

(Distance 59 miles. Time, express trains, 3 hours. Fares, *first class*, 11 *frs.*; *second*, 7.50 *frs.*; *third*, 5.30 *frs.*)

THIS route passes through an agreeable agricultural region, without any objects of special interest. Soon after quitting Lucerne, the line leaves that to Zurich, and passing through a tunnel 1250 yards in length, enters a broad valley, through which flows the *Kleine-Emme*. Passing several small stations, we cross the Emme near *Werthenstein*, on the left, with a deaf and dumb asylum, formerly a monastery. Soon after *Wohlhausen*, we reach the beautiful valley of *Entlebuch*, which is 15 miles in length. It is celebrated for its fine cattle and cheese. After passing several tunnels, we reach the village of *Entlebuch*. Passing the stations of *Schupfheim*, 22 miles, *Escholzmatt*, *Langnau*, the capital of the *Emmenthal*, one of the most beautiful valleys in Switzerland, celebrated for its cheese and fine breed of cattle, and several small stations, we reach *Gumlingen* on the railway between Berne and Thun, where passengers for Thun change carriages. A few minutes later we arrive at BERNE, for description of which, *see Route* 122.

ROUTE 118.

GENEVA TO CHAMOUNI.

DILIGENCES run several times a day to Chamouni, the whole distance being 53½ miles. Fare, 21 francs; time, 7½ hours. Travellers are cautioned to see the diligence and fix upon their seats before paying. Return tickets, owing to the competition, may often be had at Chamouni at reduced rates. *Carriages*, 2 horses, Geneva to Chamouni, 70 to 80 francs. Bargains with drivers should be carefully made to avoid difficulty and imposition.

After leaving Geneva we see, on the left, the Voirons, and on the right, the chain of the Jura mountains and Mont Saleve, with the Chateau de Mornex forming a conspicuous object in the foreground. We first reach Chenne, situated on the Seime, and soon after passing it, cross the Foron, which divides the Canton of Geneva from Savoy. The French frontier village is Annemasse, near which we see the Mole, rising to a height of 5,800 ft. We now proceed along the valley of the Arve, passing Nangy and Contamines, at which latter place we see the ruins of the *Chateau de Faucigny*, and pass close to the Mole, which bears an obelisk, one of the land-marks of the trigonometrical survey of Savoy. This mountain can be ascended from BONNEVILLE (17½ miles), (*Hotels*: *Couronne*, *Balances*), once a place of 3,000 inhabitants, but now containing only half that number. Here the Arve is crossed by a bridge, at one end of which is a column 95 ft. high, bearing a

statue of Carlo Felice, in whose honour it was erected. CLUSES (*Hotel*: *Balances*), has frequently been destroyed by fire. A considerable trade is done here in the preparation of the movements of watches, which are finished at Geneva. We now proceed along the bank of the river through a ravine, above which tower lofty precipices, here and there overhanging the road, and elsewhere clothed with woods. As the valley widens, we obtain a view, on the left, of the *Grotto of Balme*, to which a visit may be made on mules from the village of La Balme. This cave is 800 ft. above the river, and is 600 yards deep. Above five miles beyond Maglan we pass the waterfall of *Nant d'Arpenaz*, one of the highest in the country. The volume of water falling over the precipice is very small, and it vanishes into spray before it reaches the valley. Soon afterwards we see, on the left, the summit of the *Aiguille de Varens*, rising 8,000 ft. above the sea level. The next place is

ST MARTIN (36 miles), (*Hotel*: *du Mont Blanc*). The Arve is here crossed by a bridge, from which there is an imposing *view of Mont Blanc*, with the Aiguille du Goute, and the Dome du Gouter. On the other side of the bridge is Sallenches (*Hotel*: *Bellevue*), a town of 1,981 inhabitants. Proceeding along the valley of the Arve, we next reach Servoz (*Hotel*: *L'Univers*), from which the view of the dome of Mont Blanc is magnificent. At Pont Pelissier we see the ruined Castle of St Michael, and, crossing the bridge, ascend a steep and rough road up a height called *Les Montets*, while the Arve, on the left, rushes along down a series of cascades. We now descend into the valley of Chamounix, and reach the village of *Les Ouches*, some distance beyond which we cross the Arve, below the Glacier des Bossons, and soon afterwards reach

CHAMOUNI (53½ miles). (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST").

This village is situated in a wild and romantic valley at the north foot of Mont Blanc. The valley is about 13 miles long, and 2 broad, and is watered by the Arve. On the north side lies *Mont Brévent*, and behind it the chain of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. On the south rises the giant group of Mont Blanc, from which enormous glaciers reach almost to the bottom of the valley. The chief of these glaciers are the *Glaciers des Bossons*, *Mer de Glace*, and *des Bois*, *d'Argentière*, and *du Tour*. The village has little business, but depends almost entirely for its prosperity upon the crowds of tourists who flock to it during the summer months, and who make its hotels their residence while making the various interesting excursions in the neighbourhood. These excursions are divided into two classes, *Courses Ordinaires*, and *Courses Extraordinaires*, for which there are charges fixed by tariff, which tariff may be inspected at the office of the *Guide en Chef*, where application must also be made for guides. *The guides* are inscribed in a book kept for that purpose, and are of very various qualifications for their office. As a rule they are required to be taken in turn. The charges are as follows: Glacier des Bossons, 6 francs; Brévent, by Plampraz, 8 francs; by the Flegere, 10 francs; Montanvert, Mer de Glace, and Chapeau, 9 francs; Mer de Glace, Chapeau, and Flegere, in one day, 12 francs; Montanvert and back, 6 francs; Pierre del'Echelle, 10 francs; Jardin and back, by Chapeau, 12 francs; Martigny,

by Col de Balme, or Tête Noire (return included), 12 francs.

For the Courses Extraordinaires the charges are as follows: Ascent of Mont Blanc, 100 francs. Grand Mulets and back in one day, 20; in two days, 30 francs. Courmayeur, by the Col du Geant, 40 francs. Glacier excursions on the Mont Blanc chain above the zone of vegetation, per day, 10 francs. *Mule* to the Montanvert and Chapeau, 8 francs; to Montanvert and awaiting there the return of the rider from excursion to the Jardin, 7 francs. For other excursions the charge for a mule is the same as for a guide.

Excursion to Montanvert, the Mer de Glace, and the Chapeau.

The Montanvert is, properly speaking, a mountain pasturage at an elevation of 5,724 ft. above the level of the sea. It is at the foot of the point of Charmoz, and precisely above the valley of ice, whose lower extremity is called the Glacier des Bois. Of the various excursions about Chamouni, this is the one most frequently made, because it affords a magnificent view of the sea of ice and its surrounding mountains. It is easy to descend from thence on to the glacier.

The path from Chamouni to Montanvert is practicable for mules, and affords an easy walk or ride of about 2½ hours. On quitting the village, the road, after passing the bridge over the Arve in front of the Royal Hotel, crosses the valley through a succession of meadows and fields, and then winds steeply upwards until, in from 2½ to 3 hours, the *hotel* on the Montanvert (built in 1878) is reached.

During the ascent we have obtianed through the open spaces, and at various turns, an almost uninterrupted view of the valley of Chamouni; but on arriving at Montanvert the scene changes. Instead of a valley and fields, we find ourselves on the brink of a precipice hanging over a scene worthy of the Arctic regions, a large sea of ice and snow. "It seems as if the waves of the ocean had, during a tempest, been seized by the giant hand of Winter, and fixed indelibly in the fantastic positions they had assumed. Around extends a rampart of colossal rocks, whose crumbling summits attest the influences of many thousand seasons, and whose sterile grandeur has an imposing effect on the mind."

This frozen stream, the Mer de Glace, ends in what at the bottom of the valley is termed the Glacier des Bois. At the upper extremity it forms two branches, the eastern one is called the Glacier de Lechaud, the other takes a south-westerly direction, and, uniting itself to the continuation of ice which descends from the summit of Mont Blanc, takes the name of the Glacier du Géant.

Those who wish to cross the Mer de Glace, and by the Mauvais Pas, to the Chapeau, may send their mules to meet them at the foot of the Chapeau.

The crossing is not dangerous, but each person should take a guide.

The Jardin.

This excursion occupies about eight hours from Montanvert. It may be made from Chamouni in about fourteen hours. It is advisable to take a guide for each person. The Mer de Glace is traversed as far as the foot of the *Seracs de Talèfre*—the precipitous

slope of the Glacier Talèfre. Hence the tourist has to scramble over moraines and rocks, some of which are rather difficult and fatiguing. This excursion affords the most imposing survey of the wildernesses of the Mont Blanc group. The Jardin is a steep rock, rising out of the midst of the glacier, and derives its name from the few flowers which bloom upon it for some weeks in summer.

Glacier des Bossons.

This glacier is scarcely an hour and a half distant from Chamouni. Its near margin is easy of access. After crossing the bridge over the Arve on the road to Geneva, a path commences at the village des Bossons, and leads to the eastward, along the side of a stream which issues from the foot of the glacier. To this succeed a few fields and a fir-wood, whence a steep ascent conducts us to the border of the glacier. Immense pyramids and obelisk-shaped blocks distinguish the upper part of the glacier. Its exterior is of a white and brilliant appearance, nearly free from earth or gravel, owing to the action upon its surface of the rays of the sun. In some places it reflects little colour; in others, especially where any clefts or fissures occur, the interior is of a beautiful blue or sea-green.

The snows of the summit of Mont Blanc are the source of this glacier, whence it descends to the border of the Arve. Although much narrower than the Glacier des Bois, it presents the same undulating appearance. In other respects it differs from the latter; its pale and blue colours being more pure and brilliant. The Glacier des Bois and Mer de Glace resemble the congealed waves of a large river or cataract.

The Flégère.

This excursion, which requires about five hours, is one of the most admirable that can be made on horseback. The road leads up the valley, passing through the village les Près, and arrives at the foot of the mountain. A zigzag path ascends along a continual forest of larch and fir, and affords a fine view of the opposite glacier. We follow the path under the shade of the fir-trees, which continue almost to the summit of the Flégère. This mountain pasturage is covered with perpetual verdure, and watered by several springs. An iron cross, at an elevation of 6,350 ft. marks its highest point. A short distance above it is a small chalet for the reception of travellers and the sale of refreshments.

This point commands one of the most comprehensive views of the whole valley. It includes every glacier in the valley, and the general range of Mont Blanc, though it is by no means equal to the view from the Brevent.

In front, from the source of the Arveiron to the foot of the Tacul, lies an uninterrupted view of the Mèr de Glace, and of the rocks which border its banks. The summit of Mont Blanc is seen on the right. The Aiguille Verte, at an elevation of 13,432 ft., stands out plainly on the east side of the Mer de Glace; having at a short distance from it the Aiguille du Dru and the Aiguille d'Argentière. The vault which terminates the glacier of Argentiere, and whence a branch of the Arve issues, as the Arveiron from the Glacier des Bois, is distinctly visible. There is also a clear view of the Col de Balme, with the path leading to its summit.

An excursion may be made to

the Col de Balme and to the Tete Noire and back in nine hours. The route is described in Route 119.

The number of tourists who make the ascent of Mont Blanc, or who make an effort to reach even the Grand Mulets, is so small that we shall give no directions for these excursions. Those which we have described include all which tourists generally make, but several others may be performed, the finest of which is the ascent of *Mont Brévent*, from the summit of which is the completest view of Mont Blanc and its Aiguilles. This excursion is arduous, but mules are available as high as Planpraz, where there is a chalet. Guide and mule for the excursion, 10 *francs each.*

Route 119.

MARTIGNY TO CHAMOUNI, BY THE TÊTE NOIRE.

Carriages, two horses, 50 *francs*, for 1 or 2 persons—for 3 persons, 60 *francs*, 4 persons, 70 *francs.*

(The route from Vernayaz to Chamouni is the same as that here described, from *Chatelard*, (*see below*), and is preferred by many to the Martigny route. Horses and 2 wheeled vehicles to be had for the trip at *Grande Hotel de Gorge de Trient*, at Vernayaz.)

LEAVING Martigny we proceed to Martigny-le-Bourg, and crossing the Drance, commence the ascent by a pleasant path, shaded by fruit and other trees, and passing by vineyards and meadows. The road to the left goes to the Great St Bernard (Route 121). Keeping to the right, we presently reach the village of *La Fontaine*, where the old route from Martigny to Chamouni, which we left immediately after crossing the Drance, falls in. At *Sergnieux* we again diverge to the right, and go on to *Chavans.* Here there is a fine view of the valley of the Rhone. We then reach the *Col de Forclaz*, or *Col de Trient*, as it is sometimes called. Here are two small inns. We pass through a forest, and cross the mountain stream flowing down from the Glacier de Trient. Shortly afterwards we reach the village of *Trient*, situated in a valley surrounded by precipices, the sides of some of which are covered with pines, near which our route unites with that from Chamouni over the *Col de Balme.* The way past Trient lies through the forest for a considerable distance, past the *Tete Noire*, which is a steep ascent covered with timber. The road formerly led by a dangerous pass called the *Mauvais Pas*, but it is now tunnelled through the rock, and commands an imposing view of the valley beneath the precipitous crags by which our route passes. At *Chatelard*, which is half way between Martigny and Chamouni, *the path* from *Vernayaz* joins our route (see Route 113). We soon reach the confluence of the Eau Noire and the Barberine, the last named forming a fine waterfall (1½ hour from the road, fee 1 *franc*). We soon reach *Valorcine*, the largest village in the valley. From here to Poyaz the road runs through a valley bounded by high mountains. We soon reach the top of the pass *Col des Montets* (4,740 feet). Descending rapidly we soon reach *Argentière.* The Glacier of Argen-

tière is seen coming down between the Aiguilles d'Argentière, and du Tour. We next cross the Arve, and pass by the villages of *Tines* and *Les Pres*, or *Praz*, to Chamouni. The whole distance can be walked in eight or nine hours.

[Those who prefer the route by the *Col de Balme* (*Hotel*: *Suisse*), quit the route we have above described, about quarter of an hour beyond the Col de Forclaz and cross the bridge (10 minutes), opposite the upper house of *Trient*. Crossing the meadows and passing the stream *Nant Noir*, the route ascends in zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*. Crossing some pastures and passing the Chalets of *Herbagères* we reach in another half hour, the summit, the Col de Balme, and obtain a magnificent view, comprising the full range of Mont Blanc, and its glaciers descending into the valley of Chamouni, the whole of the latter being seen stretching as far as the Col de Voza. To the right are the Aiguilles Rouges, and near them the Brévent, while behind, on the right, is the Buet. Looking towards the Forclaz the view extends over the Valais, and comprehends some portions of the Oberland mountains. From the boundary stone, some little distance to the right, we obtain a view not only of Mont Blanc, but of the Aiguille de Balme, on the north, and on the north-east, some portion of the range of the Bernese Alps.

A difference of opinion exists among writers as to which of the two routes is the more interesting. Doubtless, the single view from the Col surpasses any one view upon the other route, but, that by the Tête Noire shows a succession of fine views, which render it on the whole the more interesting of the two. It is easy for tourists who are willing to prolong the journey three hours to go to the Col de Balme, and returning complete the route by the Tête Noire; but a guide who knows this route must be taken.]

The descent from the Col de Balme to *Tour*, (whence there is a carriage road to Argentière and Chamouni), occupies about 1½ hour.

Route 120.

VISP (RHONE VALLEY) TO ZERMATT.

(The distance is about 27½ miles. Bridle path from Visp to St Nicolaus, 2½ hours, carriage thence to Zermatt. Horse from Visp to St Nicolaus, 10 *frs.*; to Zermatt, 20 *frs.*; carriage, St Nicolaus to Zermatt, 15 *frs.* Time occupied usually 8½ hours.)

LEAVING Visp we proceed for some distance along the right bank of the Visp, and crossing it reach *Stalden* (5½ miles). (*Hotel*: *Traube*) where the Gorner-Visp joins the Saaser-Visp. We proceed along the pleasant valley of St Nicholas, and four hours from Visp reach the village of St Nicholas (13½ miles). (*Hotel*: *Grand Hotel*). Tourists who leave Visp in the afternoon frequently spend the night here. St Nicholas was greatly injured by the earthquake of 1855. We now proceed through a pleasantly diversified country along the right bank of the river to *Randa* (21 miles), situated near the point where the glacier of Bies descends from the Weisshorn. The lofty Mischabel range of peaks, being on the left of the valley, now come into view. Further on,

we pass along close to the river, and through an excavation in the rock, beyond which we obtain a good view of the grand peak of the Matterhorn (Mont Cervin), and soon reach ZERMATT (27½ miles). (*Hotels*: *Mont Cervin*, *du Mont Rose*), population 450. (The hotels are frequently much crowded in summer.) It is situated in the midst of pasture lands in a valley overlooked by the Matterhorn, and upwards of 5000 feet above the sea. The Matterhorn is 14,705 ft. high, and with the exception of its remarkable peak, is covered with glaciers. The *hotel on the Riffelberg*, about five miles from Zermatt, is a convenient place from which to ascend the *Gorner Grat*, and visit the Gorner Glacier. (The hotel on the Riffelberg is often crowded. Rooms should be engaged before leaving Zermatt.)

The *ascent to the Riffelberg* occupies three hours. From the inn to the GORNER-GRAT takes 1½ hour. The view is most imposing, snow peaks and glaciers surrounding the spectator on every hand.

The most striking objects in the panorama are *Monte Rosa*, 14,337 feet, two of whose peaks are visible toward the south-east, and the abrupt MATTERHORN in the south-west, 13,900 feet.

The *Gorner Glacier* is one of the most extensive in Switzerland, and is joined in its course by ten other glaciers.

There are a great number of excursions and ascents to be made from Zermatt, to describe which would be to exceed our limits. Those above mentioned are the only ones made by ordinary travellers. Zermatt is called the Chamouni of Mont Rosa, because of its many interesting excursions.

ROUTE 121.

MARTIGNY TO THE GREAT ST BERNARD.

(Time, 11 hours. One horse carriage, 1 or 2 persons, if the horses are ridden from the Cantine to the Hospice, 40 *frs.*; 2 horse carriage, 4 persons, 50 *frs.*

SETTING out from Martigny-la-Ville, we proceed to Martigny-le-Bourg, and then cross to the left bank of the Drance, leaving the village of La Croix about half a mile to our right, and ascend the course of the Drance by the villages of Brocard and Vallette to Bouvernier. Beyond this village, the road again crosses the river, which issues from a gorge, which grows wilder as we advance. Half an hour's drive brings us to the *Galerie de la Monnoye*. At its outlet are seen the ruins of a monastery, still overlaid with the soil and rubbish with which it was covered in 1818, by an irruption of the lake into the Val de Bagnes, which at this point opens upon our valley. The catastrophe caused great damage in the valley of the Drance, traces of which are visible in several places. The village of Bouvernier was saved by the rock which projects before it. The road here again crosses to the left bank of the Drance, and at St Brancier, a dirty village, the two branches which form the Drance unite, one having come down from St Bernard, and the other from the Val d'Entremont.

Orsieres (*Hotel*: *des Alpes*), is a little village situated at the point where the Val de Ferret opens

into the Val d'Entremont. The most picturesque section of the Pass is just above the village. We next reach *Liddes* (*Hotels*: *de l'Union*, *d' Angleterre*), where mules may be procured for the Hospice (charge, 6 francs).

St Pierre is a dirty village, with a church built in the eleventh century, having a Roman milestone let into the wall, near the tower.

A pillar is shown here which was originally set up on the crest of the St Bernard Pass to the memory of the younger Constantine. On the other side of St Pierre, the route crosses a deep hollow, in which the Drance, pouring here out of the Orseythal, forms a pretty fall. The way formerly led through the forest, across rocks and the stumps of trees, so that when Buonaparte crossed the great St Bernard (in May 1800) with his army, they had a difficult march through the forest, and over the precipices of St Pierre. They dismounted the cannon from their carriages, put them in the hollow trunks of trees and then one half the battalions dragged them up the mountain, while the other half carried the arms and accoutrements of their comrades. For some distance up from St Pierre, the road lies through the forest, where Napoleon so nearly lost his life by the slipping of his mule on the verge of the precipice. He was only saved from falling into the gulf by his guide, who caught him by the coat.

Beyond the forest, and the defile of Cherrayre, we come to the pasturages and châlets of Proz, and in about three quarters of an hour, arrive at the *Cantine of Proz*. (Here carriages are left and the horses are saddled for the ascent. Any lack of horses should be supplied at *Liddes*, where there is usually a halt for dinner.) Mount Velan, at this part of the journey, appears of enormous size. The road now ascends through a gorge, called the defile of Marengo.

The traveller comes suddenly upon the Hospice of the Great St Bernard, from the Alpine side; its stone steps almost hanging down over precipitous gulfs.

The Hospice is on the very summit of the Pass, 8200 ft. above the level of the sea. It is a stone building, capable of sheltering 300 persons. Fully one hundred sometimes receive succour in one day. One of the houses near the Hospice was erected as a place of refuge in case of fire in the main building. Sometimes the snow drifts encircle the walls of the Hospice to the height of 40 ft.; but it is said that the severest cold recorded here was only 29 degrees below zero. The greatest degree of heat recorded at the Hospice, has been 68 degrees. The monastery was founded about 962, according to some, by St Bernard of Menthon; other traditions ascribe its origin to Charlemagne, or Louis the Pious. The duties of hospitality are discharged by ten or twelve Augustine monks, assisted by a number of serving brothers called Maronniers.

The monks remain at the Hospice only for a limited term of service. In general, the brotherhood consists of young recruits, whose constitutions can bear but for a few years the constant cold and the keen air of these heights. Much of their time is occupied in the daily exercises of the chapel. A guest-chamber, or hall, is kept for travellers, apart from the refectory of the monks; only one of whom is accustomed to entertain strangers.

They have a very nice chapel,

adorned with carvings, and in it is a "tronc," or charity box, where travellers who partake of the hospitality of the kind monks ordinarily deposit alms, not of less amount than they would be charged at an inn, though the shelter and entertainment are entirely without charge. The hospice is spacious, and the bedrooms for strangers are very neat and comfortable. A pleasant fire is always burning in the guest-hall for travellers. A piano decorates this room, the gift of the Prince of Wales. The register of the names of visitors abounds with interesting autographs.

There is a museum in a hall above the strangers' refectory. The collection of medals and antique coins is good, and there are some portraits, paintings, and engravings, and a large number of books.

A scene of interest at the hospice is the *morgue*, or building where the dead bodies of lost travellers are deposited.

The little lake behind the hospice does not melt till July, and freezes again in September, and in some seasons is not free from ice at any time.

[The Journey to Aosta, on the Italian side, occupies a little over four hours. The route is by St Remy, and thence by carriage.]

AOSTA (*Hotels*: *du Mont Blanc*, *Couronne*), the *Augusta Prætoria* of the Romans, is beautifully situated near the confluence of the Doire and the Buttier, in a valley, from many parts of which Mont Blanc and the range near the Great St Bernard are visible. It is encircled by mountains whose sides are clothed with vineyards. There are many interesting mediæval Italian houses in various parts of the town, and important Roman remains. On the south are some vestiges of Roman walls, in tolerably good preservation, and on the east a *Triumphal Arch* with ten Corinthian columns. Near it is a gateway, formerly the *Porta Prætoria*, now called the *Porte de la Trinité*, and a little distance off, a Roman bridge which once crossed the Buttier. It is partially buried. In the garden of the convent of St John are some remains of an ancient Basilica. John Calvin resided at Aosta for some time previous to 1451. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury in the eleventh century, was born here.

At the head of the Aosta Valley, 24 miles from Aosta, is COURMAYEUR. (*Hotels*: *Royal*, *Angelo*) a pleasant village and a favourite summer resort, with mineral springs, and in the midst of magnificent scenery. Diligence in summer in 5 hours, 5 *francs*. One horse carriage, 18 *francs*, two horses, 30 *francs*.

It is one of the halting-places upon the long tour around Mont Blanc, from Chamouni to Aosta by the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne).

ROUTE 122.

GENEVA TO BALE, BY FREYBURG AND BERNE.

165 *miles*; *first class*, 28·60 *francs*; *second*, 20·20 *francs*; *third*, 14·70 *francs*.

ON leaving Geneva the railway skirts the north shore of the lake, past numerous pleasant villas and gardens. The first station we reach is COPPET (10 miles). The *Chateau* was for some time the residence of Madame de Stael, and previously of her father, M. Necker. The room in which the authoress composed many of her works is shown, together with the inkstand and desk which she used. In the grounds is a chapel where she and her father are buried. We next pass *Nyon* (the Roman *Noviodunum*), from which there is a carriage road up the hills to St Cergues, the most convenient spot from which the ascent of the Dole may be made. The next station is ROLLE (22 miles), (*Hotel*: *Couronne*). The neighbourhood abounds with vineyards, which produce, amongst other wines, the celebrated kind called La Cote. On the other side of the lake the summit of Mont Blanc may be seen, and, a little further on, the heights of Meillerie and the opening of the Valais. MORGES (31 miles), (*Hotel*: *La Couronne*), a town of 2,000 inhabitants, is situated on the lake. We see the *Castle* of *Vufflens*, reputed to have been built by Queen Bertha in the tenth century. Part of the existing structure seems to be of the thirteenth century. We now leave the lake and proceed to *Bussigny Junction* (28½ miles), where the railway to Yverdun and Neuchatel joins the Geneva line. The train, however, generally goes on to LAUSANNE (39 miles), (see Route 112), and then returns to Bussigny.

After leaving the Lausanne Station, there is a fine view of the lake of Geneva, the valley of the Rhone, and the mountains beyond it, as we approach the tunnel through which we reach CHEXBRES-VEVAY (47 miles), the station for Vevay. Passing some other stations, we have a view of Mont Blanc, before reaching ROMONT (66½ miles), beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the Glane. The old *Castle* was built in the 10th century, by the kings of Burgundy, Beyond Romont, on the right, we see the nunnery of *La-Fille-Dieu*, backed by a range of mountains among which we may distinguish the *Dent du Midi* and the *Moleson*. We next reach FREYBURG 81 miles) (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). Omnibuses from the hotels meet the trains. It is the capital of the canton of the same name. It was founded in 1175 by Berthold of Zahringen. It stands on a rocky eminence surrounded by the Saarine. The picturesque situation of the town overhanging the river, the *beautiful suspension bridges*, and quaint watchtowers not being visible from the railway, tourists should tarry here for a few hours. The banks of the river are united by four bridges, one of them being a suspension bridge of 906 ft. long, and 175 ft. above the stream. On the opppsite side of the River Saarine is another suspension bridge, which spans the gorge of Gotteron. It is about 700 ft. long, and 284 ft. above the valley beneath. There are some fine churches, the most remarkable being the *Cathedral of St*

Nicholas, a handsome Gothic structure of the 15th century, containing an *organ* which has 7,800 pipes, and 67 stops, and is considered one of the finest instruments in Europe. Performances on the organ every evening (except Saturdays and the eve of holidays) from 8 to 9. Tickets, which cost one franc each, may be had at the hotels. The tower of the church is 386 ft. high, and is distinguished for the delicacy and elegance of its architecture. Its portal has some curious reliefs emblematical of the Last Judgment, and Heaven and Hell. Other objects of interest in the town are the Byzantine Church, in the form of a rotunda, with a dome; the Capuchin Church, with a "Descent from the Cross," by Annibale Caracci; the Church of the Barefoot Monks, a large and handsome building; the Jesuit Church; the *Hotel de Ville*, a remarkable old building, erected on the site of the palace of the ancient dukes of Zahringen, the founders of Berne; the Jesuit College and the Lyceum. In the principal square is a lime tree said to have been planted in 1476, on the day of the battle of Morat.

The street called *Court Chemin*, leading from the river to the upper town, is built on the face of the rock, and the roofs of some of its houses serve as pavement for the street above it. The inhabitants are curiously divided in respect of language, those of the upper town speaking French, and those of the lower town German. On leaving Freyburg, we pass by the old walls of the town, and cross the Saarine over a viaduct 260 ft. high, and about 1,100 ft. long. We pass several places of no interest, and reach

BERNE (98 miles) (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST").

ARRIVAL. — Omnibuses and porters from the hotels meet the trains. *Cab hire*—One horse, quarter of an hour, 80 *cents.*, each additional quarter of an hour, 40 *cents.*

ENGLISH CHURCH services all the year in the chapel of the Burgerspital.

The capital of Switzerland is situated on a lofty promontory 1,700 ft. above the sea, formed by the winding Aar, which surrounds it on three sides, and is crossed by two stone bridges. It is one of the most regularly built towns in Europe, and is the finest in Switzerland. Many of the houses are massive structures, resting upon arcades, which are lined with shops, and furnish covered walks on both sides of the street, the latter being adorned with numerous fountains. The environs afford fine promenades, and *from the platform on which the* CATHEDRAL *stands, the view of the Bernese Alps is very fine.* Six of the most celebrated peaks are in view upon clear days. On the east is the Wetterhorn, next are the Schreckhorn, the Finster-Aarhorn, the Eiger, the Monch, the Jungfrau, the Gletscherhorn, the Mittaghorn, and the Blumlis Alp.

The principal public buildings are the *Cathedral*, a fine Gothic structure, dating from 1457, and containing some interesting tablets and relics; on the principal portal are several sculptured groups, one of which represents the Last Judgment, and another the Wise and Foolish Virgins; the *Hall of the Federal Council*, *Hotel de Ville*, the Mint, the Bank, and the University. The public library, founded at the epoch of the Reformation, contains upwards of 50,000 vols. The *museum* possesses an interesting collection. Berne has

also an observatory and a botanical garden, and is celebrated for the number and excellence of its charitable institutions.

The Bear, of whose name the word Berne is the German equivalent, is in especial favour in this city, which has its effigy for its arms; and his figure is perpetually recurring to the eye. The *Bears-ditch*, near the Aarburg Gate, is a menagerie of these animals, which is maintained at the public charge. The French took away the bears to Paris, and their restoration was one of the first cares of the citizens upon the return of peace. On a fountain in the Street of Justice, the canton is represented in a militant attitude by the effigy of a bear in armour, with sword, belt, and banner. Another fountain has a bear attending a crossbowman as his squire.

Another curious object is the clock in the Zeitglockenthurm, or *clock-tower*, which stands between two other watch-towers in the Justice Street. Just as the hour is about to strike, a wooden figure of Chanticleer makes his appearance, and crows twice. Another puppet strikes the hour on a bell, and forthwith a number of bears emerge from the interior of the clock, and pay their duty to an enthroned figure, who at every stroke opens his mouth and inclines his sceptre. The *music boxes* so conspicuously offered for sale at Berne are made by the great makers at Geneva, where they may be had at cheaper prices.

Leaving Berne we cross the Aar, and presently reach BURGDORF, a town of about 3,500 inhabitants, with large well-built houses, hospital, schools, and orphan asylum. The public walks are finely kept. The celebrated teacher, Pestalozzi, first established his school here. Passing HERZOGENBUCHSEE, we reach OLTEN (124 miles). For the remainder of the journey to BALE, see Route 105.

ROUTE 123.

GENEVA TO BALE BY NEUCHATEL.

170 *miles*; 1*st class*, 27.35 *frs.*; 2*d*, 20.05 *frs.*; 3*d*, 14.45 *frs.*

(For the route to BUSSIGNY, see Route 112.)

AFTER leaving Bussigny, we enter the valley of the Venoge, and passing through two tunnels, reach *Chavornay*, near which, on the left, we observe the *Castle of Champerton*. We get a fine view of the Jura to the westward, as we approach YVERDUN (61 miles) (*Hotel*: *de Londres*), situated on the southern bank of the LAKE OF NEUCHATEL, at the influx of the Orbe or Thiele. It occupies he site of the Roman town of *Ebrodunum*. The *Castle* dates from the 12th century. It was, at one time, used as a college by Pestalozzi. Crossing the river, we skirt the lake to the village of GRANDSON. Its ancient *Castle* is now a snuff manufactory. The church is of the 10th century. Passing several unimportant places, we reach

NEUCHATEL (83 miles) (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). This town is situated on a steep slope above the shore of the lake to which it gives its name, and traversed by the Seyon, which falls into the lake immediately below. Th site of the town, which is well built, is excellent: below it is the lake; around are rich fields

and vineyards, dotted over with numerous villas, and behind it are the magnificent precipices of the Jura. The principal buildings of interest are the *Castle*, an ancient structure, originally the residence of the Princes of Neuchatel, and the old Gothic church, built in the 12th century, containing several curious ancient monuments; the *Hotel de Ville*, a large building, with a Grecian portico, and an interesting museum, made celebrated by the late Professor Agassiz.

The Lake of Neuchatel is 25 miles in its greatest length, with an average breadth of 4 miles. The scenery, in many places, is very fine.

Leaving Neuchatel, we keep along the shore of the lake to *St Blaize*, and, passing the Castle of Thirle, reach *Landeron*, situated at the point of influx of the Thiele into the Lake of Bienne. We next reach

Neuveville (*Hotel*: *Couronne*), on the border of the lake, beneath the *Chasseral*, which rises to a height of nearly 5,300 ft.

The Lake of Bienne, or *Bieler See*, is 10 miles long by 3 broad. Its scenery is not remarkable, and it owes its chief interest to the *Ile St Pierre*, for some months the residence of Rousseau. His room is still shown in a little house on the island. The garret above it was his place of refuge from the prying curiosity of visitors. He was accustomed to remark, "*Je ne suis pas ici dans une menagerie.*" Continuing along the shore we pass *Nydau* with its imposing Castle, and reach

Bienne (102 miles) (*Hotel*: *Couronne*). It is situated on the lower slopes of the Jura, at the entrance of the valley of the Suze, and is surrounded by vineyards. The old walls, surmounted with watch-towers, are still in existence. There are several avenues, affording agreeably sheltered promenades. The *Chasseral*, 4,936 ft. above the sea, can be ascended conveniently from Bienne. The view from the summit is magnificent. [For route *Bienne to Bale* by the *Val Moutiers*, see Route 114.]

Soleure (117 miles) (*Hotel*: *Couronne*). It is situated at the base of the Jura, on the Aar, which divides it into two unequal parts, connected by two bridges, one of which is only available for foot-passengers. In the 17th century, this town was surrounded by strong walls, which were removed by order of the Council in 1835. The *Cathedral of St Ours* (St Ursus), completed in 1772, is approached by a flight of 23 steps, in front of which are two fountains, representing Moses striking the rock, and Gideon wringing the dew from the fleece. The facade is adorned with 12 Corinthian columns, surmounted by statues. The interior measures about 195 ft. in length by 135 in width. It contains several paintings and bas-reliefs, some curious missals, and a good organ. From the summit of the tower (180 ft. nigh) a fine view is obtained. The church of the Professors, built in 1689, has a painting of Christ, attributed to Holbein. The *Clock-Tower* in the market-place is reputed to have been built about A.D. 500. It was probably constructed under the Burgundian dynasty. It is square-built, without windows, and rises to a height of nearly 80 ft. A Latin inscription on it pronounces Soleure to be the most ancient city in the north-west of Europe, with the exception of Treves.

The *Arsenal* contains a good collection of arms and armour, and several banners taken in various battles, one of them bearing a portrait of Charles the Bold. The *Museum* contains

a fine collection of fossils from the Jura and the Alps. The *Hotel de Ville* (Rathhaus) is an ancient building with numerous towers, and is adorned with Roman inscriptions, bas-reliefs, and busts. The house is shown in which *Kosciusko* died. His heart was interred in the cemetery of Zuchwyl, about a mile distant. His other remains were removed to Cracow. The tomb bears the inscription, "*Viscera Thaddei Kosciusko.*"

The *Weissenstein* (White Rock) is seen at a little distance from Soleure. On the way to it we pass the *Hermitage of St Verena*, a grotto situated in a delightful valley, surrounded with beautiful trees.

HERZOGENBUCHSEE (126 miles). For the remainder of the journey see Route 102.

ROUTE 124.

BERNE TO THUN AND INTERLAKEN.

To Thun, 19 miles; 1*st class*, 3.20 *frs.*; 2*d*, 2.25 *frs.*; 3*d*, 1.60 *fr.*

From Scherzlingen (Thun) steamers go several times a day to Darlingen, and thence rail is taken to Interlaken.

LEAVING Berne, we proceed along the valley of the Aar, which is well cultivated and picturesque. When the weather is clear, we have a view of the Alps throughout the greater part of the journey. Near MUNSINGEN we see, on the opposite side of the Lake of Thun, the peak of the *Stockhorn* and the *Niesen*. Near *Uttigen* we cross the Aar, and reach

THUN (19 miles) (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). It is situated upon the Aar, and is one of the pleasantest towns in Switzerland. The *Church* and *Castle* are conspicuous objects. The *Military College* is the institution where the officers of the army of the Swiss Confederation are trained. The *Castle of Schadau* is a fine modern Gothic structure. From the terrace near the church a beautiful view can be obtained of the lake, with the Alps around it.

The station at the lake, a little way beyond the town (10 minutes), whence the steamers start, is called *Scherzligen*. Steamers go from here to *Darlingen*, near INTERLAKEN; fare, 2 *frs.* and 1 *fr.* There is also a carriage-road by the bank of the lake to Interlaken (15 miles).

THE LAKE OF THUN is about 10 miles long. The northern shore abounds in pleasant houses and gardens. On the southern shore the Kander flows through an artificial channel into the lake, and near its entrance and that of the Simmenthal are the Stockhorn and the Niesen. The latter (7,763 ft.) can be easily ascended in $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 hours on foot. There is an hotel on the summit, and the view is remarkably fine, comprising the Lakes of Thun and Brienz, the Oberland, and Mont Blanc and the Dent du Midi in the far distance. The panorama of the whole range of the Bernese Alps from the Titlis to the Diablerets is more complete than from any other point of nearly equal height. Beneath the mountain, on a promontory, stands an old castle, said to have been built by Attila.

Some distance along, on the north side of the lake, is the *Cave of St Beatus*, beneath which a cascade falls into the lake.

Passengers by steamer land at *Darlingen*, about two miles from INTERLAKEN (32 miles from Berne). (For description of Interlaken, see Route 108.)

ROUTE 125.

THUN TO LEUK, BY THE GEMMI PASS.

THE distance from Thun to Leukerbad is 46 miles.

Steamboat to SPIEZ on the Lake of Thun (half an hour), whence diligences go twice daily to *Kandersteg* in 2½ hours. 1 horse, 18 *francs*; 2 horses, 35 *francs*. Leaving Spiez we pass several small hamlets, and reach

FRUTIGEN (9½ miles), a village of about 3,500 inhabitants. We next pass the Castle of Tellenburg, cross the Kander, and follow its right bank to

KANDERSTEG (18 miles). From this place the actual ascent of the Gemmi commences, and the remainder of the distance to Leukerbad must be done on horseback or on foot. Horse to the Baths of Leuk, 15 francs; to Daube, the summit, 10 francs; guide to Baths, 6 francs. The descent from Daube is very steep. It is usual to walk thence to the Baths. The path ascends through forests to the boundary between the Cantons of Berne and Valais: it then proceeds in zigzags for some distance, affording a fine view of the valley of Gasteren, and emerging upon a tract of pasture land covered with broken pieces of rock, which have been brought down by an avalanche from the heights above, reaches the inn of *Schwarenbach*, about two miles from which is the *Dauben See*, a small lake, formed entirely by the melting of the mountain snows. The scenery around is remarkably wild and desolate.

The summit of the Pass is 7,540 ft. above the sea. It is about one hour's journey from the inn of Schwarenbach. The view, extending to the range of the Alps beyond the Rhone, is one of the finest to be seen in Switzerland. The principal peaks seen from this point are those of the *Collon*, the *Pigne d'Arolla*, the *Dent Blanche*, the *Dent d'Erin*, the *Cervin*, the *Weisshorn* (the highest of all), and the *Saas Grat*.

On commencing the descent we reach a precipice 1,600 ft. in depth and apparently perpendicular. The road is cut in zig-zags along its face, and in some places is along a ledge which overhangs the road below.

LEUKERBAD (46 miles, (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). It is situated about 4,600 ft. above the sea, in a valley surrounded by abrupt and lofty precipices. The springs are ten in number, the temperature varying from 117 to 124 degrees Fahr. The principal one—that of *St Laurence*—is of considerable size at its source, and is one of the hottest. The full regimen for a bather is eight hours a day—four before breakfast, and the remainder before dinner. Patients sit in the bath-house with their heads and hands only above the water, and floating tables supply them with refreshments, chess-boards, books, and other means of relieving the *ennui* of a protracted bath.

In the neighbourhood of Leukerbad rises the *Torrenthorn*, 9,760 ft. above the sea. The view from the summit takes in the Alpine range from Mont Blanc to the Simplon.

Above the steep cliffs at the foot of which Leukerbad is situated, is the village of Albinen. The sole means of direct access are ladders, in tiers, by which the people of Albinen descend to the baths and return. The path to these ladders, one mile and a half distant, lies through a wood, along the gorge of the torrent called the Dala.

From Leukerbad there is a carriage road to Leuk, 5½ miles from Thun. (Fare by diligence twice a day), to Leuk (Susten) 5 francs; to Sierre, on the railway, 8 francs. (See Route 113). It proceeds through the beautiful gorge of the Dala, by several zig-zags, and crosses the stream over a bridge 420 ft. above the water.

LEUK (*Hotel*: *Couronne*), is situated on the right bank of the Rhone, near the point of influx of the Dala. It has a population of about 1,100. It is connected with the Simplon road at SUSTEN (see Route 113) by a covered bridge across the Rhone.

ROUTE 126.

SAMADEN TO TIRANO OVER THE BERNINA PASS, AND TO THE BATHS OF BORMIO.

The distance from Samaden to Tirano is 35 miles. Diligence daily in summer in 8½ hours. Fare, 13 *frs.* 90 *cents.*; coupe, 16 *frs.* 70 *cents.*

THE BERNINA PASS is the only carriage route over the Bernina chain of mountains, and is the most frequented line of communication between the Engadine and the Valteline. *Samaden*, the starting-point and *Pontresina*, the first town on the route, are described in Route 101.

About two miles after leaving Pontresina, and a little way beyond where the road to the Morteratsch Glacier diverges to the right, we have a magnificent view of that Glacier. Six miles from Pontresina, we pass the *Bernina Houses*, near the entrance of the Val de Fain. About a mile from the summit, after quitting the woods, we pass three lakes, the *Lago Minore*, *Lago Nero*, *Lago Bianco*. The last-named is two miles in length, and is said to furnish excellent fishing. The narrow strip which separates the Lago Nero from the Lago Bianco, is the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, the waters of the former finding their way into the river Inn; those of the latter into the Adda. These lakes are frozen from the middle of November to the middle of June. The road turns to the left by the Lago Nero, and we soon reach the *Bernina Hospice*,

where there is a hotel. A little way to the east of the Hospice is the highest point of the BERNINA PASS (7,668 feet). Beyond the summit, we pass through two galleries, and descend in zigzags to the two Inns, *La Motta*, and, a little beyond, *La Rosa*. Soon after quitting the last, we have a view of the upper part of the valley of Poschiavino, as far as the village of Poschiavo, 24½ miles. This village has some good houses, a Catholic church dating from 1492, and a handsome Protestant church. Soon after leaving this village, we cross the Poschiavino, pass through a picturesque valley, and reach LE PRESE, at the end of the Lago de Poschiavo. It is a watering-place, with baths situated upon the lake, the establishment affording excellent accommodation for a hundred guests, and is much resorted to by the Milanese and other North Italians. The waters, which contain sulphur, are heated by steam. The lake is two miles in length, and abounds in trout. Leaving La Prese, we descend through a rocky defile, passing a series of waterfalls which extend for nearly three miles. *Brusio*, 30½ miles, with its two churches, is passed, and after traversing some plantations of walnuts, we descend to CAMPO-COLOGNO, 33 miles, near which we leave Switzerland and go into Italy. The Italian custom-house is close to the old fort *Piatta-Mala*. One mile farther on, at *Madonna-di-Tirano*, we reach the valley of the Adda, where our route joins that from *Colico to the Stelvio*, following which last-named route, one mile farther, we reach Tirano, 35 miles. (*Hotel*: *Posta*), where there are old mansions of the Palavicini, Visconti, and Salis families. [Twenty-eight and a half miles from Tirano, toward the Stelvio road, are the *Baths of Bormio*. Diligence every day in six hours. Fare, 6 *frs.* 15 *cents*. The road ascends from Tirano through vineyards. To the north is the *Piz Masuccio*, 9,240 feet, from which an enormous mass fell in 1807, filling up the bed of the Adda, and converting the valley into a lake. At *Mazzo*, we cross the Adda, soon afterwards the Roasco, and again cross the Adda beyond Grosio, soon after which we reach Bolladore, (*Inn*: *Posta*). Five miles beyond Bolladore, a defile, a mile in length, separates the Valteline from the territory of Bormio. At the entrance to the defile, are the remains of an old fort. At the Ponte-del-Diavolo, Garibaldi had a skirmish on the 26th of June 1859, with the Austrians. Passing two groups of houses, we enter beyond the village of Ceppine, the valley of Bormio, enclosed by wooded mountains, partially covered with snow. Crossing the valley, we soon reach Bormio, a little town at the entrance of the Val Turva, from which village we ascend by the new road, to the new BATHS OF BORMIO, a handsome building which commands a fine view of the valley and surrounding mountains. Some distance above the new baths are the *old baths*. Both establishments are well fitted up, and contain reading, concert, and billiard-rooms, and restaurants. The waters are prescribed in cases of gout and rheumatism, hysteria, and other diseases of women, scrofula and cutaneous diseases.

The famous *Stelvio Road*, the highest in Europe, 9,170 ft. above the level of the sea, is one of the most remarkable in the world, the summit of the Stelvio Pass is about 12 miles beyond the baths. A column marks the culminating point, and the boun-

dary between Italy and the Tyrol. The Swiss frontier is half a mile to the north of this. Fifty-nine miles from the new baths by the Stelvio Road is *Nauders*, from which a diligence goes twice a week to BOTZEN, in the *Tyrol* in 14 hours.]

TO COLICO ON LAKE COMO, THROUGH THE VALTELINE.

A diligence goes daily from Tirano to Colico in nine hours. Fare, 11 *frs.* 05 *cents.* Carriage with one horse to Colico, 25 *frs.* (Travellers coming from the Engadine by the Bernina Pass need not proceed to *Tirano*, but may procure conveyances from *Madonna-di-Tirano*). Leaving Madonna-di-Tirano, we cross the Adda at Trescenda, 4 miles, and passing San-Giacomo and Chiuro, at the mouth of the Val Fontana, we reach *Sondrio*, 19 miles (*Hotel*: *Posta*), the capital of the Valteline. Vines, figs, pomegranates, and other tropical fruits flourish here. Pursuing our way, we pass nothing of special interest before reaching *Morbegno*, the centre of a silk-producing region, about 12 miles beyond which, we join the *Splugen Road*, and soon reach COLICO, from which place steamers run five times a day to Como, in 3½ hours. Fare, 4 *frs.* 85 *cents.*

ROUTE 127.

FROM SWITZERLAND TO THE TYROL.

There are several agreeable routes from Switzerland to the Tyrol, descriptions of two of which are here given.

1. From BREGENZ on the Lake of Constance, or ZURICH, to INNSBRUCK by the ARLBERG.
2. From BREGENZ to MERAN and BOTZEN.

1. It is 135 miles from Bregenz to Innsbruck. From Bregenz, or any part of Switzerland, *Bludenz* is reached by railway. An omnibus leaves Bludenz every day for Innsbruck occupying 2 days, the night being spent at LANDECK. A diligence goes every night at midnight, accomplishing the distance in 19 hours (fare 12 *fl.* 60 *kr.*). Carriages may also be had at Bludenz—no fixed tariff.

THE railway journey from Bregenz to Bludenz occupies 3 hours. Leaving that place the road goes up the valley of the Klosterthal. Near Bratz, 2 hours, is the cascade of Fallbach. Passing Dalaas, 1¾ hour, we reach, 3½ hours, STUBEN, near which is another cascade. The route now rises rapidly and affords fine views of the valley below. One and a half hour from Stuben we reach the COL of the ARLBERG, 5850 feet, the frontier between the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol. This part of the route is frequently covered with snow

even in summer. A little way from the summit is the Hospice of St Christopher with a chapel. The road now descends in a long winding to the valley of Fervall. St Anton, 1¼ hour, is in the valley of Stanz. We pass now Fadisen, 1¾ hour, Petneu, ¾ hour, Schnau, ¾ hour, and reach *Flirsch*, 1¼ hour (*Inn*: *Post*). Near this we see several cascades. We now pass Strengen, 1½ hour, near which is the ruined castle of Wiesberg, Pians, 1 hour, and LANDECK, 1¼ hour (*Hotel*: *Post*), the point of meeting of several routes. (For description of that to Meran, see below.)

Landeck is a considerable village; above it is the old fortress of Landeck, now inhabited by poor families. Leaving Landeck the valley, ¾ hour, contracts, and the road follows the left bank. At the right, upon a high conical hill, are the ruins of the castle of *Kronburg*. Mils, 1¾ hour, is passed when the road ascends rapidly, goes along the edge of a precipice on the bank of the Inn (fine view), and we reach, 1½ hour, IMST (*Inn*: *Post*).

From this place the road descends slightly, and in 20 minutes we reach *Brennbuchl* where Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, died in 1854, from injuries received from the upsetting of his carriage. We now ascend to the foot of *Tschurgant*, 7,500 feet, and in 20 minutes farther reach Karress. The route now reaches the Inn, and in 2 hours Haimingen. On the right is the Petersberg, with a new castle and the ruins of an ancient one. In ¾ hour we reach *Silz*, with a large monastery and a pretty new church, *Telfs*, 3 hours, *Zire*, 3 hours, after which the route descends, affording fine views. We pass, 1¾ hour, *Kranenbitten*, and then, crossing a wide plain, reach, in 1¼ hour, INNSBRUCK, for description of which, see Route 156.

2. BREGENZ to MERAN and BOTZEN.

The route from Bregenz to Landeck is the same as the next above.

From Landeck to Meran is 79 miles, diligence every day in 15 hours, fare 10 *fl.* 20 *kr.* (Meran to Botzen, 6 times a day, see Route 156).

The route follows the Inn. *Ried*, 1¾ hour, is passed with its castle and a convent of Capuchins, then Toesens, 1½ hour, Pfunds, 1½ hour, near which is the Glacier of Mondin. Crossing the Inn we reach in ¾ hour from Pfunds, *Hoch-Finstermunz*, a group of houses, below which at the bottom of the valley is the ancient Finstermunz, with a tower and a bridge over the river. There is a splendid view of the bridge and the narrow gorge of the Inn and the mountains in the background. *Nauders*, 1½ hour, after which the road ascends and crosses the *Reschen-Scheideck*, the line of separation between the waters flowing into the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Beyond Reschen and the *lake* of the same name, we have a fine view of the glaciers of *the Ortler*. Close by this spot is the source of the Adige. Graun, ¾ hour, St Valentine, 1¼ hour, are passed, and several little hamlets, and in 2½ hours we reach MALS (*Inn*: *Post*). We see, on leaving, the old tower of Froelichsburg, and in the distance the half-ruined castle of Lichtenberg, and farther on, on our route, the castle of *Churburg*. *Neu-Spondinig*, 2½ hours, EYRS, 20 minutes. At this place we reach the line of the famous STELVIO PASS, which crosses here the valley of the Adige. (Diligence, Eyrs to Bormio over the *Stelvio*

in 11½ hours (fare, 6 *florins*), also to Sondrio and Colico on the Lake of Como.) *Schlanders*, 3 hours, *Latsch*, 1¾ hour, *Tschars* and *Staben*, 1¾ hour. Upon a height near this is the castle of Juval, and a little farther on we enter the valley of the Schnalse. Naturns, 1½ hour, with the ruins of a castle. At the right, on a height, the castle of Tarandsberg. *Rabland*, 1¼ hour, after which the route crosses the Adige and descends in long windings into the valley of MERAN. For description of Meran and the route thence *to Botzen*, see Route 156.

GERMANY.

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GERMANY is the general name of the country occupied by a considerable number of sovereign and independent states, and a people speaking one language, which has played, from the earliest times to the present, one of the most important parts in history. It is bounded on the north by the German Ocean, Schleswig,

and the Baltic; on the west by Holland, Belgium, and France; on the south by Switzerland and Austrian territories; and on the east by Hungary, Gallicia, Poland, and Prussia.

These boundaries embrace 600 miles of latitude, and nearly 700 miles of longitude, the total area being little less than a quarter of a million of square miles (206,575).

Within this extensive range the people are nearly all German, and with some minor modifications, the language, customs, usages, and manners, are the same. The northern part of Germany, towards the shores of the Baltic and the North sea, is a level plain, but the greater part of the country, the middle and western portions, are hilly, and the southern parts mountainous.

The most important ranges are the Black Forest, parallel to the course of the Rhine, the "Giant Mountains," on the borders of Bohemia and Saxony, the Steiger Wald, the Spessart, Thuringer Wald, the Taunus, Harz Mountains, &c. The higher summits of the Schwarz Wald fall little short of 5000 feet, and are covered with dense forests, while the lower slopes are covered with vineyards and fertile fields. The mountain chains that lie around the plains of Bohemia, enclosing the valley of the Upper Elbe, rise in their highest points to upwards of 5000 feet. The Harz, which are on the southern border of Hanover, form the outlying range of the German mountain system to the northward, and advance far into the great plain that extends along the Baltic coasts. Both the Eiz-gebirge, on the borders of Saxony and Bohemia, and the Harz mountains, are celebrated for their metalliferous wealth. The latter group is also remarkable for an atmospheric illusion, the famous spectre of the Brocken. The chief rivers are the Danube and the Rhine, which belong to Southern and Western Germany: the Oder, the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems to Northern Germany. The mineral wealth of Germany is very considerable. Gold is found in Austria and Baden; silver in Saxony and Hanover; copper, iron, and tin in Prussia and Austria; antimony and bismuth in Austria; mercury in Austria and Bavaria. Coal, marble, zinc, kaolin, sulphur, arsenic, &c., have also been found in various localities.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE, as finally settled in May 1871, comprises 26 States, in the order of precedence indicated by the *numbers*, and divided into North and South Germany by the River Main, as follows: NORTH GERMAN STATES. —1, Kingdom of Prussia. 3, Kingdom of Saxony. 7, Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. 8, Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. 9, Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. 10, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. 11, Duchy of Brunswick and Luneburg. 12, Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen and Hildburghausen. 13, Saxe-Altenburg. 14, Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. 15, Duchy of Anhalt. 16, Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. 17, Principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen. 18, Principality of Waldeck and Pyrmont. 19, Principality of Reuss (Elder line). 20, Principality of Reuss (Younger line). 21, Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe. 22, Principality of Lippe-Detmold. 23, Free Town of Lubeck. 24, Free Town of Bremen. 25, Free Town of Hamburg. 26, Alsace-Lorraine, annexed to the Empire 1871. SOUTH GERMAN STATES.—2, Kingdom of Bavaria. 4, Kingdom of Wurtemberg. 5, Grand Duchy of Baden. 6, Grand

Duchy of Hesse. The Imperial Parliament consists of a Bundersrath of 58 delegates from the respective States, and a Reichstag of 382 members elected by ballot. REVENUE (1879), 27⅝ millions sterling; no Debt. NAVY—47 steamers. ARMY — 418,660 in peace; 1,315,634 in war. Railways, about 19,600 miles. POPULATION.—Total of the German Empire (1876), 43,000,000; of whom 30½ millions are in North Germany; 25½ millions belong to Prussia, 1½ millions to Alsace-Lorraine; 25 millions are Protestants, and 14½ millions Catholics. This is exclusive of 10 million Germans in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, now shut out from the new political Germany.

The soil of Germany is generally productive. Even among the sandy plains in the north there are fertile tracts bordering on the rivers; and the beautiful valleys and enclosed plains among the hilly regions often rival in fertility the best alluvial soils of other countries. The territory bordering on the east bank of the Rhine has a warmer climate and richer soil than any other part of Germany.

MONEY. For table showing the value of the different coins of the German States in the money of Great Britain and the United States, see the last page of the *Introductory Information.*

ROUTE 128.

COLOGNE TO HANOVER AND BERLIN.

(DIRECT ROUTE.)

362 *miles.* 1*st class* (*express*), 53*m.* 30 *pf.*; 2*d*, 39 *m.* 60 *pf.*; 3*d*, 28 *m.* 50 *pf.* Time, express, 10 hours 15 min.

(For description of Cologne, see page 350.)

LEAVING Cologne we pass *Mulheim* (2¾ miles), a manufacturing town, and several unimportant places before reaching DUSSELDORF (23¼ miles). (See Route 96.) Passing in succession *Calcum* (30 miles), and DUISBURG (39 miles), a busy town, we reach OBERHAUSEN (43½ miles), where there are branch lines to Emmerich, and to Holland, and to Aix-la-Chapelle by Ruhrort. We next reach Altenessen (50 miles), where a branch goes off 2 miles to ESSEN (51 miles), where is Krupp's celebrated manufactory of steel guns. The fine cathedral contains a bronze candelabrum of seven branches, said to have been presented in 998 by the sister of the Emperor Otho III. The next stoppage is at DORTMUND (74½ miles). Near the station is a lime-tree under which the secret tribunal of the Vehme held its sittings. In 1429 the Emperor Sigismund was here admitted into this remarkable association, which then numbered 100,000 members. The *Reinoldikirche* (Church of St Reinhold), built 1421-50, contains some fine old stained glass and wood carvings.

Passing HAMM (93¼ miles), where the direct line to Bremen and Hamburg by Osnabruck, goes off to the left, we cross the River Ems and reach BIELEFELD (135 miles), (*Hotel*: *Dreikronen*). This town is celebrated for its linen trade—the largest in Westphalia.

HERFORD (143 miles) is a manufacturing town situated on the Werra, near its confluence with the Aa. The next station is SOEHNE, where a line to Osnabruck goes off.

Passing *Rehme* (near which are some salt works and saline baths) and other unimportant places we reach MINDEN (163 miles), (*Hotel*: *Eisenbahngasthof*), a garrison town, and a place of some commercial importance. Its fortifications were destroyed by Frederick the Great at the close of the Thirty Years' War, but have since been rebuilt on a larger scale.

Passing *Buckeburg*, the chief town of the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, which has a large palace with fine grounds, *Haste*, and WUNSTORF, we reach

HANOVER (200 miles), (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.")

ARRIVAL—Several of the best hotels are close to the station.

Cab hire—From the station to any place in the city, 1 or 2 persons, 75 *pf.*; 3 or 4 persons, 1 *mark*; by the hour, each ¼ hour, 50 *or* 75 *pf.*; trunks, 15 *pf.*

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 5 Bohmer Strasse.

The capital of Hanover, which, since the events of 1866, has become a component part of the Kingdom of Prussia, is situated on the banks of the Leine, and is divided by the river into two parts, the old and new town. The environs may be regarded as beautiful, contrasted with the city itself, which, particularly in the old quarter, presents a gloomy aspect. The most interesting buildings are the *Stadthaus* in the market-place, founded in 1439, with an adjacent public library; the *Royal Library*, with its 100,000 volumes; the *Theatre*, one of the largest in Germany; the museum, with good natural history collections; a gallery of pictures; and the *Royal Palace*, which deserves notice for the magnificence of its internal decorations. Opposite it is the old palace of George V., now the *Hotel de Ville*. Among the public monuments are the Waterloo column in the Waterloo Platz, near the Palace, and the equestrian statue of Ernest Augustus, near the railway station.

The town has pleasant walks and pleasure-grounds, which occupy the place of the old ramparts. In the immediate vicinity is the Royal palace of *Herrenhausen*, the favourite residence of George I. and II., in the grounds of which is the Royal mausoleum. A fine double avenue of lime trees extends from the city to this palace. The *Zoological Gardens* are at the southern end of the beautiful forest called *Eilenriede*.

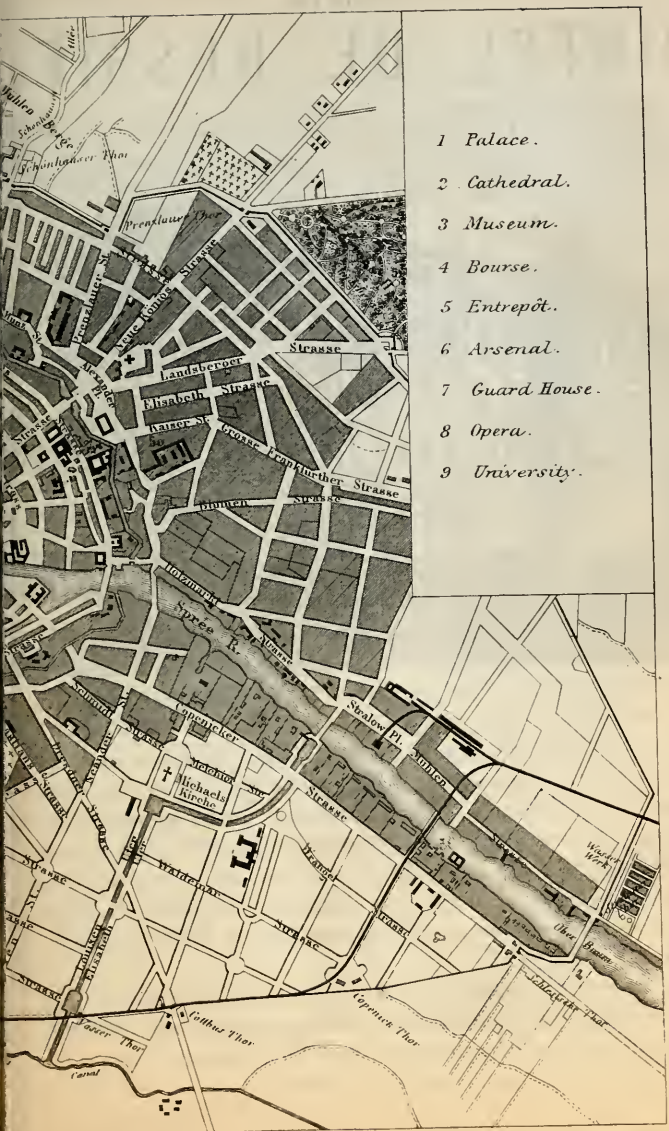
The Tivoli beer garden in the city is one of the finest establishments of its kind in Europe. Hanover possesses the largest *Aquarium* in Europe except that at Berlin.

Herschel, the astronomer, was born at Hanover in 1738.

The next station is LEHRTE (210 miles), a junction for Harburg and Hamburg. Here the new line to Berlin branches off to the left and goes on to Berlin, passing through a country of no interest, *via* STANDEL and SPANDAU. We continue the description *of the old line, via* Brunswick and Magdeburg, that being the most interesting route.

BRUNSWICK (243 miles from Cologne), (*Hotel*: *Deutsches Haus*), capital of the duchy, and residence of the Duke of Brunswick.


Spree R.
Unter den Linden
Behren Strasse
Französische
Jäger Strasse
Jahnen St.
Mohren St.
Kronen Strasse
Leipziger
Strasse
Schützen St.
Zimmer St.
Koch Strasse
Dorothren Strasse
Georgen Strasse
Johannis Str.
Orangenburger Strasse
Linien Strasse
Augusta Str.
Artillerie Str.
Charité
Hôtel de Humboldt
Thiergarten
Bellevue St.
Potsdam
Potsdam Thor
Kempers hof
Königs Platz
Exercier Platz
Railway to Potsdam & Magdeburg
Railway to Leipzig & Dresden
Caserne de Dragons



Malby & Sons. London.

BERLIN.

HOTEL DE RUSSIE.



This well known First Class Hotel, overlooking the residence of the Crown Prince, is situated in the most attractive part of the city, close to the Imperial Palace, the Museums, and the principal promenades and public institutions, and recommends itself as much for its excellent position as for its great comfort. It has recently undergone extensive alterations, and is now completely restored, beautifully decorated, and every modern improvement has been added to ensure the health and comfort of its visitors. Charges strictly moderate. Reading Room. Baths.

The Proprietor and his wife have resided in England, and are thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of American and English travellers, to whom they are sincerely anxious to make their house an acceptable residence.

It is a very clean town, situated on the Ocker. Many of the houses, though built of wood, are of great antiquity, some of them bearing dates of the fifteenth century. The chief object of interest is the MUSEUM, which contains an excellent gallery of paintings, by Titien, Rubens, Rembrandt, and other masters, and a collection of antiquities (open every day). The *Dom*, or cathedral, originally founded in 1173, by Henry the Lion, was restored in 1854. It contains the tombs of the Duke of Brunswick who fell at Jena, and his son who was killed at Waterloo, also of Caroline, wife of George IV. In the square adjoining it is a lion, in bronze, erected in 1166 by Henry the Lion. The Palace, rebuilt since the fire of 1865, is a sumptuous edifice. It has a front of nearly 400 feet. The interior, which is splendidly decorated, may be visited, as well as the beautiful gardens. In the *Altstadtmarkt* is a handsome Gothic fountain, in bronze, erected in 1408. The *Rathhaus* is a fine building of the fourteenth century. The old ramparts now form magnificent promenades.

Leaving Brunswick we pass the Chateaux of Richmond and William's Castle, and reach

MAGDEBURG (297 miles), (*Hotels*: *Edel's*, *London*), is the capital of the Prussian province of Saxony, and is situated on the Elbe. It is not only a commercial and manufacturing town, but a strong fortress. The *Citadel*, built on an island in the Elbe, is the state prison. Lafayette and the Baron Trenck were confined in it. The *Cathedral* is one of the finest in North Germany.

BRANDENBURG (345 miles), (*Hotel*: *Schwarzer*), is situated on the Havel, and is a place of great antiquity, dating from the tenth century. The *Dom* was built in 1318, but the crypt and nave are of the tenth century. Leaving Brandenburg we proceed through a country diversified with numerous lakes formed by the Havel. We pass, on the left, the palace and grounds of SANS SOUCI before reaching

POTSDAM (370 miles), (*Hotel*: *Einsiedler*). (For description, see below.)

BERLIN (386 miles by old route, 362 by the new), (*Hotels*: *ee* "HOTEL LIST.")

ARRIVAL—At the door leading out of the stations are *controllers* who hand to each traveller a sort of metal check which has upon it the number of one of the cabs in waiting outside the station. On calling for that number the cabman replies. One of the porters will take the number and call the cab for persons who do not speak German.

Cab fares—A course, in the city (not exceeding ½ hour), 1 or 2 persons, 1 *mark*; 3 or 4 persons, 1 *m.* 50 *pf.*; afterwards, for each ½ hour, 50 *pf.*

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST—*Brandenburg-gate*, p. 498; *Victory Monument*, p. 498; *Statue of Frederick the Great*, p. 498; *Emperor's Palace*, p. 499; *University*, p. 499; *Royal Library*, p. 499; *Opera House*, p. 499; *Arsenal*, p. 499; *Lustgarten*, p. 499; *Royal Palace or Schloss*, p 499; *Museum and National Gallery*, p. 500; *New Museum*, p. 500; *Historical Museum*, p. 500; *Zoological Garden*, p. 502.

ENGLISH EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.—In the Royal palace of Montbijou, Montbijou Platz. Service on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Evening service, 6 p.m., at No. 4 Schoenberger Strasse.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH UNION SERVICE by ministers of all denominations, in the American Chapel, 5 Junker Strasse, every Sunday morning at 11½ a.m.

This is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. The streets

are wide and straight, and the houses are generally from three to four stories high. The greater part of its objects of interest are concentrated within the district comprised between the palace and the Brandenburg-gate. The finest street is *Unter den Linden* ("Under the Limes"); it is planted with four rows of limes. In the centre runs a broad avenue for foot passengers, and on each side are carriage and foot-paths. It extends from the *Royal Palace* to the BRANDENBURG GATE, which stands at the entrance of the *Thiergarten*, and the avenue of *Charlottenburg*. This gate was built (1789-92) on the model of the Propylæum at Athens. It is 60 ft. high, 195 wide, and has five passages for carriages and foot-passengers. It is surmounted by an emblematic figure of Victory, seated in a chariot drawn by four horses. The height of this group is about 20 ft. The chariot was taken away by the French in 1806, but was restored after the battle of Waterloo. The cost of erecting the gate was nearly £80,000.

Outside this gate is the THIERGARTEN, a park with large trees and well-kept walks. A fine avenue called the *Friedens-Allée* leads to the right to the KONIGS PLATZ, in the centre of which is the MONUMENT OF VICTORY, erected to commemorate the victories over the French in 1870-71. It was completed in 1873. At the base is the Hall of Victory, surrounded by sixteen Doric columns. From the hall rises a column of sandstone, in the flutings of which are Danish, Austrian, and French cannon. The summit is crowned by a figure of Borussia, 42 ft. high. The height of the whole structure is 198 ft.

Returning by the Brandenburg gate we enter the *Pariser Platz*. House No. 2 on the south side is *Prince Blucher's*; No. 3 was the home of *Count Wrangel*; No. 5 is the *French Embassy*.

Entering the *Unter den Linden*, No. 4 is the residence of the Minister of *Religion and Education*; No. 7 is the *Russian Embassy*; No. 73, opposite, is the *Ministry of the Interior*. At the corner of Schadow Strasse, No. 68*a*, is the *Aquarium*, containing a fine collection of fish, and a collection of birds. Entrance fee, 1 *mark*. Farther on, near the Friedrichs Strasse, is the *Kaiser Gallery*, a new passage with fine shops, cafes, &c. Beyond is the EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, in the Opera Place, the finest of the kind in Europe. The first stone was laid on the 31st of May 1840, the hundredth anniversary of the accession of Frederick the Great. It was inaugurated in 1851. It was designed and modelled by Rauch, and cast in bronze by Reibel. The height of the whole monument is 43 ft., the pedestal, which is of bronze, is laid upon blocks of red granite highly polished. Its four angles sustain equestrian figures of the size of life of the Duke of Brunswick, Prince Heinrich of Prussia, General Seydlitz, and General Ziethen. Between them are, on one side, six figures, and on each of the other three sides five figures representing generals and statesmen. Various characters and occupations are indicated upon the bas-reliefs. The king and the four generals, with the 21 figures on the panels, make 26 figures of men, add the five horses, and we have a total of 31 figures on this remarkable monument, without counting the female figures in the upper compartments. The horse upon which the king is seated is 16 ft. high. As a work of art this monument has probably never been excelled.

Opposite the statue is the PALACE OF THE EMPEROR. It is a plain structure of modest dimensions, but the interior contains some splendid apartments. *They may be visited in the absence of the family.* Apply to the housekeeper.

Opposite this Palace is the *Academy of Arts and Sciences*, and adjoining, the UNIVERSITY (2,000 students). It was founded in 1808. The building was formerly the palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick the Great. In the Opera Platz, in the rear of the Emperor's Palace, is the *Royal Library*. It contained, in 1879, 950,000 volumes and 16,000 manuscripts.

Opposite the University is the OPERA HOUSE, erected in the time of Frederick the Great. It has seats for 1,800 persons. Behind the Opera House is St Hedwig's (Roman Catholic) Church, erected by Frederick the Great; it is an imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. In the Opera Platz are five statues by Rauch—*Blucher*, *Gneisau*, *York* in bronze, and *Bulow* and *Scharnhorst* in marble. Opposite the Opera House is the *Royal Guard House* (*military music daily* 11 to 12). Beyond, on the right, is the *Palace of the Crown Prince*, occupied by Frederick the Great when Crown Prince, and in which Frederick William III. died in 1840. Opposite is the ARSENAL. Here, on the ground floor, may be seen cannon captured from the various countries with which Prussia has been at war, including two leather guns taken from the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, guns taken from the Austrians in 1866, and from the French in 1870-71, the latter including some mitrailleuses.

We now reach the *Schloss Bridge*, which crosses an arm of the Spree. It has eight marble groups, illustrative of the life of a soldier.

On the left, after crossing the bridge, is the LUSTGARTEN, a vast space planted with trees and ornamented by a fountain in the centre. This place is bounded on the north by the Museum, before which is a polished granite vase, 22 ft. in diameter, of one piece; on the south, by the Royal Palace; on the east, by the Cathedral.

Here also is the fine *equestrian statue of Frederick William III.*, erected in 1871.

THE ROYAL PALACE, or SCHLOSS (open daily, 10 to 1, fee 50 pf., apply in the court at the east end), forms an oblong of three stories high, 640 ft. long, 376 wide, and 110 high; with two principal, and two smaller courts It was founded, as a fortress (1443-51), by the Elector Frederick II., enlarged in 1538 by Joachim II., rebuilt by King Frederick I., and completed in 1716. Frederick-William IV. erected (1845-49) the great cupola. The great western portal, on the side of the Schlossfreiheit, is in imitation of the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus at Rome.

The Palace contains 600 apartments. The Throne-room (*Rittersaal*) contains a *buffet* laden with ancient gold and silver plate.

The *Picture Gallery*, upwards of 200 ft. long, by 25 wide, is also a banqueting hall. Most of the pictures are by modern artists.

The *Weiss Saal* (White Hall), the largest room in the Palace, is 105 ft. long, by 51 wide, and 42 high. It was rebuilt in 1845. It contains statues of the twelve Electors of Brandenburg; eight caryatides holding escutcheons, and supporting eight statues representing the provinces of the

kingdom; marble bas-reliefs denoting the principal virtues; the frieze decorated with portraits in relief of celebrated men of the time of the Electorate, including that of the architect Schinkel; and a figure of Victory, the work of Rauch, in Carrara marble.

The staircase is adorned with three fountains, with frescoes, and statues of the Emperors Constantine, Justinian, Charlemagne, and Rudolph II.

The *New Chapel*, beneath the cupola, was completed in 1849. It is circular, and 126 ft. high; the cupola measures about 86 ft. in diameter. The altar, of alabaster, was a present from Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt. Above the altar is a gilded canopy; the cross, of silver studded with gems, and 7 feet high, cost nearly £80,000.

The apartments inhabited by Frederick the Great are upon the first floor, at the corner of the Schloss Platz, nearest the river.

The MUSEUM, comprising the *Old Museum* on the Lustgarten and the *New Museum* in its rear, and the new NATIONAL GALLERY adjoining, contain all the collections of works of art in Berlin belonging to the Government. (These collections are open to the public *every day except Monday, free*. It is well, however, for these, as for all other objects of interest, to consult the daily newspapers, where the days and hours for visiting them are given). The first-mentioned building was erected in 1828 from the plans of Schinkel, on an arm of the Spree, which had been dried and filled up for the purpose. It is of an oblong shape, about 276 ft. long, 171 wide, and 83 high, and in the purest Greek style. By a flight of twenty-one steps, 90 ft. wide, we reach the vestibule or colonnade, formed of eighteen Ionic columns, supporting an attic decorated with eagles, and surmounted by an entablature, of which the two angles are ornamented with figures in bronze, by Tieck, representing Castor and Pollux. On the sides of the flight of steps are colossal bronze groups; that on the right representing an *Amazon fighting with a panther, by Kiss*; that on the left, *a horseman contending with a lion, by Wolf*.

The colonnade is adorned with frescoes, executed after the designs of Schinkel, under the direction of Cornelius.

The building has three stories. The ground floor contains the *Antiquarium*, the first floor the *Gallery of Sculptures*, the second the *Picture Gallery*.

The ANTIQUARIUM contains vases, specimens of pottery, mosaics, bronzes, cameos, engraved stones, and ancient medals. There are nearly 2000 vases. The cameos and engraved stones are remarkably interesting.

The GALLERY OF SCULPTURES is entered through a circular hall extending to the whole height of the building.

Between the columns are eighteen antique statues, of which the principal are: Victory, Minerva, Ceres, Venus and Cupid, Fauns, Apollo, and Juno. The upper gallery is reached by an outer staircase. The walls are covered with tapestry, comprising copies of those pieces which Leo X. caused to be made at Arras in the 16th century, after the cartoons of Raphael. The GALLERY OF SCULPTURES contains 745 specimens, for the most part Roman. In front of the entrance of the rotunda a double flight of stairs leads to the gallery which connects the old with the new museum. It contains several works in bronze.

The PICTURE GALLERY is entered from the upper gallery of

the rotunda. It contains pictures by nearly all the old masters. Excellent catalogues are sold at the entrance.

The NEW MUSEUM, connected with the Old Museum by a bridge over the street, is one of the finest buildings, in internal decoration, in Berlin. It contains a collection of northern antiquities, an ethnological collection, an Egyptian collection, and plaster casts of the principal sculptures of all ages arranged in chronological order. It has also a collection of engravings, enamels, porcelain, &c.

A little to the east of the New Museum, in the centre of an open space surrounded by a colonnade, is the NATIONAL GALLERY, completed in 1876. It is designed as a gallery of modern German art. The structure stands upon a basement 39 feet in height, and is reached by a handsome flight of steps. On the sides of the staircase are two groups, the lower one representing *Instruction in Sculpture and Painting*; the other, consisting of two figures, representing *Artistic Conception and Execution*. The frieze represents the *Development of German Art*. The group in the tympanum represents *Germany as the Patroness of the Arts*. The collection numbered in 1878 over 600 works. *The name of the artist and the subject are given on each work*. Constant additions are being made to all the public art collections of Berlin. The number of works of art purchased since the war with France is very considerable.

At 93 Wall Strasse, near the Royal Palace, is *Ravené's Picture Gallery*, a collection of about 175 choice German and French works. Catalogues for consultation in the rooms. It is open on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The pictures in the *Berliner Kunst-Verein* collection, 77 Kommandanten Strasse, are well worth a visit (open daily, 50 pf.), as are those of the *Gallery of Count Raczynski*, in the Königs Platz. Catalogue 75 pf. for the benefit of the attendant.

Among other museums worth visiting are the *Historical Museum* in the Montbijou Palace, containing busts, weapons, and relics, memorials of the history of the royal house of Prussia, and the *Collection of Armour* in the Palace of Prince Carl, in the Wilhelms Platz.

None of the CHURCHES of Berlin are worthy of especial notice. The DOM, or Cathedral, dates from 1750; it was restored in 1821, from the designs of Schinkel. It is in the form of a cross, and is surmounted by one large and two small cupolas. In the interior are an altar-screen, representing the pouring out of the Holy Spirit, by Begas; a mosaic of St Peter, given by Pope Leo XII. to Frederick William III.; the tombs of the Electors, Jean le Ciceron and Joachim I., in bronze, by J. Vischer of Nuremburg (1540); the gilded coffins containing the remains of the great Elector, of his son Frederick I., of Dorothea, his second wife, and of Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I. In the vaults are the remains of nearly eighty members of the reigning family of Prussia.

The Church of St Nicholas (*Nicolaikirche*), the most ancient in Berlin, dates from the twelfth century, and was restored in 1814; the spire was erected in 1514. In the interior is the tomb of the great jurist, Puffendorf. The Church of the Grey Convent (*Klosterkirche*), in the Klosterstrasse, built in 1290, and restored in 1844, is adorned with frescoes, and contains some ancient tombs. The Church of St Mary (*Marien-*

kirche), near the *Neue Markt*, is of the thirteenth century. Its tower is the highest in Berlin, being upwards of 300 ft. high.

THEATRES—The ROYAL OPERA HOUSE has been already described. The ROYAL THEATRE is in the Schiller Platz (bounded on one side by the Charlotten Strasse), not far from the Unter den Linden. It is a fine building, conspicuous for its group of *Apollo in a chariot with griffins*, and the *Pegasus* on its summit. It has seats for 1,200 persons. The *Victoria Theatre*, in the Munz Strasse, comprises both a winter and summer theatre. It is renowned for its ballets. There are in all more than twenty so-called theatres in Berlin.

The best streets are the *Unter den Linden*, the great centre of Berlin life, the *Behren Strasse*, and the *Leipsiger Strasse*, parallel to it, and the *Wilhelm*, *Friedrich*, and *Carlotten* streets, at right angles to the Linden. The *Wilhelm Strasse*, which runs to the south from the Linden, is perhaps the most fashionable street in the city. No. 73 in this street is the Ministry of the Household. No. 77 is noted as the home of BISMARCK. The last house on the left, in the Wilhelms Platz, is the Palace of Prince Carl, the Emperor's brother. The Friedrich Strasse is the longest in the city (2½ miles), and has fine shops. The Behren Strasse is mostly inhabited by bankers, and the Leipsiger Strasse by wholesale houses.

Berlin abounds in monuments and statues erected in memory of her deceased soldiers, but as, with the exception of the monument to Frederick the Great, and that to the *Great Elector* near the Royal Palace, they possess no very remarkable features, it is not deemed necessary to describe them here.

The THIERGARTEN is the principal promenade of the citizens of Berlin. It is a vast park, the remains of a forest, extending outside the Bradenburg Gate, between the Spree and the Canal which, making a bend near Charlottenburg, forms its limit. It is about two miles long by one broad. The Avenue of Charlottenburg, opposite the Brandenburg Gate, divides it into two parts. On the left of this avenue are many fine houses and public gardens. On the right are Kroll's Garden, Zelten's Cafe, the Palace and Park of Bellevue. There is a pleasing combination of shady walks, green lawns, miniature lakes and gardens. In it is the statue of Frederick William III., before described, and at the western extremity is the ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN. The latter was established in 1844 by a private company, and was augmented by the Royal Menagerie from Potsdam.

The origin of Berlin is not known with certainty, its ancient archives having been burnt in the fourteenth century. The recorded dates go no further back than the twelfth century. In 1132 it was a little fishing village; in 1250 it was made a city; in 1300 it was surrounded by a wall; somewhat later it became a member of the Hanseatic League. After the accession of the burgraves of Hohenzollern, during the fifteenth century, it frequently carried on war against its sovereigns. It was conquered by the Elector Frederick II., who built a castle of which the remains may be seen about the existing Palace. In 1495 the Elector Joachim II. transferred his residence from Spandau to Berlin. In 1539 the Reformation was introduced there. During the Thirty Years' War the city fell into decay. The Great Elector restored and

embellished it; he invited the Protestant refugees from France to settle there, and they were the chief authors of its commercial and manufacturing prosperity.

Under King Frederick I. numerous public buildings were constructed, and from that time every sovereign of Prussia has done something to improve and embellish it. During the Seven Years' War the Austrians and Russians occupied it. Frederick the Great encouraged building, and large additions to the city were made in his time. After the battle of Jena the French took possession of it until 1809. Between 1813 and 1815, 22,000 of its citizens fell in battle. Most of the public buildings and monuments now existing were constructed in the reign of Frederick William III. and his immediate successor. Berlin is the birthplace of many renowned men; amongst others, Frederick the Great, the poet Tieck, the brothers Humboldt, the composer Meyerbeer, &c.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, is situated on the left bank of the Spree, about three miles from Berlin, at the western extremity of the Thiergarten. The Palace is at the western extremity of the town. It was constructed after the designs of Schluter. It consists of a central pavilion, with a handsome cupola and two wings. The *Mausoleum*, in the grounds, contains the remains of Frederick William III., and of the Queen Louise. It is in the form of a temple in the Doric style. In the interior are the sarcophagi of the king and queen, with their *recumbent figures*, of Carrara marble, *the masterpieces of Rauch*. On each side are candelabra in white marble, one adorned with a group representing the Fates, by Rauch, the other with a group by Tieck, representing the Hours.

POTSDAM, "the Versailles of Prussia," is situated on a peninsula formed by two arms of the Havel, 16 miles from Berlin. (Trains from Berlin to Potsdam, six times a day, in 40 minutes. Fares, *first class*, 2 *m.* 10 *pf.*; *second*, 1 *m.* 60 *pf.* Return tickets at reduced prices). *Cabs* at the Potsdam station, for 1 or 2 persons, 1 *m.* 50 *pf.* the hour, for 3 persons, 1 *m.* 75 *pf.*, 4 or 5 persons, 2 *m.* 25 *pf.* It is the second royal residence, and was founded by the great Elector, though it owes its magnificence to Frederick the Great, who made it his chief residence, and bestowed on it the greater part of those monuments which form its principal attraction. All the successive sovereigns have contributed to its embellishment. On leaving the station at POTSDAM, we cross an iron bridge, and observe on the left the *Lustgarten*, which extends to the palace. In the centre of a basin is a group representing Neptune and Thetis in a chariot. Near it are the busts of the generals York, Tauentzien, Bulow, Blucher, Kleist, Gneisenau, the Emperor Alexander I., Scharnhorst, and the Duke of Brunswick, all in bronze, by Rauch. Mythological groups, in marble, adorn the north side of the promenade.

The ROYAL PALACE, built 1660—1701, contains many souvenirs of Frederick the Great. The apartments which he occupied remain unchanged: we see there his writing table, his library, his music-stand, the furniture, with its coverings injured by his favourite dogs, his hat, scarf, and his green eye-shade. Adjoining the bedroom is a dining-room with a trap-door in the floor, through which meals were served by a lift, rendering the presence of a servant unnecessary.

In the vicinity is the HOTEL DE VILLE, built in 1754, after the model of that at Amsterdam. The tower is surmounted by a figure of Atlas supporting the globe on his shoulders. In the Place, in front of the building, is an obelisk 75 ft. high, adorned with medallion portraits of the great Elector, and the three first kings of Prussia.

At the west of and near the Palace is the *Garrison Church.* Near the pulpit are French, Bavarian, and Wurtemburg flags, taken in the campaigns of 1813-15, and 1870-71. Beneath the pulpit, and above ground, is the plain metallic coffin, which contains the *ashes of Frederick the Great*, and the marble sarcophagus of William I. It was over the coffin of Frederick that, on the night of the 3rd or 4th of November 1805, Frederick-William III. and the Emperor Alexander I. swore eternal friendship. The Emperor Napoleon visited it in 1806, and took away the sword of Frederick the Great, which, after his death, was placed upon his coffin. It has never been recovered. The uniforms of the three sovereigns who formed the Holy Alliance are preserved here in mahogany closets.

An avenue leads from the Brandenburg Gate, which is not far beyond the Garrison Church, to SANS SOUCI. At the entrance of the park, on the right, is the *Friedenskirche.* It is built in the style of a basilica, and has three naves, of which the central one is 87 ft. long by 32 ft. wide. It contains a mosaic from a church at Murano, near Venice. In this church are the tombs of Frederick William IV. and his Queen.

The PARK OF SANS SOUCI was laid out in 1744 by Frederick II., and has subsequently received embellishments from time to time. It is adorned with numerous statues and groups in marble; amongst others, two sphinxes, and a bust of Paolo Giordano, Duc de Bracciano, in Egyptian porphyry, which was taken to Paris by the French, and restored in 1815. The latter is placed near the great fountain, which throws a jet nearly 120 ft. high. Its basin is 130 ft. in diameter, and is surrounded by twelve mythological groups. Further on are four marble columns 30 ft. high, with capitals gilded, and adorned with statues of Venus, Apollo, Bacchus, and Hope. Another avenue to the right of the Brandenburg gate leads to the principal entrance of the Park, where there is an obelisk 63 ft. high. Around it are columns with busts. On the way to the Palace we pass several fountains and the *Grotto of Neptune.*

The Great Fountain is at the foot of the hill on which stands the PALACE OF SANS SOUCI. We ascend by nine terraces, each adorned with orange trees and conservatories. On two sides of the Palace are vases in marble. Near the Palace, at the end of the terrace, are the tablets over *the graves of the favourite dogs and charger of the king*, in the grave with which he requested that he might be buried. This palace, built in 1745-47, was the favourite residence of Frederick II., who died here. It then remained unoccupied for many years. It was restored by Frederick William IV., who made it his summer residence, and died in it in 1861. The apartments of Frederick the Great are in the same state as when he left them. We see the clock, which stopped at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock—the moment of his decease, and the couch on which he died. A little to the west is the new ORANGERY, with a frontage of more than 900 ft. The long facade is decorated with statues.

In the interior are some beautiful modern sculptures by *Thorwaldsen,* Rauch, and other sculptors of eminence, and some good paintings. From the palace we may ascend a hill called *Ruinenberg,* from the artificial ruins which hide the waterworks, supplying the fountains. From the summit of the tower of the reservoir, the view is very fine. In the lower portion of the park is the JAPANESE PAVILION; near it is a fine bronze fountain. The *Temple* contains a copy of the statue of Queen Louise, executed by Rauch for the mausoleum of Charlottenberg. Close by the palace is the historic *windmill.*

An avenue leads directly from the great fountain at the foot of the terrace of Sans Souci to the NEW PALACE, at the end of the Great Avenue, built at the termination of the Seven Years' War, 1763-9, in the Dutch style, at a cost of 3,000,000 thalers. The great facade is 227 yards long. The palace has 322 windows, and is adorned externally with upwards of 400 statues or groups. On the frontal is inscribed: *Nec soli cedit.* There are 200 apartments, of which about 40 are shown. In the apartments of Frederick II. are several fine paintings, some of them being by the first masters: Tintoretto, Domenichino, Guido Reni, Van Dyck, Titian. The New Palace is the summer residence of the Crown Prince.

On a wooded eminence east of Potsdam, and about 2½ miles distant, is *Babelsberg,* the usual summer residence of the *Emperor.* The grounds are handsomely laid out. The palace and grounds are shown by the attendant, fee, 1 *m.* 50 *pf.* The apartments are very handsomely decorated, and contain many good modern paintings. The view from the palace is very extensive and beautiful.

ROUTE 129

COLOGNE TO BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

NEW ROUTE, OPENED IN 1877.

245 *miles*; 1*st class* (*express*) 42 *m.*, 10 *pf.* 31.30. *Time,* 9½ *hours.*

(For the route from Cologne to Oberhausen see Route 128.)

IN the early part of 1877 a new route was opened, by which the distance between Cologne and Bremen and Hamburg was considerably shortened. As far as *Oberhausen* it is the same as described in Route 128. Thence, over an uninteresting country, it goes direct to *Osnabruck,* and thence to

BREMEN (165 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST.")

ARRIVAL.—Omnibuses and porters from the hotels meet the trains.

Cabs.—A course, in the city, 1 or 2 persons, 75 *pf.*, each additional person, 20 *pf.*, trunk, 30 *pf.*

This is one of the most important commercial towns on the Continent. It is situated on the River Weser, which runs through it. Its shipping business is very great. The shipowners possess upwards of 300 vessels. It is estimated that 80,000 emigrants embark for America from Bremen every year. The fortifications have been destroyed, and the ramparts now form PROMENADES. On the eastern part of the promenade are the *Theatre,* the *Union* (a merchants' association),

and the *Kunsthalle*, or Museum of Fine Arts. Near the last-named is the statue of the astronomer Olbers. The *Rathhaus*, of the 15th century, is a remarkable building. The southern facade is adorned with eight large statues, representing the Emperor and the seven Electors. In the great hall is the marble statue of the Burgomaster Smidt, who died in 1857.

On the west side is the entrance to the famous wine cellars, which are open to the public every day. In one of the compartments are the wine casks called the Rose, and the Twelve Apostles. In front of the Rathhaus is a statue of Roland, 18 ft. high, erected in 1412, intended as a symbol of the sovereignty of the town. In the immediate vicinity is the *Schutting*, the seat of the Chamber of Commerce. Near it are the *Bourse*, the *Church of Notre Dame*, and the *Stadthaus*. The *Cathedral*, a Gothic building of the 12th century, has been recently restored. It possesses the finest organ in Germany. The tourist should note the glass; the pulpit given by Christine of Sweden; the baptismal fonts; and the *Bleikeller*, a vault which has the property of preserving bodies from decomposition. On the Cathedral Place, or *Domshof*, are the *Museum* and the *Borsenhalle*, a place of meeting, or club for merchants. On the *Domshaide*, near the Cathedral, is a bronze statue of Gustavus Adolphus, made at Munich. The ship which was to have transported it to Gothenburg was wrecked at Heligoland, and the statue, being rescued by the fishermen there, was purchased by some Bremen merchants, and presented by them to the town. Near it is the Artists' Club. The *Church of St Ansgar*, of the 13th century, is surmounted by a tower 325 feet high. It contains a fine painting by Tischbein, some good frescoes, and stained glass windows. The *Catholic Church of St John* contains the remains of Prince Louis Francois de Bourbon-Condé, who died in 1757.

Two bridges connect the two banks of the Weser. From the larger one there is a fine view. Near the southern ramparts are the barracks and armoury of the military contingent of Bremen.

The depth of water in the river at Bremen is sufficient only for vessels drawing 8 feet of water. Large vessels are unloaded at BREMERHAFEN (*Hotel*: *Steinhof's*), which is 30 *miles below Bremen*. It is rapidly increasing in trade and population. It is also a watering place. It is connected by railway with Bremen. Trains five times a day, in an hour and a half. After leaving Bremen the train passes Rotenberg, Bucholz, and Harburg, and reaches HAMBURG, for a description of which city see page 507.

Route 130.

COLOGNE TO HAMBURG.

(For the convenience of those who may prefer the old route, *via* Hanover, the description of that route is allowed to remain.)

(For that part of the route from Cologne to Lehrte, see Route 128.)

LEAVING Lehrte, we pass *Burgdorf* (225 miles), CELLE (238 miles), the second residence of the King of Hanover before its annexation to Prussia; UELZEN (260½ miles), near which are some stones supposed to be Druidic, and reach

LUNEBURG (283 miles), (*Hotel*: *Wellenkamp's*). It is an interesting old town. It is mentioned in the chronicles of 961, and was greatly enlarged by Henry the Lion in the 12th century. The *Rathhaus* contains an interesting collection of mediæval works of art. The *Church of St John* is of the 14th century, and is worth inspection. The railway presently passes *Bardewieck*, formerly a place of great importance, until Hamburg took away its trade. It was destroyed in 1189 by Henry the Lion. Of its ancient buildings only the ruins of its Cathedral remain. We now pass two unimportant stations, and reach

HARBURG (307 miles), (*Hotel*: *Konig von Schweden*), situated on the left bank of the Elbe. Here the railway crosses the river on a bridge 420 yards long. Harburg possesses a fortified fort. From the hill of Schwarzenberg, in the neighbourhood, there is a fine view.

HAMBURG (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST").

Cab hire.—The tariff varies according to the districts, from 75 *pf.* to 1 *m.* 20 *pf.* for one or two persons, each additional person 15 or 30 *pf.*

ENGLISH CHURCH, in the Zeughaus Markt.

This is the chief place of commerce, and one of the most beautiful cities in Germany. It is situated on the right bank of the Elbe, about 80 miles from its mouth. The River Alster joins the Elbe here. The Alster forms, on the north of the city, a basin called the Binnen Alster, which communicates with another basin outside the city, called Grosse Alster. A great part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1842, and was afterwards rebuilt on a magnificent scale. The PORT in which vessels can enter with the tide is very extensive.

The foundation of Hamburg dates from the time of Charlemagne, who built a castle on the heights between the Elbe and the Alster. The Emperor Otho IV., in the 12th century, raised it to the rank of a free town. In 1241 it joined the Hanseatic League, and waged a successful war with the Danish kings. After numerous contests between the senate and the people, a Constitution was definitively established in 1712. In 1803 it was occupied by the French; Napoleon incorporated it with the French Empire in 1810; Marshal Davoust occupied it in 1813-14. In 1815 it became a member of the Germanic Confederation, and is now a member of the North German Confederation.

The fashionable promenade is along the quays which surround the BASIN OF THE ALSTER, viz.:

the *Old Jungfernstieg*, the *New Jungfernstieg*, the *Alsterdamm*, and the *Wall*, near the Lombard's bridge.

There are several remarkable churches in Hamburg:

The *Church of St Nicholas*, in the *Hopfenmarkt*, standing on the site of an older one burnt in 1842; it was rebuilt after the plans of Scott, the English architect. It is in the pure Gothic style.

The *Church of St Peter*, in the *Speerssort*, the most ancient of all in Hamburg. It was rebuilt after the plan of the old one burned in 1842.

The *Church of St Catharine*, on the *Grimm*, in the old town, dates from the 13th century.

The *Church of St James*, near the *Steinstrasse*, is surmounted by a tower 355 feet high. Amongst its other remarkable paintings is one of ancient Hamburg. The *Great Church of St Michael*, in the new town, built 1751-62, after the designs of Sonnin, is surmounted by a steeple 456 feet high. A fine panoramic view may be had from its summit. Apply at the office opposite the entrance.

The BOURSE is, from 1 to 2 o'clock, the rendezvous of merchants; from three to four thousand persons transact business there. The *palace of the Bourse*, on the Place Adolphe, is one of the finest buildings in Hamburg. On the first floor is the *Borsenhalle*, where the merchants meet. It contains also a mercantile library of 40,000 volumes.

Among the principal edifices may be mentioned the HOTEL DE VILLE, in the *Neue-Wall*. The great hall is used for civic banquets. The NEW KUNSTHALLE, near the Lombard's Bridge, contains a fair collection of modern pictures and sculptures.

On the Old Jungfernstieg is the BAZAAR, a glazed passage leading from the Jungfernstieg to the *Konigstrasse*. It cost sixty thousand pounds sterling. Near the Jungfernstieg end, this passage forms an octagon, surmounted by a cupola, and is richly decorated. It is bordered with good shops.

The ancient ramparts have been converted into promenades. The most agreeable portion is that comprised within the *Wall*, between the basin of the Alster and the railway terminus. On leaving the Lombard's bridge we pass an obelisk erected in honour of the savant Busch; the *Alsterhohe* is a fine point of view. Near the *Steinthor* gate is the monument of Count Adolph, of Holstein, one of the benefactors of the State, dating from the 13th century. On the west side of the *Wall*, to the left of the *Dammthor* gate, are the ZOOLOGICAL and BOTANIC GARDENS, among the finest in Germany. Near the *Deichthor* gate is the *Reservoir* which supplies the whole city with water. From the tower there is a magnificent view.

ALTONA, the most important town of Holstein, adjoins Hamburg. It is a place of considerable trade. It was sacked by the Swedes in 1715, and contains no ancient buildings. It is a free port. Its finest buildings are the *Hotel de Ville*, and the Churches of the Trinity and Holy Ghost.

From Hamburg to Lubeck is 39 *miles.* There is nothing of interest on the route between the two cities. *Fares*: 1*st class*, 5. 10; 2*d*; 3. 80; 3*d*, 2. 60.

LUBECK (*Hotel*: *Toepfer*), is an old Hanseatic town, situated on the Trave. It has a considerable trade. At the time of the Hanseatic League it was called the Carthage of the North. After the battle of Jena, Blucher, who had thrown himself into it,

was ejected by the French, and made prisoner, together with the remainder of his army. Lubeck is one of the best specimens of a mediæval town to be found in Germany. The *Domkirche* (Cathedral), built from the 12th to the 14th century, contains several tombs, some bronze fonts of the 15th century, a carved pulpit of the 16th century, and a painting, attributed to Memling. The *Marien-kirche*, of the 14th century, is built of bricks. Its towers are 420 feet high; it contains some fine sculptures, paintings by Overbeck, a curious clock, handsome stained windows, &c. The *Catharinen-Kirche* has been converted into a museum of local antiquities. The *Rathhaus*, of the 16th century, of variegated bricks, is the place where the Hanseatic League held its sittings. The hall is called the "Hall of the Hansa." The *Merchants' Club-house* has some woodcarvings of the 16th century. One of the curiosities of the town is the Schiffer Innung, or shipowners' guild, a building dating from 1535, and still unaltered.

From Hamburg (Altona), Kiel is reached by railway by Elmshorn and Neuminster in about 3½ hours.

KIEL (*Hotel*: *Germania*), situated on the Baltic, 65 miles from Hamburg. *Fares*: 1*st class*, 8 *m.* 40 *pf.*; 2*d*, 6 *m.* Its port can accommodate the largest vessels. It is a favourite bathing-place during the summer months. The *University* contains some collections of natural history and antiquities. In the *Castle* is a museum of paintings and plaster casts.

Kiel is a place of great commercial importance. Steamers leave *Kiel* every evening for *Korsor*, from which place there is a railway to COPENHAGEN. This is the most agreeable route to Denmark. Kiel to Korsor, 6½ hours; fare, 11·25. Railway, Korsor to Copenhagen in 3½ hours; fare, 8 *kroner*. (See DENMARK in this volume.)

ROUTE 131.

COLOGNE TO LEIPSIC AND DRESDEN BY MAGDEBURG.

(For Route from Cologne to Magdeburg, see Route 128.)

From Cologne to Leipsic, 371 miles; 1*st class*, 54·50; 2*nd*, 38·30.

AFTER leaving Magdeburg, the first station is SCHONEBECK (9½ miles), situated on the left bank of the Elbe. At *Gnadau* (13 miles) there is a colony of Moravians. We presently cross the Saale and reach KOTHEN JUNCTION. Here the lines from Magdeburg, Leipsic, and Berlin converge. Passing *Stumsdorf* (41¼ miles) we reach HALLE (53¾ miles), (*Hotel*: *Stadt Hamburg*). It is situated on the Saale, and is chiefly remarkable for its *University*. In the market-place is an isolated tower called the *Rothe Thurm*, and a statue of the composer Handel. The *Markt Kirche*, a Gothic church of the sixteenth century, has two of its four towers connected by a bridge. It contains some good pictures, especially one on double-folding panels by Cranach, painted in 1529 for the Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg, founder of the church. It represents the Annunciation, and the Madonna and

Child surrounded by angels. There is also a good altar-piece by Hubner, "The Sermon on the Mount." The *Moritz-kirche*, of the twelfth or thirteenth century, is considered the most beautiful in the town. It contains an altar-piece of carved wood representing scenes from the Passion of our Saviour, &c.

The *Residenz*, once the Archbishop's Palace, is noted as the place where, after the battle of Muhlberg (1547), the landgrave Philip of Hesse was compelled to humiliate himself before the Emperor Charles V.

The *Francke's Institut*, an orphan asylum (called after the name of its founder), established in 1697, contains the orphanage, schools, a printing press, a school of evangelical missions, a library, &c. In the court is a bronze statue of the founder, by Rauch. The Museum of Natural History is worth visiting.

Halle derives its name from the Greek word signifying salt. There are extensive salt-works in its vicinity. In the neighbourhood (seen from the railway before arriving at Halle) are the ruins and garden of the castle of *Giebichenstein*, and the baths of *Wittekind*. Passing *Schkeuditz*, on the frontier of Saxony, we cross the Parthe and arrive at

LEIPSIC (7½ miles), (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.")

ARRIVAL.—A ticket containing the number of a cab is handed to each traveller as he leaves the station, as at Berlin.

Cab hire.—A course of 20 minutes, 1 person, 50 *pf.*; 2 persons, 60 *pf.*; 3 persons, 80 *pf.*; 4 persons, 1 *mark*.

Episcopal Church, services, 10.30 and 6.30.

Leipsic is, next to Dresden, the most important town in Saxony, and one of the richest in Germany. It is situated in a vast plain, at the confluence of the Elster, the Parthe, and the Pleisse. The entrance of Saxony into the Zollverein (German Customs League), and the construction of the five lines of railway which join at Leipsic, have given to the city much of its commercial prosperity. Three great fairs are held here yearly: on New Year's Day, at Easter, and at Michaelmas. The Easter fair frequently attracts 70,000 visitors; the others from 15,000 to 20,000. Merchants and manufacturers come to them from all parts of the world, including the far East. It is calculated that business to the extent of £12,000,000 is done annually at the Easter fair. Leipsic is the great centre of the German book-trade. The German booksellers form an association which has its seat and its Bourse or Exchange at Leipsic, to which they come every year during the Easter fair, to make their settlements. There are 200 book-shops, and 40 printing establishments employ 200 hand-presses, and 50 worked by machinery.

Amongst the public institutions are the UNIVERSITY (except that of Prague, the oldest in Germany), the School of Commerce, the Tribunal of Commerce, the merchants' Bourse, the booksellers' Bourse, and many learned societies.

Leipsic has no remarkable churches. The *Church of St Nicholas* dates from 1525. The only objects worth notice in it are the paintings by Oeser. The *Catholic Church* was built in 1846, from the plans of Heideloff.

The *Market Place* is surrounded by mediæval houses, and some in the style of the Renaissance. It was in this square the allied sovereigns met after the battle of Leipsic. The *Town-House* is of the 16th century. In the

interior, the public hall and the council-hall are adorned with portraits of the kings of Saxony. Previous to the battle of Leipsic Napoleon occupied the *Kœnigshaus* (the King's house), the residence of the electors and kings of Saxony when they visited Leipsic. It was there that he had his last interview with the King of Saxony, whom the victorious allies afterwards made prisoner. Near the Market Place, in the *Grimmaische Strasse*, is *Auerbach's Keller* (cellar, or beer hall.) According to tradition, Dr Faust there gave himself up to those practices of magic which are depicted on the walls. Goethe has placed here one of the scenes of his Faust—that where Mephistopheles furnishes the students with various kinds of wine from holes bored by him with a gimlet in one of the tables.

The *Castle of Pleissenburg*, the ancient citadel, contains most of the public offices. Its tower is used as an observatory. The *Augustusplatz* is surrounded by numerous fine buildings, such as the University, the *Burgerschule*, or secondary school, the *Post-Office*, the *Museum*, and the beautiful *new Theatre*.

The UNIVERSITY, or AUGUSTEUM, was finished in 1836, after the plans of Schinkel. On the front are four allegorical figures of the four Faculties. The great hall is adorned with the statues or busts of kings and distinguished inhabitants of Saxony, together with twelve allegorical reliefs, executed by Rietschel. The University was founded in 1409; it numbers 800 students, and has a rich library (120,000 volumes), many collections, a botanic garden, an observatory, &c.

The STADISCHE MUSEUM is a fine building, completed in 1858, and contains some good paintings. It is open, free, on Sundays from 10.30 to 4 o'clock, and on Wednesdays and Fridays from 10 to 4; and at a charge of 50 pf. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, from 10 to 4, and on Saturdays from 12 to 4.

The ancient glacis and ramparts have been converted into *a beautiful promenade*, which surrounds the old town, and separates it from the suburbs. On them we observe: the Monument of Gellert, the poet; that of the burgomaster Muller, who formed the promenades; the statue of the agriculturist Thaer, by Rietschel; that of Frederick Augustus, who died in 1827; the bust of J. S. Bach, erected by Mendelssohn; and the statue of Hahnemann, the discoverer of homœopathy.

From the tower of the Pleissenburg we may obtain a view of the plain on which the battle of Leipsic was fought. The attendant requires a donation of 50 *pf* The tourist should mount the hill near Stotteritz on the road from Grimma: Napoleon remained there during the battle. A square block of granite, with an inscription, marks the spot. The village of *Probstheyde*, south-east of Stotteritz, was the centre of the French position. It was taken four times by assault by the Prussians and Russians, and as many times retaken by the French. On the south-east of the village, on a hill called the "Monarchs' Hill," it is said the allied sovereigns received the first news of the victory. Close by, near the farm of *Mensdorf*, is another block of granite, in honour of Field-Marshal the Prince of Schwarzenberg.

In the neighbourhood are the villages of *Liebertwolkwitz* and *Wachau*, the scenes of the memorable fights between the French cavalry under Murat and

that of the Allies. In the valley of the Pleisse, near the Monarchs' Hill, is the *Castle of Dolitz*, which was defended successfully by the Austrians. Marks of cannon-balls and bullets are to be seen.

There are numerous commemorative monuments of the battle of Leipsic. In the cemetery of Taucha are the tombs of the Russian General Manteuffel, and the English Captain Boyer. In the *Marienstrasse* a square stone marks the way by which the allied armies entered the town.

In the garden of *Gerhard*, on the *Fleischerplatz*, is the *Poniatowsky Monument*, erected on the spot where the Polish hero crossed the Elster to the place where he met his death. At the entrance of the garden, in a chapel, is a model of the statue of Poniatowsky, executed by Thorwaldsen, and destined for the city of Warsaw. In the *Cemetery of St John* are many tombs of German officers who fell at Leipsic.

Leipsic to Dresden.

72 *miles*; 1*st class* (*express*), 11 *m.* 70 *pf.*; 2*nd*, 7 *m.* 75 *pf.*

On leaving Leipsic we pass over part of the battle-field, and see, on the left, the village of *Schoneburg*, the church of which, being burnt during the battle, was restored by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. Passing *Borsdorf* (5½ miles), we cross the Mulda and reach Wurzen (16¼ miles). The *Cathedral* contains the tombs of several of the bishops of Meissen. Passing *Dahlen* (27½ miles), we cross the valley of Dolnitz over a viaduct and reach *Oschatz* (33¼ miles), a town of 4500 inhabitants. The remains of its ancient fortifications are seen. The *Chateau of Hubertsburg*, two miles distant (now a house of correction), is the place where the Treaty of Peace was signed between Frederick the Great and Maria Theresa, which ended the Seven Years' War.

We next reach Riesa Junction (42 miles), where a branch line to the manufacturing town of Chemnitz leaves the main line. We next reach Pristewitz (51¼ miles), and passing through a tunnel, obtain a view of the town of *Meissen*, on the opposite bank of the Elbe, with its old castle on a rock above the town. It is celebrated for its porcelain manufactory, and for its magnificent Gothic Cathedral.

DRESDEN (72 miles), (*Hotels*: *see* "Hotel List.")

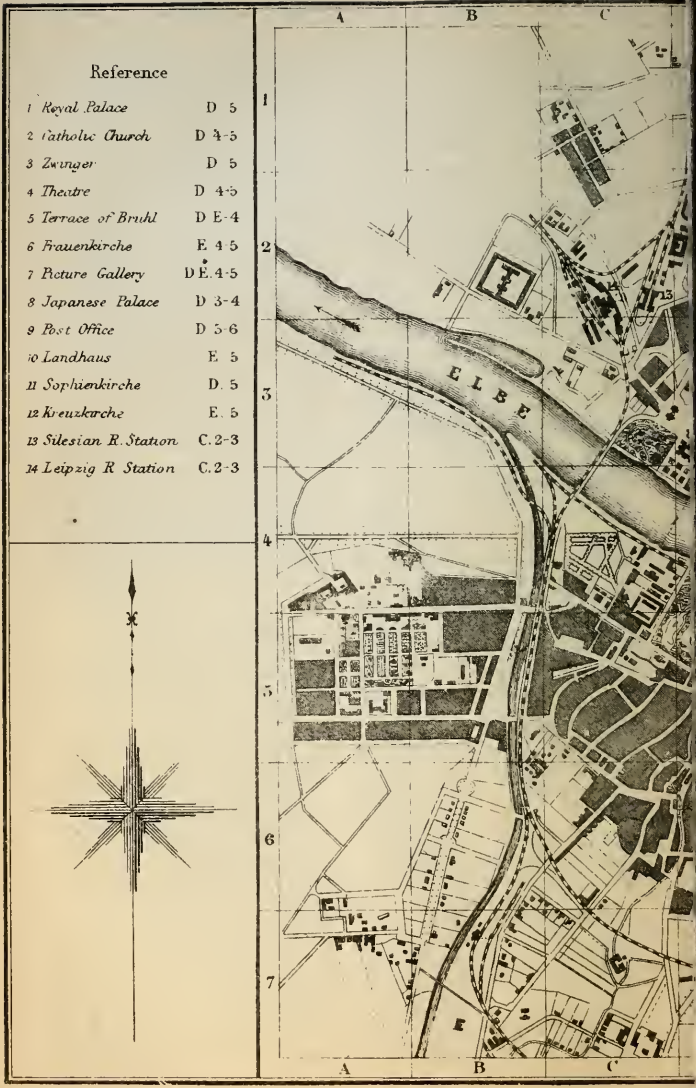
Arrival—Tickets with the number of a cab are distributed here as at Berlin, as passengers pass out of the station.

Cab Fares—Per drive within the inner town, with or without crossing the Elbe, 50, 60, 80, 90 *pf.* for 1, 2, 3, or 4 persons. By time, for twenty minutes, 60, 70, 80, 90 *pf.*, 1 *mark*; half hour, 90 *pf.*, 1 *mark*, 1.20, 1.40; three-quarters of an hour, 1.20, 1.40, 1.60, 1.80; one hour, 1.60, 1.80, 2 *marks*. 2.20. Each trunk, 20 *pf.*; if over 25 lbs. in weight, 40 *pf.*

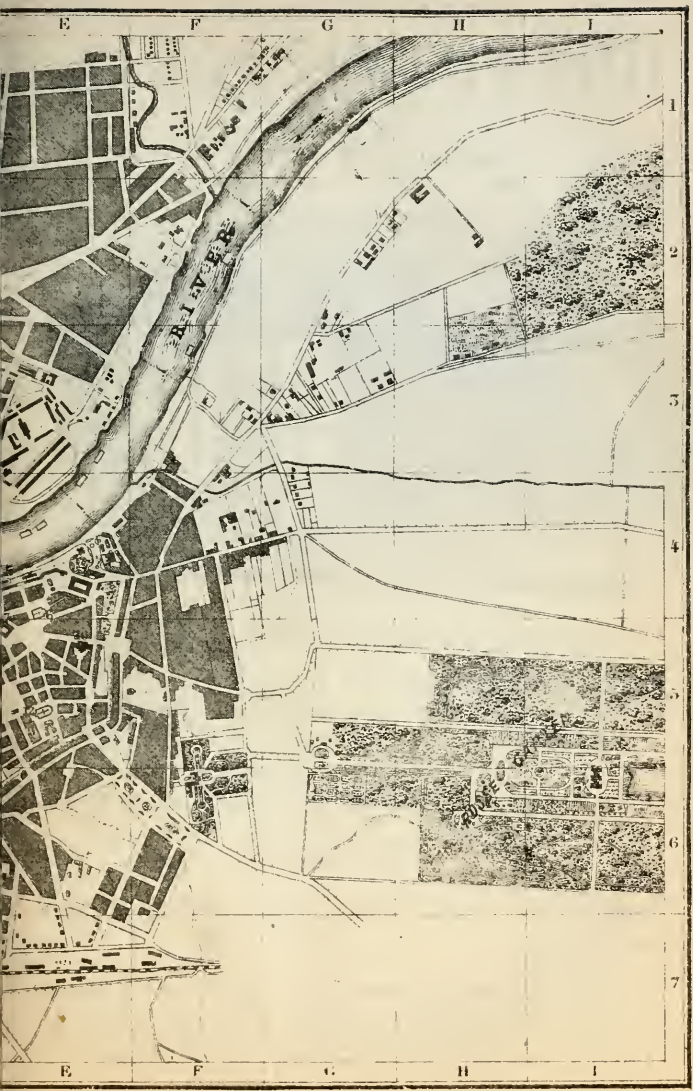
☞ As the days and hours for the opening of the various *museums and collections* are frequently changed, the visitor had better consult the daily "*Dresdener Anzeiger*."

American Episcopal Church.—Waisenhaus Strasse. Sunday, at 11.30; except the first Sunday of the month, at 12.30.

All Saints' Church, Wiener Strasse. Services on Sundays and Festivals at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Weekly celebration of Holy Communion, and on Festivals—1st and 3d Sundays, at 11 a.m.; other Sundays, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayers daily; with Litany, on


Reference
1 Royal Palace D 5
2 Catholic Church D 4-5
3 Zwinger D 5
4 Theatre D 4-5
5 Terrace of Brühl D E-4
6 Frauenkirche E 4-5
7 Picture Gallery D E. 4-5
8 Japanese Palace D 3-4
9 Post Office D 5-6
10 Landhaus E 5
11 Sophienkirche D. 5
12 Kreuzkirche E. 5
13 Silesian R. Station C. 2-3
14 Leipzig R Station C. 2-3
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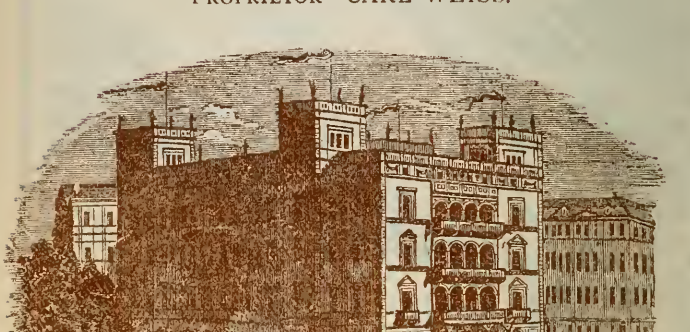


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DRESDEN.

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PROPRIETOR—CARL WEISS.



This first-rate Establishment, situated near the great public promenade, combines comfort with elegance, and has the advantage of possessing a spacious and beautiful Garden.

TWO SUPERIOR TABLES D'HOTE DAILY.

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Wednesday and Friday, at 11; on other days at 8 a.m.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST. — *The Picture Gallery* in the *Zwinger*, *Museum Johanneum*, *Green Vault*, *Japanese Palace*, *The Grosse Garten*.

Dresden is situated in a fertile plain, upon both banks of the Elbe. The city is composed of the *Altstadt* (old town), on the left bank of the Elbe, and the *Neustadt* (new town), on the right bank. Two bridges connect the two banks of the river.

The most attractive quarter of the city is the *Theatre Platz*, near which are the principal objects of interest to the tourist. Upon this place are the *Zwinger* with its rich collections, the *Royal Palace*, the *Catholic Church*, and the *Theatre*. Near the Church is the *Old Bridge* over the Elbe, a solid stone structure, originally built with money raised by the sale of dispensations from the Pope to eat butter and eggs during Lent. At the end of the bridge, and extending along the river, is the *Bruhl Terrace*, a favourite promenade, upon which is the *Palace of Bruhl* and the hall of the *Academy of Fine Arts*.

On the opposite side of the river, about midway between the old bridge and the railway bridge, is the *Japanese Palace*, the gardens of which extend to the river.

The *Catholic Church* was finished in 1756. Over the great altar is a picture, "The Ascension," by Raphael Mengs, and there are many other German and Italian pictures of the 18th century. Under the sacristy are the vaults of the royal family; 64 statues of saints adorn the aisles. The music of this church (on Sundays from 11 to 12, and at 4), is celebrated.

The ROYAL PALACE, or SCHLOSS, forms a large square of three or four stories, flanked by numerous galleries and dependencies, and inclosing three courts. The principal body of the building, by the side of the Catholic Church, is surmounted by a tower 387 feet high, the highest in Dresden. The palace was built in the 14th century, and enlarged in the 16th and 17th centuries; the interior is worthy of inspection. It contains several pictures by modern artists; and the Chapel Royal is adorned with works of Rubens, Rembrandt, Guido Reni, Carracci, and Mengs. The great audience chamber, occupied by Napoleon during his stay in Dresden, is adorned with paintings by Sylvestre.

The *Theatre Royal*, built 1837-1841, from the designs of Semper, burnt down in 1869, was rebuilt in 1877-78.

The south side of the Theatre Platz is closed by the *Zwinger*, the construction of which was commenced under Augustus II., at the beginning of the 18th century. One side of the Zwinger is occupied by the NEW GALLERY. The Zwinger contains most of the public collections in Dresden.

The *Frauenkirche*, or church of Our Lady, on the *Neumarkt*, was built 1726-1734, and is capped by a dome which, in the siege of 1760, was proof against bombs of the heaviest calibre. A very fine view may be enjoyed from the lantern, which is 384 feet above the street. It has a fine organ, built in 1736 by Silbermann, which has 44 registers, and 6000 pipes.

In the *Neumarkt* is also the MUSEUM JOHANNEUM, containing the *Historical Museum* and the *Collection of Porcelain*. (See next page.)

The *Kreuzkirche*, or church of the Cross, is in the Altmarkt. The first church of the name dated from the 15th century, and was destroyed by fire in the bom-

bardment of 1760. The present church was built 1764-92, and forms an oblong square, 247 ft. long by 174 ft. wide, surmounted by a tower 345 ft. high, composed of three stories with columns. It contains some good sculptures.

The principal collections (of pictures, engravings, and casts) are in the New Museum, the Zwinger, and the Japanese Palace. The *New Museum* was built in 1854 from the plans of Semper. The edifice forms an oblong square, 492 ft. long by 69 ft. wide and 95 ft. high. The grand entrance is in the form of a triumphal arch with statues of Raphael and Michael Angelo in the niches; upon the capitals of the columns are statuettes of St George, Judith, Siegfried, and Samson; on the attic are statues of Giotto, Holbein, A. Durer, and Cornelius. Numerous reliefs adorn the façade. The edifice is formed of a ground-floor and three upper stories. The ground-floor contains the engravings, casts, and views by Canaletto; the first and second, pictures. The grand staircase is of imposing proportions, and its balustrade is richly ornamented.

The *Picture Gallery, the finest collection in Germany*, contains 2200 pictures. The gallery was founded by Augustus I. and largely increased by Augustus II. and III., the last of whom added to it the Modena Gallery, at a cost of £200,000. It is classified in schools, and in chronological order. For the proper study of this gallery M. Hubner's catalogue, which may be purchased at the entrance, will be found very useful. The gallery is open to the public every week-day from ten to four, on Sundays from ten to three. There is no charge for admission on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday; on other days a small fee is charged.

The following are a few of the most remarkable paintings:

67, *Raphael's* "MADONNA DI SAN SISTO," the acknowledged gem of the collection. It is in the best style of the great master, and was painted only a few years before his death. A room is set apart for this picture. 155, *Corregio*, "The Virgin and the Infant Jesus in the manger," known as "The Night," considered the best work of the painter; 222, *Titian*, "Tribute Money," "The Virgin and Child and Saints," "Reclining Venus;" *Paul Veronese*, "The Adoration," "The Marriage in Cana;" *Guido*, "Bacchus," "Venus;" *Albert Durer*, "Crucifixion," "Portrait of a man in black;" *Rembrandt*, "Portrait of his Mother," "His own portrait, with his wife sitting on his knee;" *Rubens*, "The Judgment of Paris," "The Boar Hunt;" *Ruisdael*, "The Hunt;" *Van Dyck*, "Charles I., his Queen and their children," "Portrait of Rykaerts the painter." The portrait in crayon of the "*Belle Chocoladiere*," once a waitress in a café in Vienna, and a celebrated beauty, afterwards married to an Austrian of rank, is much admired.

The Historical Museum, or MUSEUM JOHANNEUM, is in the *Neumarkt*. It is open every day, fee 50 pfennings. It is the richest collection of its kind in Germany, and contains arms and armour of ancient Germany, costumes and other objects of historical interest. Luther's drinking cup and sword; in the Hunting Room, the hunting-horn of Henry IV. of France; in the Battle Room, the armour of Gustavus Adolphus, which he left at Weissenfels before the battle of Lutzen, with his sword and baton of command, and the armour of John Sobieski; in the Pistol Room, the pistols of Charles

XII. of Sweden and of Louis XIV.; in the Parade Room, the hat and sword of Peter the Great, a saddle used by Napoleon and the boots which he wore at the battle of Dresden.

The collection of porcelain on the lower floor contains 600,000 objects, classified in chronological order, from the earliest productions of Bottger to the modern products of the royal manufactory of Meissen. There is a rich collection of the porcelains of Sèvres, China, and Japan.

The *Japanese Palace* in the Neustadt, an edifice in the Dutch style, was built in 1715 for Field-Marshal Count Fleming. King Frederic-Augustus I. bought it in 1717, enlarged and embellished it, and used it as a summer residence. Frederic-Augustus III. presented it to the State; and it now contains several public collections; the Museum of Antiquities, Library, and a Collection of Porcelain and Terra-cottas. Attached to it is the magnificent Palace Garden, partly laid out as a French garden, and partly as an English park. From a small hill in it, an admirable panoramic view of Dresden and the banks of the Elbe may be had.

The Collection in the JAPANESE PALACE occupies twelve apartments of the ground-floor. It was founded in 1725 by Augustus I., who bought the collection of Prince Chigi, and it has been since augmented by the collection of Count Bruhl.

It contains busts of the sovereigns of Saxony, the Borghese Gladiator, the Amazon repaired by Thorwaldsen, Adrian as a Gladiator, and busts of many other Roman emperors and of mythological personages. The tenth saloon contains bronze figures and Egyptian antiquities; the eleventh, vases and other objects in terra-cotta; the twelfth, Saxon antiquities.

The *Royal Library* occupies, on the second and third floors, three galleries and twenty-four saloons, and contains 300,000 volumes, 2,000 early editions of early printed works, 3,000 manuscripts, and a rich collection of geographical charts.

THE GRÜNE GEWOLBE, OR "GREEN VAULT," in the Royal Palace, is a collection of artistic objects, which is considered the richest of its kind in Europe. They amount in number to 3,000, and occupy eight saloons. In the first saloon are bronzes; in the second, ivory carvings; in the third, mosaics, shells, corals, &c.; in the fourth, objects of gold and silver; in the fifth, engraved stones and wood carvings; in the sixth, jewels, pearls, and sculptures, comprising more than 250 objects of great value. Of this number there are more than 100 carved in ebony and ivory; a pearl of the size of a hen's egg, representing the dwarf of Charles II. of Spain; pearls transformed into grotesque personages; a golden egg enclosing a golden fowl, a crown, a signet ring, and a diamond ring; a basket of flowers in enamel; an automaton spider; some vases of onyx; two bracelets ornamented with shell cameos; some pictures in enamel; in the seventh, objects in alabaster, wax and wood; in the eighth (the most interesting of all), arms, jewels, and other arcicles of value, especially the works of Dinglinger, a celebrated goldsmith of the 18th century. His most celebrated work is "*The Court of the Great Mogul*," a group in gold and enamel, upon a plate of silver four feet four inches square, of 132 persons. The artist, with his family and fourteen workmen, was occupied upon this work for eight years, during which time he

received as the price of his labour 58,400 thalers. Here is also the largest piece of onyx known, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

In this room is the *Saxon Regalia*, including the Electoral Sword borne by the Saxon princes at the coronations, and a large and costly collection of chains, collars, and orders formerly worn by the Saxon princes, including the Garter, the Golden Fleece, Polish Eagle, &c. One case is filled with sapphires, emeralds, rubies, and pearls, another with diamonds, among which is the famous green brilliant, weighing forty carats.

PUBLIC PROMENADES. — We have already mentioned the Bruhl terrace; the alleys which separate the town from the suburbs; the Botanical Garden and Japanese Palace Gardens, besides which is the GROSSE GARTEN, laid out in the 17th century, and embellished by Augustus II., being the most extensive public park in Saxony. It lost a great part of its statues in the wars of the present and last century. It is the principal pleasure-ground of the people of Dresden, containing several cafés and a summer theatre. The basin of the swans, and some groups and vases in marble, are noticeable.

MONUMENTAL STATUES. — In the Neustadt, near the end of the bridge, is an equestrian statue of Augustus II. In front of the theatre is the statue of Carl von Weber. In the Neumarkt, close by the *Hotel de Saxe*, is the fine bronze statue of Frederick Augustus II., surrounded by figures of Piety, Wisdom, Justice, and Strength. In the Court of the Zwinger (Museum) is the statue of Frederick Augustus II., with figures of Piety, Wisdom, Justice, and Clemency.

ROUTE 132.

THE SAXON SWITZERLAND.

PLAN OF TOUR.—*First day*—Railway from Dresden, three quarters of an hour, to *Potzscha*, cross the river to Wehlen, where guides and horses are to be had (guide, 4 marks per day, horse, 2 marks per hour), then by the gorge (Grund) of Wehlen to the *Bastei*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour, by Amselgrund to Hohenstein, 2 hours, and by Brand to Schandau, 3 hours. *Second day*—By carriage to the cascade of Lichtenhain, three quarters of an hour, then to the *Kuhstall*, half an hour, to the Grand Winterberg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour, to Prebischthor, 1 hour, to Herrnskretschen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour, then by steamer or rail to *Königstein*, then to Dresden.

UNDER this name (in German, *Sachsische Schweiz*), is comprehended that part of the mountain district of Meissen which extends on both banks of the Elbe, from Liebethal to the frontier of Bohemia, and from Falkenberg to Schneeberg, occupying a surface of 23 German miles. These mountains are remarkable for their calcareous formations, which admit of much variety, and add to the picturesqueness of the country. The rocks are in part bare, in part their slopes are covered with foliage and firs. The highest summits are: on the left bank of the Elbe, the *Zschirnstein*, 1,870 ft.; the *Hartenstein*, 1,855 ft.; the *Kotzstein*, 1,572 ft.; the *Königstein*, 1,870 ft. Upon the right bank: the *Grosse-Winterberg*, 1,883 ft.; the *Kleine-Winterberg*, 1,640 ft.; the *Prebisch Thor*, 1,440 ft.; the *Lilienstein*, 1,368 ft.; the *Falkenberg*, 1,952 ft.; the *Borsberg*, 1,210 ft.

Saxon Switzerland is a favourite

summer rendezvous of tourists. Dresden is the starting-point for excursions to this interesting region, whence the most attractive localities may be reached by railway or by steamer. The best plan is to go by railway and return by steamer, descending the Elbe.

The most interesting points are: the *Bastei*, the *Kuhstall*, the *Grosse-Winterberg*, the *Prebisch Thor*, and *Königstein*. Inns and hotels are found everywhere. The *Porsberg*, near Pillnitz; the *Lilienstein*, the *Burenstein*, and the *Papststein*, are also much visited.

Guides are found at the various stopping places, who are paid 4 marks per day; 2 marks for half a day. Horses, carriages, and ponies may be hired at all the principal places.

On the railway, stoppages are made at the following stations: Pirna, *Potzscha*, Rathen, Königstein, Schandau, and Herrnskretschen; these stations are upon the line from Dresden to Prague. The steamboats stop at the following places: Loschwitz, Pillnitz, Pirna, *Wehlen*, Rathen, Königstein, Schandau, Herrnskretschen, Medergrund, and Tetschen. Two days are required to see all of the most interesting places, and they may be best seen in the following manner:

From Wehlen, the route lies through the *Grund*, a rude ravine, enclosed between two woody mountains; and upon leaving the ravine by the road to the right, the Bastei is reached in ten minutes. There is an inn close to the Bastei.

The Bastei, 760 ft. above the Elbe, the most interesting point of Saxon Switzerland, is a precipitous rock, terminating in several peaked summits. A tower has been erected upon the platform, whence one of the most extensive views of the Elbe and the bordering country may be obtained.

Russell says of it: "The prospect is, of its kind, unique in Europe. You hover on a pinnacle, at an elevation of 600 ft. above the Elbe, which sweeps round the bottom of the precipice. Behind, and up along the winding river, on the same bank, rise similar precipitous cliffs . . . The striking feature is, that in the bosom of this amphitheatre —a plain of the most varied beauty — huge columnar hills start up at once from the ground, at a great distance from each other, overlooking, in lonely and solemn grandeur, each its own portion of the domain. The most remarkable of them are the Lilienstein and Konigstein, which, nearly in the centre of the picture, tower 900 ft. above the Elbe."

From the Bastei, in half an hour, Rathen, a town on the left bank of the Elbe, opposite the railway station, may be reached. The road descends by a stone bridge, which clears the points of the rock, and from which the tourist looks down the precipice beneath him. Arrived in the valley, he bears to the left, through the Amselgrund towards Rathewalde.

The road on the right leads to Hohnstein.

From Hohnstein, the ascent is made to the *Brand*, a rock like that of the Bastei, whence also a charming view is obtained. Descending from the summit by a ravine, and partly by steps, the high road from Hohnstein to Schandau is reached. From this point the banks of the Elbe are reached in three-quarters of an hour, and in twenty minutes more, *Schandau*, a small town on the Elbe, and on the Bohemian frontier (*Hotel*: *Forsthaus*).

Mules may be hired at Schandau

for excursions to the Kuhstall, to the Kleine Winterberg, to the Grosse-Winterberg, to the Prebisch Thor.

The Kuhstall (1,060 ft.) presents the form of a door pierced through the rock, 23 ft. high, from which we look down into the deep ravine called *Habichtsgrund*. This place served, during the Thirty Years' War, as a refuge for the cattle, and it is thought that from this circumstance it derived its name, which means "Cow stall."

The descent is made to remount anew, in the first place, the little Winterberg, 1,640 ft., and afterwards, the great Winterberg, 1,883 ft. From the summit can be seen the mountains of Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia.

An hour will suffice to take the tourist from this point to the Prebisch Thor (1,440 ft.), similar in formation to the Kuhstall, where there is a magnificent view.

Hence to Herrnskretschen, where steamer is taken to KÖNIGSTEIN, a small town situated at the foot of the rock which is occupied by the fortress of the same name.

The fortress is the only one in Saxony. It was put in possession of Prussia after the war of 1866. It is half a league in circumference, and contains a well-cistern 616 ft. deep. In time of war the treasure and the archives of the kingdom are taken there. The garrison consists of 400 men. A fee of 2 m. 50 is paid for every party of eight persons. There is a fine view from the ramparts, and the ascent and promenade occupy usually two hours.

Opposite Königstein, on the right bank of the Elbe, is Lilienstein (1,368 ft.). On the commencement of the Seven Years' War, October 15, 1756, the Saxon army, 16,000 strong, surrendered here to Frederick the Great. The French formed around its base in 1813 an entrenched camp. There is a fine view from the summit.

From Königstein, the valley of Bielagrund, interesting for its geological formation, may be visited; the Schweizermuhle, and the villages of Eilund and Schneeberg, from which last may be undertaken (with a guide) the ascent of the Schneeberg (2,415 feet).

ROUTE 133.

BERLIN TO HAMBURG.

175¾ *miles*; 1*st class* (*express*), 23 *m.*; 2*nd*, 17.20.

LEAVING Berlin we proceed by the park of Charlottenburg, and crossing the Spree and the Havel, reach SPANDAU (4½ miles), (*Hotel*: *Adler*). It is a fortified town, situated at the confluence of the above-named rivers, and is, so to speak, the citadel of Berlin. Its industry is very extensive. It contains cannon and other foundries, military store-houses, a powder-mill, a manufactory of small arms, laboratories for the artillery, &c.

The *Church of St Nicholas*, of the 14th century, possesses many interesting tombs. The *Finkenkrug*, in the environs of the town, is a favourite promenade.

At WITTENBERGE (74 miles), the line from Magdeburg falls in, crossing the river by a long bridge. Beyond *Wendisch-Warnow* (83¾ miles), we enter the Grand Duchy of Mechlenberg-

Schwerin, and shortly afterwards reach

LUDWIGSLUST (73¾ miles), the summer residence of the Grand Duke (*Hotel*: *Grossherzog von Mechlenberg*). The *Chateau* contains a picture gallery, and a collection of antiquities. The park affords agreeable promenades. In the *Russian Chapel* is the tomb of the Grand Duchess Helena. Passing HAGENOW (116 miles), where there is a branch to *Schwerin* and *Rostock*, we reach *Boitzenburg* (134½ miles), beyond which we enter the Duchy of Lauenburg, and crossing the Stecknitz, arrive at BUCHEN (144 miles). From hence a branch line goes to LUBECK (see Route 130). Passing several unimportant places we then reach

BERGEDORF (162½ miles), a town formerly belonging in common to Hamburg and Lubeck. The district is called *Vierlande*. The costumes of the peasantry are very striking. The next station is HAMBURG (see Route 130).

ROUTE 134.

BERLIN TO STETTIN.

84 *miles*; 1*st class*, 12.00; 2*nd*, 9.00; 3*rd*, 6.00.

THE first station after leaving Berlin is BERNAU (14½ miles), noted for the defence it made against the Hussites in the fifteenth century. NEUSTADT-EBERSWALDE (28 miles) is a manufacturing town, situated on the Finow Canal. The environs are delightful. Some distance beyond Neustadt, near *Chorin*, we see the remains of the ancient *Abbey* of the Cistercians, now an hotel. We next reach ANGERMUNDE, near which the line skirts the lake of *Paarstein*. Proceeding along embankments through the valleys of the Randow and the Welse, and the marsh of *Pommerenzdorf*, we pass *Passow* (56¼ miles), and near *Tantow* (70 miles) we observe, on the right, the lake called *Dammsche See*. Afterwards, crossing the fortifications, we enter STETTIN (84 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). It is situated on the left bank of the Oder, and is connected with the suburb of *Lastadie*, on the right bank, by four bridges. It is a fortress, and the capital of the province of Pomerania, and the chief commercial port of Prussia. The *Castle* is of the sixteenth century. The court contains a bronze statue of the Great Elector of Brandenburg. From the tower there is an extensive view. The *Hotel de Ville* is of the thirteenth century. Opposite this building is the *Bourse*. In the *Konigsplatz* are marble statues of Frederick the Great and Frederick William III.

The out-port of Stettin is SWINEMUNDE, on the left bank of the Swine, one of the three mouths of the Oder, where the depth of water is sufficient for the largest ships. It is a much-frequented bathing-place (*Hotels*: *Drei Kronen*, *de Prusse*).

ROUTE 135.

BERLIN TO DRESDEN.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE.

108 *miles*; *time*, 3 *hours*, 50 *min.*
Fares, 1*st*, 14 *m.*; 2*nd*, 10 *m.* 50.

THIS route passes no towns of importance. *Luckau*, 45 miles; *Kirchain*, 64 miles (branch to Halle). *Elsterwerda*, 76 miles (branch to Riesa), and *Grossenhain*, 88 miles, a cloth manufacturing town, are the principal stations on the route.

DRESDEN is described in Route 131.

ROUTE 136.

BERLIN TO FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN (BY EISENACH).

(335 *miles*; 1*st class*, 48.50; 2*d*, 3 6.80; 3*d*, 26.40).

THE route goes by Juterbogk (40 miles), and WITTENBERG (60½ miles), (*Hotel*: *Ludwig*). It is situated on the Elbe. Here it was that the great Reformer, *Martin Luther*, some time a monk, and afterwards a professor of theology at the once famous University of Wittenberg, posted up his 95 theses in opposition to the pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church, and here he burnt the Papal Bull which condemned him. He was buried, in 1546, in the *Schlosskirche*, which also contains the tombs of his supporter, Melancthon, and of Frederick the Wise and John the Steadfast, Electors of Saxony and his friends. The ancient doors of the Schlosskirche, to which Luther affixed his theses, were burnt during the bombardment of the town by the Austrians in 1760, and were replaced in 1858 by others of bronze, on which are engraved the subjects of his various theses. The *Town Church* contains two paintings by Cranach representing the preaching of Luther, and baptismal fonts executed by Hermann Vischer. The ancient convent of the Augustines, in which Luther was a monk, and which was afterwards the University, is *now a Protestant Seminary*. Visitors are shown his cell, and various articles that belonged to him. His house is now attached to the school. Near it is an oak, planted on the site of that under which he burnt the Pope's Bull. The *Rathhaus* contains his portrait and those of other Reformers, by Cranach. *His statue* by Schadow, is in the Market-place. On the pedestal are the famous lines of Luther:

"Ist's Gottes werk so wird's bestehen;
Ist's menschenwerk, wird's untergehen."
(If it be God's work it will last;
If only man's, 't will soon be past).

Leaving on the right the Anhalt line, we cross the Elbe over a bridge of twelve arches, and passing *Dessau* (82 miles), in the Ducal Palace of which there is a cabinet of antiquities, some manuscripts of Luther, &c., we reach KOTHEN (95 miles). From hence to HALLE (105 miles), see Route 131.

Leaving Halle we cross the Elster and Saale near their confluence, and arrive at Merseburg (114 miles). The *Cathedral*, of the 13th century, has a richly ornamental portal, some paintings by Cranach and Albert Durer, and a monument of the Emperor Rudolph of Suabia. At CORBETHA (120 miles), the line from Leipsic falls in.

WEISSENFELS (127 miles) is situated on the Saale, and has a fine port. The body of Gustavus Adolphus, who fell at the battle of Lutzen, was brought here and embalmed in one of the chambers of the *Amsthaus*; part of the wall, marked with his blood, is still to be seen. The ancient castle is converted into a barrack. A little west of the station, near the railway, is a little house marked with an N., in which Napoleon passed the first night after the battle of Leipsic. We see on the right the *Chateau de Gesœk*, and the *Tour de Schœnburg*, before reaching

NAUMBURG (133 miles), (*Hotel*: *Sachsischer Hof*), situated on the Saale, and surrounded by hills planted with vineyards. The *Cathedral*, completed in 1249, is a mixture of the Romanesque and Gothic styles. The pillars of the choir are adorned with sculptures, and there is a handsome rood screen. In the *Stadt-kirche* is a painting by Cranach, "Christ Blessing Little Children." Leaving Naumburg, we see, on the left, the village of SCHULPORTA, containing a school at which Klopstock, Lessing, and Fichte were educated. We several times cross the Saale, which flows through a picturesque defile celebrated in the military annals of 1806 and 1813. At KŒSEN (138 miles) are some salt works and baths; on the left are the ruins of *Rudelsburg*; further off, the towers of *Saaleck*. About 4 miles from *Stadtsulza* (143 miles) is Auerstadt, and *the field of battle of Jena*, where Napoleon defeated the Prussians, 14th October, 1806. The most convenient point on the railway from which to visit the battle-field is *Apolda*, the station five miles farther on.

WEIMAR (160 miles), (*Hotel*: *Erbprinz*), situated on the Ilm. It is the residence of the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, and derives its great celebrity from the number of illustrious writers who have lived and died there. It has been called the "Necropolis of the poets of Germany;"—Goethe, Herder, Wieland, Schiller, have all resided here. The houses of the two first and of the last are still to be seen. There are statues of them, and another of Charles Augustus, who was Grand Duke in their time. In the *Stadt-kirche* is a painting of the Crucifixion by Cranach, portraits of Cranach, Luther, and Melancthon, the tomb of Herder and the statue of L. Cranach. The *Residenz Schloss* is handsomely decorated; the apartments dedicated to the four authors above named, are adorned with frescoes illustrating their works. Admission, 1*m*. 50 *pf*. Goethe's house, in the Goethe Platz, is shown on Fridays. It contains most of the furniture which it contained at the time of his death. Schiller's house is in Schiller Strasse, *open daily*. In the Castle Park, on the bank of the Ilm, to the southward, Goethe's country house is seen.

ERFURT (174 miles), (*Hotel*: *Silber's*). A very old town, once the capital of Thuringia, now a Prussian fortress. The CATHEDRAL was built at various times, between the 12th and 15th centuries. It contains a bronze relief of the crowning of the

irgin; a painting of the Holy amily by Cranach; some other ld paintings; a carved pulpit designed by Schinkel; a bell called the great Susan, &c. The *Martinstift*, now an orphan asylum, was formerly the Augustine convent. The cell occupied by Luther is shown. His Bible and other relics are preserved here. The *Hotel de Ville* is of the 13th century; in the *Place* is the statue of Roland. A congress of sovereigns was convened here by Napoleon in 1807.

GOTHA (191 miles), (*Hotel*: *Deutscher Hof*), the chief town of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The *Schloss Friedenstein*, a conspicuous building on a height, contains some good pictures by Cranach, Holbein, Van Dyck, and others; a cabinet of engravings; a collection of gems and curiosities; a collection of coins and medals; a Library; a Museum of Natural History; a Japanese and Chinese Museum. Admission *gratis*.

EISENACH (210 miles), (*Hotel*: *Grossherzog von Sachsen*), the chief town of the Thuringerwald, is pleasantly situated, and is surrounded by wooded hills. It contains nothing to attract the attention of tourists. On an eminence near the town, stands the CASTLE OF WARTBURG, celebrated as the scene of Luther's imprisonment, from May 1521, to March 1522. (*One horse carriage to the Wartburg and return*, 6 *m*. *Donkey for same trip*, 3 *m*. 50 *pf*.) His capture and confinement were due to the friendship of the Elector of Saxony, who knew that his life was in danger, after his appearance before the Diet of Worms. During his imprisonment he wrote several works, and translated a considerable portion of the Bible. The chamber in which he lived is shown; it contains the table which he used, also portraits of his parents, by L. Cranach. It was here, as he writes, that he was subjected to attacks from the Evil One, whom he repulsed by throwing his inkstand at him. BEBRA JUNCTION (224 miles), (*for Gottingen, Hanover*). FULDA (281 miles), (*Hotel*: *Kurfurst*), a fortified town, situated on a river of the same name, in a rich valley. The *Cathedral* is modern.

GELNHAUSEN (323 miles), (*Hotel*: *Hessicher Hof*). It is situated on the Zinzig. The Emperor Frederick Barbarossa made it his residence, and built a palace here in 1144. The ruins are seen on an island, opposite the lower portion of the town. The Cathedral, built in the early part of the thirteenth century, is in the transition style from round to pointed architecture. It has a twisted spire, a cupola, round and pointed arches. HANAU (329 miles), (*Hotel*: *Karlsbury*), situated near the confluence of the Zinzig and the Main. The largest manufactories of jewellery in Germany are here. In the neighbourhood, on the left of the route to Frankfort, is *Phillipsruhe*, the country residence of the late Elector of Hesse-Cassel. Near Hanau, Napoleon, after the battle of Leipsic, fought a battle with the Bavarians and Austrians, in which the Allies were defeated.

FRANKFORT



Appletons European Guide Book

Malby & Sons London.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

FRANKFORT - ON - THE - MAIN, (339 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST.") (*Cab hire*, from the station to any hotel or other place in the city, or 2 persons, 90 *pf.*, 3 or 4 persons, 1 *m.* 20 *pf.* For cabs taken in the city, not at the stations, each course, 50 *pf.* and 70 *pf.*) The most ancient and important of the free cities of Germany, is situated on the right bank of the Main. It was a free town and the seat of the Germanic Diet up to 1866, when it was annexed to Prussia. It is a compactly built town, and possesses some wide handsome streets. The new town is well built, its principal street, the Zeil, being one of the finest in Germany. The old town has many narrow streets and quaint old houses with the gables overhanging the lower stories.

The greatest ornament of Frankfort is a promenade, or series of gardens, which extend round three sides of the town. It has numerous public edifices, prominent among which is the *Romer, or town hall*, a venerable and interesting structure. In one of its halls, the Electors of the Empire met for the election of the Emperor. In another, the Kaisersaal, the Emperor was banqueted after his election, being waited on at table by princes and officers of the empire. The ceiling of this hall has been richly decorated by modern artists, and its walls contain portraits of the German emperors from Conrad I. to Francis II.

The most remarkable of the churches is the Dom, or CATHEDRAL, an ancient structure, surmounted by a fine tower, interesting as the scene of the coronation of the Emperors. It was badly damaged by fire in 1868, but is being restored. *St Catherine's* Church has a fine altar of black marble, and numerous paintings and monuments. Other public buildings are: the Saalhof, on the site of the ancient palace of the Karlovingian Emperors; the large palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis in the Zeil, the Exchange; Theatre; the house in which Luther lived, in the Dom Platz; and that in which Goethe was born, No. 74 Hirschgraben. A colossal statue in bronze has been erected on the Goethe Platz to the memory of the great German poet. A group of three statues in honour of Gutemberg, Faust, and Schoffer, the inventors of printing, has been placed in the Rossmarkt. In the Schiller Platz, is a fine bronze statue of Schiller. Frankfort is rich in collections connected with literature and art. The principal of these are the *Stadel Museum*, containing a fine gallery of pictures; the Senkenburg Museum of Natural History, containing many rare specimens brought from Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia; and a Library, containing 120,000 volumes. In the garden of the banker Bethmann, near the Freidburg gate, in a building erected for it, is the beautiful *statue of Ariadne*, by Dannecker. It is shown daily from 10 to 1. Fee 50 *pf.*, to the attendant. The new *Palmen Garten*, a sort of winter garden with a fine collection of plants, is well worth visiting. The restaurant is excellent, and is much resorted to by strangers.

The city has considerable manufactures; but by far the most important business of Frankfort is in money and banking. The city is much less than formerly a place of sojourn for tourists. Within a few minutes by railway are the

pleasant watering-places of Homburg and Wiesbaden, offering many attractions to visitors, and where the hotel accommodation is of a superior character and at reasonable prices. Frankfort may be conveniently visited from either of the places named, the trains running almost hourly. All that is of interest at Frankfort may be seen in a few hours.

Wine Merchants.—Manskopf-Sarasin, 15 *to* 17, *Junghof Strasse near the Rossmarkt*, the oldest and one of the most reputable wine houses in Germany, whose cellars are well worth a visit as one of the sights of the city.

Connected with the city by a stone bridge 950 ft. long, resting on fourteen arches, is the suburb of SACHSENHAUSEN, on the south bank of the river. On the bridge is a statue of Charlemagne, and near the end, in Sachsenhausen, is the old palace of the Knights of the Teutonic Order, now converted into a barrack.

ROUTE 137.

BERLIN TO ST PETERSBURG, BY KONIGSBERG.

1,042 *miles.* Fares to Eydtkuhnen, the frontier; *first class*, 66 *m.* 80; *second*, 49 *m.* 50. From frontier to St Petersburg; *first roubles* 25·26; *second roubles* 18·95; time, Berlin to St Petersburg, 38 hours, *express.*

LEAVING Berlin, we pass several unimportant places, part of the way lying through fir plantations. We leave, on the right, the line to Breslau, and reach Custrin (69 miles) (*Hotel*: *Kronprinz*), where a line goes off to Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It is situated at the confluence of the Warthe and the Oder, and is a manufacturing town of some importance. In the *Castle*, now used as a barrack, Frederick the Great was imprisoned by order of his father, in consequence of his attempt to escape to England.

[FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, 51 miles from Berlin, and not on the direct route to Russia. (*Hotel*: *Deutsches Haus*). The *Marienkirche* or *Oberkirche* is of the 13th century, restored; its high altar is of finely carved wood. In the town is a monument to Prince Leopold of Brunswick].

LANDSBERG (79 miles), (*Hotel*: *Konig von Preussen*), situated on the Warthe, is an important manufacturing town. The railway traverses a large plain, affording glimpses from time to time, of the sails of the vessels on the river. At KREUZ (117 miles) the line is crossed by that from

Stettin to Posen. We proceed through a country presenting alternations of cultivated patches and sandy plains covered with pines. BROMBERG (208 miles) is situated on the Brahe, not far from its confluence with the Vistula. There are considerable manufactures carried on here. DIRSCHAU (287 miles) situated on the left bank of the Vistula. Here the line branches off on the left to Dantzic. We now cross the river, which is 1,200 ft. wide here, over a bridge of about 870 yards long. We pass over the island of Nogarth, formed by two arms of the Vistula of which the left retains its name, the right called the Nogarth, flowing into the *Frische Haff*, a freshwater gulf, formed by the influx of the Nogath, the Elbing, and other rivers, and connected with the Baltic by a strait. This delta is protected against inundation by dykes, like those in Holland. The Nogath is crossed over a bridge upwards of 300 ft. long. MARIENBURG (298 miles), (*Hotel*: *Konig von Preussen*), was formerly the seat of the Teutonic order. The ancient Gothic *Château* of the Grand Master was built at various periods during the 13th and 14th centuries. It is worth a visit. The church contains the tombs of several of the grand masters. ELBING (306 miles), (*Hotel*: *Stadt Berlin*). It is situated on the river of the same name, which falls into the Frische Haff, upon which there are steamers three times a week to Konigsberg, and through which it has access to the Baltic. BRAUNSBERG (351 miles), on the the Passarge, has several public educational establishments.

KONIGSBERG (389 miles), (*Hotel*: *Deutsches Haus*). This was formerly the capital of Prussia, and the residence of the Electors of Bradenburg, and is a fortress of the first class, situated on the Pregel, a few miles above its influx into the Frische Haff. The *Cathedral*, a fine Gothic building of the 14th century, is situated on an island. It contains a marble monument of the Margrave Albert of Brandenburg, and several other tombs; amongst them, one of Kant, the great metaphysician, who was a native of Konigsberg; his house, in the *Prinzessin Strasse*, is pointed out. The *University* was founded in 1544. The *Palace*, built in 1257 by Ottakar, King of Bohemia, has been the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order, and of the Dukes of Prussia. In its chapel, in 1701, Frederick I. placed the crown upon his own head, on taking the title of King of Prussia.

[About twenty-two miles south of Konigsberg is EYLAU, a town of 2,800 inhabitants, celebrated for the sanguinary battle which took place there on the 7th of February 1807, between the French under Napoleon, and Prussians. Twelve miles from Eylau is *Friedland*, where the French gained a victory over the Prussians in June of the same year.]

INSTERBURG (448 miles), (*Hotel*: *de Russie*), is a busy manufacturing town of 11,000 inhabitants. [Here a branch line goes off to TILSITT, 25 miles distant, celebrated for the treaty of peace concluded there, July 9, 1807]. We go on to *Gumbinnen* (462 miles), a manufacturing town of 6,500 inhabitants. EYDTKUHNEN (485 miles) is the last German station. (For the remainder of the journey to St Petersburg see RUSSIA).

(At page 412, the places *at which there are railway stations as well as landing-places for the steamers* are indicated).

Route 138.

THE MOSELLE VALLEY by Railway.

ON the 15th of May, 1879, the *Moselle Railway* was opened. It throws open one of the most beautiful valleys in Europe, which has hitherto only been accessible by the schnellwagen, or by steamer when there happened to be sufficient water in the Moselle. The railway branches off from the Lahn line below Ems, crosses the Lahn by the Hohenrhein works and the Rhine by two bridges, which span the two arms into which the stream is divided by the island of Oberwerth below Laubach. The station at Coblenz is on the right bank of the Moselle. Trains on the Rhine railway stop at the Moselle station.

Leaving Coblenz the line crosses the river at *Moselweiss*, and thence ascends the left bank. At *Guls*, *Winningen*, *Cobern*, *Hatzenport*, *Moselkern*, and *Carden* are stations. The first halting place of importance, and the first at which express trains stop, is *Cochem*, thirty miles from Coblenz. Here the line goes under the Ellerberg, through a tunnel 4,200 metres long, then crosses the river and runs up the right bank to *Bullay*, opposite Alf, in the very heart of the most beautiful scenery of the Moselle Valley. Leaving *Bullay*, the line again crosses the river, and, running through a number of short tunnels, reaches *Merzig*, *Ehrang*, and Treves, *seventy miles from Coblenz*.

The Moselle is described at pages 412 and 413.

Route 139.

THE RHINE, FROM MAYENCE TO COLOGNE.

THE distance from Mayence to Cologne by the river is 116 English miles. The passenger steamers usually occupy eight hours in the passage between the two places. From Mayence to Coblenz the time is usually $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

In the travelling season steamers leave Mayence for Cologne four or five times a day. The most convenient hours of departure are $7\frac{1}{2}$, 9, and $12\frac{1}{4}$ A.M., the last being from Castel, opposite Mayence upon the arrival of the morning express train from Frankfort. The fast boat leaves Mayence at 9, reaching Bonn at $3\frac{1}{4}$, Cologne at $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Steamers leave Cologne at 6 and 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. The time from Cologne to Mayence is usually fourteen hours, to Coblenz eight hours.

The most comfortable as well as the swiftest steamers are those called the "American steamers," one of which leaves Mayence every morning. They have deck saloons with windows throughout the whole length, and are comfortably fitted up, somewhat after the manner of the American river steamers.

The fare from Mayence to Cologne is, *first class* 10·80. The fare from Mayence to Coblenz is, *first class*, 5.30.

THE RHINE FROM MAYENCE TO COBLENZ.



The most interesting part of the Rhine is that between Mayence and Bonn. The boat which leaves Mayence at 12¼ reaches Bonn before dark in summer, but it is best to take the swift boat, which reaches Cologne at 4½. Arriving at Bonn by this boat at 3¼ p. m., one would have time to see that town and reach Cologne the same evening by train.

MAYENCE (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). This town is the *Moguntiacum* of the Romans. It is the chief town of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, but has been garrisoned by Prussia since 1866. It is situated on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite the mouth of the Main. The *Cathedral*, built in 978, has been many times destroyed by fire, and rebuilt on an enlarged scale, during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, but it suffered from the bombardment of the town by the Prussians in 1793, and from being converted into a magazine by the French in 1813. It is about 360 ft. long by 142 ft. wide, and has six towers, of which the round tower on the east side merits particular attention. At the northern entrance are two fine bronze doors. The interior has 56 pillars supporting the nave, fine frescoes, and painted windows, and many tombs of the Archbishops and Electors of Mayence. A slab is shown which formed part of the tomb of Fastrade, third wife of Charlemagne. The principal tower is 390 ft. high: from the gallery there is a fine view.

In the open space near the *Théâtre* is a bronze statue of Gutemberg, the inventor of printing, by Thorwaldsen, erected in 1837. The house in which Gutemberg was born is shown.

The fountain in the Cattle Market-Place is alleged to have been brought from the Palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim. From the terrace of the Faubourg of Kastrich a good view may be obtained.

The *Grosse Bleiche* is the principal street. It contains the palace of the commandant, the new fountain, and the church of St Peter.

The ancient Palace of the Elector is now the *Museum*. It contains a collection of upwards of 2,000 plaster casts; a collection of antiquities; a cabinet of medals; a library; a picture gallery; a museum of natural history, &c.

In front of the Electoral palace is the ancient Palace of the Teutonic Order, now the Palace of the Grand Duke, which communicates, by a gallery, with the arsenal. The *Church of St Stephen* (built in 1318, restored since 1857) is composed of three naves of the same height; from the gallery of the tower, 310 ft. above the Rhine, there is a magnificent panoramic view. The interior contains several pictures and sculptures of merit. The cemetery is well laid out, and contains the tombs of many celebrated persons, together with a monument erected to the soldiers of Napoleon's army. Near the town on the south-east is the former summer palace of the Electors called the *Favourite*, from which was published, in 1792, the famous manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick. The New Promenade called *Neue Anlage*, affords a grand view of the Rhine and the opposite mountains.

Across the Rhine, on the point formed by the entrance of the Main, called *Mainspitze*, is a fort which commands both rivers; near it are the remains of a bastion called Gustavsburg, built by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. Here the new railway bridge crosses the river. It is in two parts—one crossing the river it-

self, the other the low land on the banks, which is liable, at times, to be flooded. The entire length of this bridge is about 1,400 yards.

A bridge of boats extends from Mayence to CASTEL, a fortified town. It contains extensive barracks and the bastions of Petersau and Ingelsau, the forts called Grand Duke of Hesse and Montebello, and the fort on the Mainspitze.

Mayence was a Roman encampment as early as B.C. 38. The town owes its origin to Drusus, son-in-law of Augustus, who raised, A.D. 14, a fort opposite the mouth of the Main. There are numerous Roman remains still existing. In the citadel is a tower of stone called the *Eichelstein*, upwards of 40 ft. high, the remains of a monument to Drusus. Amongst other vestiges of the Roman occupation are remains of a reservoir, the ruins of an aqueduct, and several tumuli.

St Boniface (who died in 755) was the first Archbishop of Mayence. In the Middle Ages this town controlled the powerful league of the Rhenish towns. After 1462 it ceased to be a free town, and became the seat of the Archbishop Electors. It was occupied by the French in 1792; retaken by the Prussians the next year; subsequently ceded to the French by the treaty of Campo Formio, and made over to the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt in 1814.

Almost at once after leaving Mayence the steamer passes between the two islands Petersau and Ingelheimerau. A few minutes later Biebrich (*Hotel*: *de l'Europe*), is seen on the right. Its most prominent object is the summer palace of the Duke of Nassau, on the bank of the river, Adjoining it is an extensive and beautiful park. (Passengers for Wiesbaden may disembark here. Train to Wiesbaden in 10 minutes). The steamers now keep near the right bank as far as Rudesheim; the left bank, which is, for much of the distance, hidden from view by islands, possessing nothing of interest. The right bank is covered with villages and presents a variety of pleasant views which extend to the Taunus mountains. The country over which the view extends is the famous RHEINGAU, the most fertile and productive region of Germany. Passing the villages of Schierstein, population 1,200, and Niederwalluf, population 770, we see, on the right, ELTVILLE, a pretty village, the chief town of the Rheingau. It was once the residence of the Bishops of Mayence. In the upper part of the town are the ruins of a castle built by Baudoin, Archbishop of Trèves, in 1330. On the bank of the river are many fine country houses. [Diligence from Eltville to *Schlangenbad* in 1 hour, to *Schwalbach* in 2 hours.] Before reaching ERBACH, the CHATEAU OF JOHANNISBERG and the heights of the Niederwald, opposite Bingen, are seen in the distance. The islands immediately below Erbach are Rheinau, Langwertherau, and Sandau. To these islands Charlemagne used to resort for the purpose of fishing while he resided at INGELHEIM, on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite the island (Rheinau). According to some historians he was born at Ingelheim. He exhibited great attachment to it, and built a palace there about 774, among the materials of which were a hundred columns of marble and porphyry which he took from Roman palaces, and some rich mosaics which were sent to him from Ravenna by Pope Adrian. The place where the palace stood is now occupied by dwellings,

and by a Jewish burying ground. The last emperor who inhabited it was Charles IV. Scarcely any traces of it remain.

Upon one of the islands, probably Sandau, Louis le Debonnaire sought refuge from his sons who had revolted against him, and here he ended his miserable life (June 840). The next town is Hattenheim, population 1,000. The famous Marcobrunner wine is grown in the immediate vicinity. We now pass in succession, on the right bank, Oestrich, Mittelheim, and Winkel, which form almost a continuous village. Behind Winkel upon a hill which rises 350 ft. above the Rhine, is the CHATEAU OF JOHANNISBERG. The hill is completely covered with vines. Since 1813 this estate has belonged to the Metternichs. The château is shown to visitors, but it contains nothing of interest. The chapel contains a monument erected by Prince Metternich to the memory of his tutor, the historian Vogt. The terrace in front of the chateau affords a magnificent view. According to the old chronicles, Ruthard, Archbishop of Mayence, founded a priory on the spot where the château now stands in 1567, and twenty years later a monastery. It was burned in 1552. During the Thirty Years' War the Swedes destroyed what the flames had left standing. In 1716 the Abbot of Fulda purchased the estate, and having built a château, planted the ground with vines. The vineyards occupy a little less than seventy acres. The best wine is grown close to the château, partly over the cellars.

Opposite Johannisberg the Rhine attains its greatest width, and presents the appearance of a lake rather than of a river.

The next village is GEISENHEIM. It has a Gothic Church of the fifteenth century with modern towers. We next see, on the right, RUDESHEIM. (*Hotel*: *Darmstadter Hof*), before reaching which the steamer is directed toward Bingen, which is on the left bank, opposite Rudesheim. The latter place is celebrated for its wines, which are grown upon the hills at the back of the town. They are among the best of the Rhine wines.

Rudesheim is remarkable for its ancient castles; the most important of which is the Niederburg, or Broemserburg, close to the Rhine. It existed in the time of Charlemagne, and afterwards belonged to the Archbishops of Mayence. In the thirteenth century it became the property of the Rudesheim-Broemser family. After the extinction of that family it passed through various hands to Count Metternich, who sold it to Count Ingelheim, its present owner, who has partially restored it.

Close to the Niederburg is the *Obere* or *Boosenburg*, consisting of two buildings of different periods; and near the market-place is a third, called the *Vorderberg*, only one tower of which remains.

[Rudesheim is the most convenient place for commencing the excursion to the NIEDERWALD, which may be accomplished in three or four hours. The best way is to take a row boat down the Rhine to Assmanshausen (20 minutes), where carriages and saddle-horses are always in readiness. The route is through the ravine at the back of the village for a mile, then mounting the sides of the hill, the road goes directly to the Jagd-Schloss, or hunting-lodge of the Count Bassenheim, proprietor of the Niederwald. Here is a restaurant, and a *pension* in summer. Ten minutes' walk beyond brings the traveller to the Magic Cave, and the artificial ruin called the Rossel, from

which the views of the river and the surrounding country are exceedingly fine. Immediately below are the ruins of the castle of Ehrenfels. The visitor will be struck with the distinction in the colour of the water in the river, the waters of the Rhine, in the centre, being green; those of the Nahe (which enters the Rhine just below Bingen), of a brownish tint; while those of the Main, on the right, are of a dirty reddish tint. A little beyond the Rossel is the Temple, from which the views are also fine. The descent to Rudesheim does not occupy more than half an hour. The road leads through the famous vineyards of Rudesheim.]

At BINGEN (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST"), the steamers land. This was a Roman town, and the point where the military roads leading to Trèves and to Cologne separated under the protection of a fortress which occupied the site of the ruins of the *Château Klopp* (called Drusus' Castle), destroyed by the French in 1689. It is a town of considerable trade, principally in corn, wine and salt. The wines are mostly of the district of Bingen, and the borders of the Nahe. The wine of Scharlach is most celebrated among the wines.

From the ruins of the old Château Klopp, or Castle of Drusus, which overlooks the town, the prospect is magnificent over the town, which is situated immediately under it, and opposite to the mountain of Rudesheim, and the Niederwald. The eye may also follow the whole course of the Rhine from the farthest extremity of the horizon to the Bingerloch; and in the opposite direction may overlook the valley of the Nahe. Tradition asserts that the Emperor Henry IV. was confined for a long time in this castle. The Parish Church, in the Gothic style, dates from the 15th century. The stone bridge over the Nahe is built upon foundations laid by the Romans. There is a fine view from the chapel of St Roch on the hill behind the town. (Separated from Bingen by the Nahe, over which is a fine new iron bridge, is BINGERBRUCK, the terminus of the railway to Kreuznach, Saarbruck, Metz, and Paris) (see page 354).

On quitting Bingen, we pass on the left the mouth of the Nahe, and the rock in the middle of the Rhine, at the place where the river has forced its way beween the heights of the Taunus and the Hundsruck. On this rock is the famous Mouse Tower (Mausthurm), in relation to which there is a curious legend, which is the subject of a poem by Southey.

Tradition ascribes the building of this tower to Hatto II., Archbishop of Mayence. History however is not in accord with the tradition. It was built in the 13th century by Archbishop Siegfried, nearly 200 years after the death of Hatto for a toll-house, hence the name of Mauth or Maus which signifies *toll*. Having fallen into ruin, it was restored in 1856, and is now used as a signal station. The current begins to be very strong near this tower, and just below it commences the Bingerloch, or Hole of Bingen. A wall or barrier of rock extends across the river at this point, and a channel has been cut through it by blasting. The works were completed in 1832, having been done at the expense of the Prussian Government.

The navigation of this part of the river before the execution of this work, was extremely difficult and dangerous. Opposite the commencement of the Bingerloch and upon the right bank of

the river, are the picturesque ruins of the Castle of EHRENFELS, a former residence of the Archbishops of Mayence, by one of whom it was built in 1210.

It was assaulted and taken by the Swedes in 1635, and was finally destroyed by the French in 1689, when the Palatinate was devastated by them.

The vineyards about the castle produce the best Rhine wines after those of Johannisberg and Steinberg.

After passing the Bingerloch, the river bends to the right, and we see upon the right bank the old village of Assmanshausen, near which a famous red wine of that name is grown. On the left bank, a little further on, is the castle of RHEINSTEIN, one of the oldest upon the Rhine. It was purchased in 1825 by Prince Frederick of Prussia, by whom it was carefully restored. The interior is furnished in the style of the Middle Ages, and contains some good paintings and a collection of armour. It is shown to visitors for a fee. On the left bank, soon after passing Rheinstein, we see the ruins of FALKENBURG, destroyed by the Rhine League in 1252. It was afterwards rebuilt, and was subsequently taken by Rudolph of Hapsburg, who hung its defenders. It was again rebuilt by the Counts Palatine, from whose hands it passed to those of the Archbishops of Mayence, and it was finally destroyed by the French in 1689.

After passing the village of Trechtingshausen, we see on the left the ruins of the castle of SONNECK, which was built in 1015, destroyed by Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1282, reconstructed in the 14th century, and restored in 1834 by the King of Prussia and his brothers, to whom it now belongs.

On the left bank, a little further on, are the ruins of the castle of HEIMBURG, overlooking the village of Nieder-Heimbach. On the right bank, a little below, is the village of LORCH, (*Hotel*: *Schwann*), situated at the junction of the Wisper and the Rhine. Its church, which dates from the 12th century, contains a fine altar of carved wood and baptismal fonts of the 15th century. Its chime of bells is considered the best in the Rheingau. Upon the right bank of the Wisper, about 500 feet above the river, and at the foot of a steep rock called the Devil's Ladder, are the ruins of the castle of NOLLINGEN. Further on, upon the left bank, overlooking the village of Rheindiebach are the ruins of the FURSTENBURG, which was taken by Swedes in 1632, and destroyed by the French in 1689, now the property of the Princess Frederick of Holland, sister to the King of Prussia. The stream which joins the Rhine at Rheindiebach was formerly the boundary of the territories of the Archbishops of Mayence and Trèves. A little further on is the hamlet of Medenscheid, and almost opposite, on the right bank, is the village of Lorchausen. We now see upon the left bank above the village of BACHARACH, the ruins of the castle of STAHLECK, the residence of the Counts Palatine in the 12th century, now the property of the Queen of Prussia. Taken and retaken eight times during the Thirty Years' War, this castle was finally destroyed by the French in 1689. BACHARACH has long been celebrated for the quality of its wines. Its name signifies "altar of Bacchus" (*Bacchi ara*). It is said that Pope Pius II. purchased a cask of this wine every year, and tradition states that the city of Nu-

remburg obtained its freedom in return for an annual tribute of four casks of the wine of Bacharach. The town was, with Cologne, the principal *entrepot* of the wines of the Rhine up to the 16th century. On a small eminence behind the town, and near the church of St Peter, are the beautiful ruins of *St Werner*, a church of the 15th century, which was destroyed by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War. It was built in the Gothic style, and about two-thirds of the original structure remains. The interior is now used as a burying-ground. The rocks in the bed of the river near Bacharach, which formerly caused great damage to navigators, have been partly removed.

The river now changes its direction, and we soon see, upon a rocky island in the middle of the stream, the picturesque castle called the PFALZ. This château was built in the 14th century by the Emperor Louis, for the purpose of exacting tolls from passing vessels. Opposite this, on the right bank, is CAUB (*Hotel*: *Grunewald*). It was at this place that, on the night of the 1st of January 1814, the Prussian army, under the command of Blucher crossed the Rhine. Above the town are the ruins of the castle of GUTENFELS, one of the most ancient upon the Rhine. In 1178 the Lords of Falkenstein sold it, with the village of Caub, to the Palatinate. It was unsuccessfully besieged in 1504 by William of Hesse. During the Thirty Years' War, Gustavus Adolphus endeavoured for six days, without success, to dislodge from it the Spaniards under the command of Spinola. In 1804 it became the property of the Duke of Nassau. Farther on, upon the left bank, are the ruins of the castle of SCHOENBERG. It was the cradle of the celebrated family of that name, from which descended Marshal Schomberg, who was killed at the battle of the Boyne, and whose remains are buried in Westminster Abbey.

According to the legend, one of the Counts Schönburg had seven beautiful daughters, who were as coquettish as they were beautiful. So great was the number of the victims of their heartlessness, that *Lurlei*, the river fairy, resolved to punish them. One day, when they were going to the neighbouring castle of Rheinberg, a violent storm arose, their boat was overturned, and the maidens were precipitated into the water. They were at once changed into rocks. When the river is low, the boatmen point out to travellers *the seven damsels*. The castle is now the property of Prince Albert of Prussia.

Further on, upon the left bank, is the village of OBERWESEL (*Hotel*: *Rheinischer Hof*), the Vesalia of the Romans. A little to the south of the village is the Gothic church of Nôtre Dame, which dates from the 15th century. It contains monuments of the Schomberg family. The beautiful tower at the lower end of the village was formerly part of the fortifications. Upon the wall of the town, on the bank of the river, is the little chapel of ST WERNER, built upon the spot where a child named Werner was assassinated by the Jews in 1287. The scenery about Oberwesel is considered the most beautiful upon the Rhine. The river, after having made a bend around Rossstein, a rock upon the right bank, through which a railway tunnel has been pierced, runs toward the group of rocks visible at low water, which are called the *Sieben Jungfrauen* (the seven virgins), referred to in the legend above mentioned. The river, which now

becomes narrower, is bordered by high rocks, the most conspicuous among which is the celebrated LURLEI. The Lurlei has been made the subject of many legends, the most celebrated among which are those by Brentano and Heinrich Heine. A railway tunnel has been made underneath this rock. Upon the right is THE CAT, an ancient castle of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, built in 1392. After the extinction of that family, it became the property of various Princes of Hesse, and was finally destroyed by the French in 1806. Further on, upon the right bank, is the village of ST GOARSHAUSEN (*Hotel*: *Adler*). Opposite St Goarshausen is the village of ST GOAR (*Hotel*: *Schneider*). It owes its origin and name to St Goar, who, in the reign of Sigebert, King of Austrasia in 570, came here to preach to the inhabitants of this vicinity, and who fixed his abode here. His sanctity soon attracted other holy men, and a religious fraternity was established here. The navigation of the river being at that time attended with danger, the pious Goar, after passing the day in exhorting his rude hearers, devoted the night to watching the passing barques, and to saving them, when endangered, from wreck. Sigebert, hearing of his piety and benevolence, made him Archbishop of Trèves. Goar declined the dignity, and asked leave to pursue his useful life. It is said that he proved to his patron the divine origin of his mission "by throwing his threadbare cloak across a sunbeam where it remained suspended, as on a peg." Upon the hermit's death, Sigebert caused a chapel to be built over his remains, and here for many centuries the monks of St Goar received pilgrims, and extended the rites of hospitality to travellers. The Protestant church, built in 1486, contains some remarkable monuments of Hessian princes. In the crypt at the east end of this church St Goar was buried. A little way below the town are the ruins of the castle of RHEINFELS, the most extensive upon the Rhine. It was built by a Count Diether, of Katzenelnbogen, in 1245, for the purpose of compelling persons navigating the river to pay tribute to him. The demands of this robber-chieftain becoming exorbitant, the inhabitants of the neighbouring country rebelled against his exactions, and attempted for fifteen months to take his castle. Failing in this, the extensive League was formed which ended in the destruction of many of the castles on the Rhine, and the freeing of the river from unjust tolls. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Landgrave of Hesse, who converted it into a fortress of such strength, that in 1692 a French army of 25,000 men assaulted it in vain. In 1794 it was surrendered almost without a blow to the French army, and three years later it was destroyed by the French. It is now the property of the Royal Family of Prussia. Opposite to St Goar, upon the right bank, is the village of Welmich, with a pretty Gothic church.

Upon a rock at the back of the town are the ruins of the Castle of THURNBERG, or THE MOUSE, built by the Archbishop of Trèves, in 1354, to hold in check the neighbouring castle of the Cat. Farther down, on the right bank, is the village of Ehrenthal, near which there are mines of silver, lead, and copper. We now pass the villages of Nieder-Kestert and Ober-Kestert, opposite to which, on the left bank, is the village of Hirzenach, with a

church built in 1170. Afterwards we pass, on the left bank, the village of Salzig, near which are numerous orchards of cherry trees. Opposite this, on the right bank, above the ancient convent of Bornhofen, are the two castles of LIEBENSTEIN and STERNBERG, generally called *the brothers*, the subjects of many legends. Farther on, on the left bank, we see the village of BOPPART (*Hotel*: *Spiegel*), the Baudobriga of the Romans. Its origin is due to a castle built here by Drusus. It has two churches worthy a visit; the Hauptkirche, built in 1200, and remarkable for its two towers, connected by a gallery; and the Carmeliterkirche, which contains some rich sculptures of the sixteenth century. Among the old houses in the town is the Bayerhaus, formerly inhabited by Bayer, who assisted Rudolph of Hapsburg to destroy the castles of the robber-knights of the Rhine. The ancient convent of *Marienberg*, a vast building behind the town, is now a water-cure.

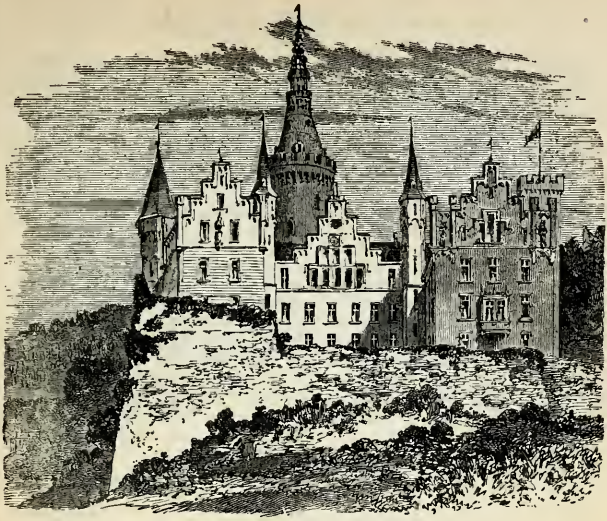
A little below Boppart is another water-cure, called Mühlbad.

A little further on, near Filsen, the river turns abruptly towards the south-east. Above the village of Osterspay, on a wooded height, is the little château of Liebeneck, soon after passing which the river resumes its northward direction, and we pass in succession the villages of Oberspay and Niederspay. The ruins of the Castle of MARXBURG, upon the right bank, crown the hill above the village of Braubach, an ancient town of 1500 inhabitants. The old castle in the town, on the bank of the Rhine, now an inn, was built in 1568 by the Landgrave Philip. A path by the old chapel of St Martin leads to the Marxburg, the only one of the old castles upon the Rhine which is now inhabited. After having belonged for many ages to Hesse Darmstadt, it became, in 1803, the property of the Duke of Nassau, who converted it into a state prison. It is worthy of a visit, as a perfect specimen of the feudal castle of the Middle Ages. It may also be reached by carriage from Braubach.

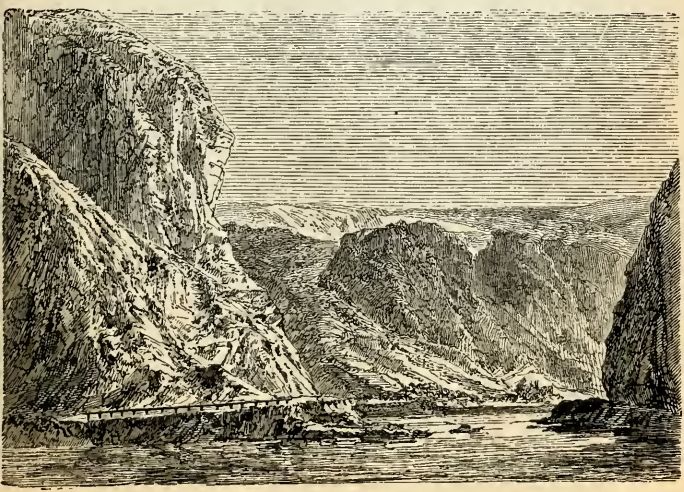
Opposite Marxburg, on the left bank, is the little village of Brey, and a little below it, on the same bank, is the village of RHENSE (*Hotel*: *Zum-Konigsstuhl*). It is the oldest town on the borders of the Rhine, most of its houses dating from the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

A little below Rhense, very near the bank of the river, and close by the main road, is the KOENIGSSTUHL, a sort of open temple, where the German Electors met, in the open air, to deliberate upon the affairs of the empire, to make treaties of peace, and to nominate and depose the emperors. Under the French it fell into ruin, and in 1807 it was destroyed to make way for a new road; but in 1843 it was restored as nearly as possible to its ancient condition.

Opposite Koenigsstuhl, on the right bank, is a little white chapel, in which, in the year 1400, the Electors met to depose Wenceslaus, Emperor of Germany, after which, crossing the Rhine to the Koenigsstuhl, they proclaimed the Count Rupert emperor. A little further on, upon the right bank, is the village of OBERLANSTEIN (*Hotel*: *Weller*), surrounded by walls, and containing a château of the Electors of Mayence, built in the fourteenth century. At a little distance from the village is the castle of LAHNECK, which was destroyed by the French in 1688. It is now the property of an



ARENFELS.



THE LURELEI.



English gentleman, by whom it has been repaired. Upon the right bank of the Lahn, which here flows into the Rhine, is the village of NIEDERLAHNSTEIN. (Ems may be reached from this place by railway in one hour.) Opposite, upon the left bank, above the little village of Capellen, is the château of STOLZENFELS, or "*The Proud Rock*," one of the most imposing castles on the Rhine. It was built in 1250 by Arnold, Archbishop of Trèves, and destroyed by the French in 1688. It remained in ruins until 1823, when it was purchased by the city of Coblenz, and presented to the Prince Royal, afterwards Frederick William IV., who expended £50,000 in restoring and furnishing it. A good road leads to the château, and donkeys are always to be found ready saddled at Capellen.

The interior decorations of the château are extremely simple; they comprise some frescoes and a few pieces of armour. Among the swords are shown those of Napoleon, Murat, Kosciuszko, Tilly, and Blucher. A row-boat may be had from Stolzenfels to Coblenz (3 miles) for 2 m. 50, a carriage with one horse to Stolzenfels and back costs 3 marks. Soon after leaving Stolzenfels, Ehrenbreitstein appears in view, opposite to and above COBLENZ (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") This city owes its name to its position, being situated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle. The Romans built a fort here 13 years B.C., which they called *Confluentia*. After having been a capital of the Frankish kings, it became a part of the kingdom of Lorraine, when the three sons of Louis le Debonnaire partitioned the kingdom of Charlemagne. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Archbishops of Trèves. During the Thirty Years' War it was occupied by the Swedes, and afterwards by the French. Taken by Marceau in 1794, it became the chief town of a department of the French Empire.

Since 1815 it has belonged to Prussia. The city itself contains few objects of interest. In the old part of the town, in the angle formed by the junction of the Rhine and the Moselle, is the old Church of St Castor, originally built in the 9th century. It was burned in the 11th century, and has been rebuilt at various dates from 1201 to 1498. It has four towers and three naves. In the choir is the tomb of Archbishop Kuno of Falkenstein. In this church the representatives of the three sons of Louis le Debonnaire met in 843 to partition the vast empire of Charlemagne. In front of the church is the fountain of St Castor, erected by a French Prefet in commemoration of the entry of the French into Moscow, upon which is the following inscription: — "The year 1812, memorable for the campaign against the Russians, under the Prefectorate of Jules Doazan." The Russian General who occupied Coblenz on the 1st of Jan. 1814 caused to be engraved under this inscription, "Seen and approved by the Russian Commandant of the city of Coblenz, 1st of January 1814." Near the Place St Castor is the Palace of the Commandant, which, under the French, was the Prefecture. Napoleon and Josephine lodged in this palace from the 17th to the 20th September 1804. Among the edifices in the new town is the Royal Palace, built in 1786 by the last elector of Trèves: it was occupied by the French as a hospital and barracks. In 1845 it was restored and converted into a royal residence. The present Queen of Prussia resides here during a part of each summer.

EHRENBREITSTEIN (honour's broad stone) is opposite Coblenz. A bridge of boats connects the latter with Thal-Ehrenbreitstein, a village below the heights on which the fortress stands. (Tickets of admission, good only for the day on which they are issued, may be had at the office of the Lieutenant-Commandant at the entrance. *Price* 50 *pf. each.* Fee to the soldier who acts as guide, 50 *to* 75 *pf.*) This fortress is first mentioned in history in 633, when King Dagobert II. presented it to the Archbishops of Trèves, who occasionally sought refuge in it. In the 15th century it was converted into a modern fortress. In 1631 the Elector Philip delivered it to the French, who occupied it five years. It was unsuccessfully besieged in 1688 by Marshal Boufflers, and in 1795-6 by Marceau. In 1799 it was surrendered to the French army after a protracted siege. The French held it until after the peace of Luneville, when it was destroyed. Since 1816 the Prussian Government has expended vast sums of money in rebuilding and extending it, and it is now one of the strongest fortresses in the world. It mounts 400 cannon, and its storehouses are large enough to contain provisions for 8000 men for 10 years.

The view from the platform of the summit is one of the most beautiful on the Rhine. On other heights around Coblenz are Forts Alexander and Constantine.

On the right bank of the Moselle, near the road to Cologne, and fifteen minutes' ride from Coblenz, is the monument erected to the memory of General Marceau :—

"By Coblenz on a rise of gentle ground,
There is a small and simple pyramid,
Crowning the summit of the verdant mound;
Beneath its base are heroes' ashes hid—
Our enemy's—but let not that forbid
Honour to Marceau! o'er whose early tomb
Tears, big tears, gush'd from the rough soldier's lid,
Lamenting and yet envying such a doom,
Falling for France, whose rights he battled to resume."—BYRON.

Quitting Coblenz, the steamer keeps close to the right bank of the river, and, passing on the left, the village of Neuendorf, and on the right Urbar (near which is Klein-Besslich, an old house belonging to the order of the Templars), we see in the middle of the river the island of Niederwerth, upon which is a village of the same name, near which are the remains of the church of an old convent of Cistercians. Edward III. of England resided for some time in 1337 in a palace of the Electors which stood near the middle of the island. Here interviews took place between him and Louis, Emperor of Germany, and other princes.

On the right bank is VALLENDAR, with a handsome church, the eastern tower of which dates from the 15th century. Upon the left bank further on is the village of St Sebastian, and opposite, on the right bank, is BENDORF. Its church is in the Romanesque style. The ornamentation is curious. Further on, upon the right bank, is Engers. The château near the bank of the river occupies the site of a fortress, built by Kuno of Falkenstein in 1380. Antiquaries believe that the remnants of walls, which are seen in the bed of the river below the village, are parts of an old Roman bridge, and that Cæsar crossed the Rhine at this place in the year 50 B.C.

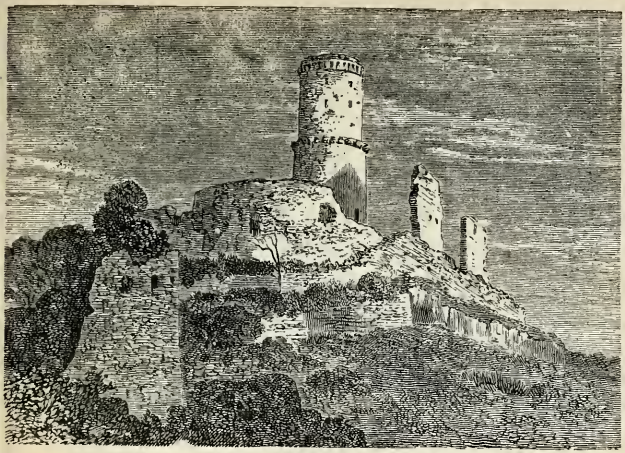
Opposite Engers, upon the left bank, are Kalten-Engers and Urmitz, and, a little farther down, Gute-Mann, an old hermitage with a modern chapel. At some distance from the river, on the left, we see the village of WEISSENTHURM, with a little church ornamented with frescoes by Gassen. The tower at the end of the village, to which it owes its name, was built by Kuno of Falkenstein in 1370. In 1797 General Hoche crossed the Rhine at this place. Near the road, south-west of the village, is an obelisk erected to his memory. He died at Metzlar soon after crossing the Rhine. We now see, upon the right bank, the village of NEUWIED (*Hotel*: *Anchor*). At the lower end of the town are the château and garden of the Prince of Wied. This is a rapidly growing town, and possesses considerable trade; it has several important manufacturing establishments. In a building in the park of the Prince is an interesting collection of natural history. A little below Neuwied we pass, on the right, the village of Irlich. We soon reach, upon the left bank, the old and picturesque village of ANDERNACH (*Hotels*: *Schoefer*, *Hackenbruch*), the *Antonacum* of the Romans, and the residence of a Roman Prefect. It was taken by the Germans in 355, and retaken by Julien in 359. Under the Frankish Monarchy it was a residence of the kings of Austrasia, and in the Middle Ages was a free Imperial City. It was afterwards held by the Archbishops of Trèves and Cologne. Taken by the Swedes in 1632, by the French in 1688, and annexed to France under the Empire, it now belongs to Prussia. It was burned by the French (in 1688), who set fire to it in six places, and who destroyed also the castle built in 1109 by the Archbishop of Cologne, the ruins of which are seen near the *Coblenz Gate*.

The parish church, a beautiful specimen of Roman architecture, was built in 1206. It has four towers, and its portals are richly ornamented. The telescope tower near the river, the base of which is round and the upper part octagonal, dates from 1520. On the west side may be seen a breach made by French cannon in 1688. A little below Andernach the valley of the Rhine grows narrower. We see, on the right, Leutesdorf, and on the left, Namedy, the Gothic church of which dates from the 15th century. The mountain called Fornicher Kopf, above the village of Fornich, is an extinct volcano.

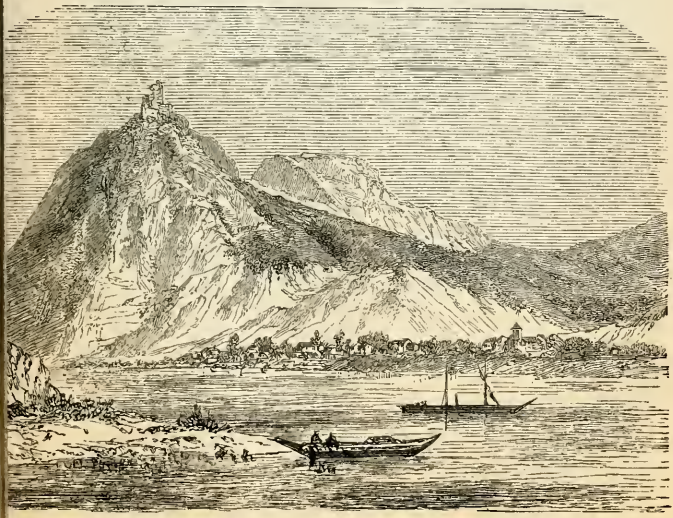
Further on, upon the right bank, on the summit of a rock, are the ruins of the castle of HAMMERSTEIN. It was built towards the end of the 10th century, and served in 1105 as the retreat of Henry IV. when pursued by his sons. In 1374 Charles IV. gave it to the Archbishop of Trèves. After the peace of Westphalia, 1660, it was destroyed at the instigation of the Archbishop of Cologne. At its foot are the villages of Ober-Hammerstein and Nieder-Hammerstein. A little further on, upon the left bank, is the village of BROHL, below which, also upon the left bank, upon a wooded height, is the chateau of RHEINECK, a modern castellated residence, built upon the site of an ancient castle, the only remains of which are the square donjon tower. The chateau is handsomely furnished, and the interior, which contains some fine pictures, is shown to visitors. It is the property of a Professor of Bonn. The view from the gardens is one of the finest on the Rhine. It embraces

the course of the Rhine from Andernach to Mount St Apollinaris. The summits of the Seven Mountains are seen in the distance. Near Rheineck, on the left bank, is Nieder-Breisig, close to the entrance to which is seen part of an old house once belonging to the Templars. On the right bank are seen the pretty villages of Rheinbrohl (with a pretty Gothic church) and Hœnningen. Behind the latter is the castle of ARENFELS, an old castle of the princes of Leyen. Since 1849 it has been the property of Count Westerholt, by whom it has been rebuilt. It contains a good collection of armour, and the park affords some beautiful views. On the right bank are the villages of Arendorf, Leubsdorf, and Dattenberg. Further on is LINZ, an old fortified town with a considerable trade. Its castle, built in 1364, was burned by the troops of Charles le Téméraire in 1475. The town was taken by the French in 1688. The church of St Martin dates from the 13th century. It contains some old monuments and curious ancient pictures. A little to the east of the town, upon a height called Hummelsberg, the citizens of Linz erected, on the 17th of October 1838, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Leipsic, a cross in commemoration of that victory; and nearer the Rhine, upon a height called Kaiserberg, a cross has been erected in memory of the Battle of Waterloo. Below Linz, on the right, are the ruins of the Castle of Ockenfels; and a little lower down, near the village of Erpel, rises the Erpelerlei, a basaltic rock nearly 700 ft. above the river, upon the sides of which vines are planted in baskets filled with earth and fastened in the crevices of the rock. Opposite Erpel, upon the left bank, is REMAGEN (*Hotels*: *Furstenburg*, *Kœnig von Preussen*). It was the Ricomagus of the Romans. Its only curiosity is the Romanesque gateway near the church, which is ornamented with sculptures of the 11th century, and is thought to have belonged to a palace of the Frankish kings. A little below Remagen, upon a hill called Apollinarisberg, is a Gothic church erected in 1852, at the expense of the Count of Furstenberg, and under the direction of Zwirner, the architect of the cathedral of Cologne. This church, with the exception of the choir, is lighted by round windows, and is ornamented with frescoes of scenes in the lives of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and St Apollinaris. The house in front of the church is a convent of Franciscans.

Between Remagen and Unkel the river bends to the right. Below the last named place, on the left bank, is Oberwinter. From this point onward the landscape is unequalled in variety and grandeur by any upon the banks of the Rhine. We see Rolandseck and Drachenfels with their picturesque ruins, and the whole series of 30 peaks which form the group of the SEVEN MOUNTAINS, and in the river is visible the charming island of NONNENWERTH with its convent. This convent was founded in the 12th century. In 1802 it was suppressed, and in 1822 was converted into a hotel. In 1845 it became an Ursuline convent. On the left bank is ROLANDSECK (*Hotel*: *Rolandseck*). Upon the mountain above the village are the ruins of the castle of ROLANDSECK. From the Gothic tower near the ruins a magnificent view may be had. Tradition attributes the foundation of this castle to the celebrated Roland, the nephew of Charlemagne. The



GODESBERG.



DRACHENFELS.

castle and the neighbouring convent furnished the subject of Schiller's touching ballad, the "Knight of Toggenburg." The tradition is that he chose this spot for the site of his castle, because it commanded a view of the convent of Nonnenwerth, in which his affianced bride, the beautiful Hildegarde, had taken the veil after having heard the false report of his death at the battle of Roncevaux. Below Rolandseck is Mehlem, and a little further on, upon the right bank, is KŒNIGSWINTER (*Hotels: de Berlin, de l'Europe*). This village is at the foot of the DRACHENFELS, which may be ascended from this point in about half an hour. This is the usual starting point for excursions to the Seven Mountains. The most interesting of this group is the Drachenfels, or the Dragon's rock, which rises abruptly from the river, and is crowned with the ruins of a castle. The view from the summit is the most picturesque on the Rhine. On the way thither the traveller is shown the quarry (Dombruch) from which the stones were taken to build the cathedral of Cologne, and the Cave of the Dragon which is said to have been killed by the horned Siegfried, the hero of the Niebelungen Lay.

Opposite Drachenfels, upon the left bank, rises Roderberg, an extinct volcano, the crater of which, now covered with fields, is 1000 ft. in circumference and 100 ft. in depth. Leaving Kœnigswinter we pass, upon the left bank, Rungsdorf; afterwards, upon the same bank, GODESBERG (*Hotel: Blinzler*), one half mile from which, upon a hill, is the imposing tower of the castle of GODESBERG. The castle was built in the thirteenth century by the Archbishops of Cologne; it was destroyed in 1538 by the Bavarians, who left nothing standing save the tower. The ruin is now the property of the Queen of Prussia. We now pass, on the right, Niederdollendorf, and Oberdollendorf, and upon the left bank Plittersdorf, the most convenient station for persons desiring to visit Godesberg. Further on, upon the right, is OBERCASTLE, beyond which there is nothing of interest until we reach BONN, before reaching which place the beauties of the Rhine may be said to end (*Hotels*: GD. HOTEL ROYAL* (on the Rhine), *Golden Star* (on the Market Place). It was the Castra Bonnensia of the Romans. Drusus built here one of the first forts erected on the Rhine. Under Constantine it was a flourishing city, and the mother of that emperor founded a cathedral here. In the middle of the fourth century it was destroyed by the Allemanni, and afterwards rebuilt by Julien. In the 13th century it was an important city. In 1268 it was the seat of the temporal government of the Archbishop Engelberg of Cologne. Two German emperors were crowned in its cathedral—Frederick and Charles IV. It was frequently besieged and taken in the wars of the middle ages. Under the French domination, from 1795 to 1814, its population diminished by 2000. Bonn owes much of its present prosperity to its *University*, founded in 1786. It occupies the palace of the Electors of Cologne. Among its professors are some of the most eminent scholars of Europe. The number of students is about 900. The library contains 200,000 volumes. The principal church at Bonn is the CATHEDRAL, a beautiful edifice in the transition style, built in 1270, and restored in 1845. The most remarkable parts of the building are the

windows of the nave, the crypt, and the cloisters, which date from 1157. In the Cathedral-place is the bronze monument of Beethoven, who was a native of Bonn. The house in which he was born is still standing in the Rheingasse. The other churches are without interest. A favourite promenade of the inhabitants is the *Hofgarten*. The vicinity of the city abounds in pleasant excursions and promenades.

The time occupied by the steamers in going from Bonn to Cologne is about 1½ hour.

The banks of the river between the two cities are flat and uninteresting, and the villages passed on the way are without interest.

COLOGNE (For description of the city, see page 350.)

ROUTE 140.

MAYENCE TO FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN AND WIESBADEN.

21 *miles.* 1*st class*, 2.95 ; 2*d*, 1.95 ; 3*d*, 1.35.

ON leaving Mayence we cross the Rhine to CASTEL, and keep along the right bank of the Main to HOCHHEIM (4 miles). The village stands on the summit of a hill covered with vineyards down to the Main. The celebrated Hock wine is produced here. The vineyards are the property of the Duke of Nassau. HATTERSHEIM (6½ miles). *Hochst* (15½ miles), situated on the Nidda. The palace of the Elector of Mayence is now a private residence. The *Church* is of great antiquity. (From this place there is a branch to *Soden* (3 miles), at the foot of the Taunus Mountains. From thence there are diligences to *Konigstein*. We see from this point the *Felberg*, and the *Castle of Falkenstein* below it.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN (21 miles). (For description see Route 136.)

[From Castel, opposite Mayence, WIESBADEN (5 miles) may be reached by railway through *Mosbach* (3¼ miles). Close to this place is *Biebrich*, situated on the Rhine (*Hotel*: *Rheinischer Hof*), (see Route 139). The small castle of Mossbach, on an artificial piece of water, contains some Roman antiquities.

WIESBADEN (5 miles), (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.")

Cabs from the station to the town, 1 or 2 persons, 80 *pf.*; 3 or 4 persons, 1 *m.*

Since the suppression of gambling persons visiting the Kurhaus pay a tax. *Tickets* for one day are issued at 50 *pf.* each ; a yearly ticket costs 18 *to* 36 *m.*; one for six weeks, 6 *to* 18 *m.* *Concerts* 3 times a day.

ENGLISH CHURCH — Service every Sunday.

This is a beautiful town, celebrated for its baths, which attract a great concourse of visitors in the season (from June to September). The *Kursaal* is the chief centre of attraction. It has fine saloons. Music in the grounds near the Kursaal several times a day. The gambling rooms on the right of the grand saloon were closed by law at the end of 1872. There are also spacious reading and refreshment rooms. Wiesbaden has fourteen hot springs, of which the principal is the *Kochbrunnen* (boiling spring), with a temperature of 156° Fahr. It is at the end of the arcade called the *Trinkhalle*.

The Romans called these springs *Fontes Mattiaci*. The *Romerberg* is a Roman fort on the north-west of the town. At the end of the Heidenberg Strasse is a fragment of a Roman wall 650 ft. in length, 10 ft. high, and 9 thick, called the *Heidenmauer* (Heathen's Wall). Charlemagne used to visit the baths, and built a palace here. The *Schlosschen*, in the Wilhelm's Strasse, contains a library of 60,000 volumes and some valuable manuscripts; also a *Museum of Antiquities*, including some Roman remains; and a small collection of paintings. There is a spacious *Theatre*, at which the performances begin at 6.30 p.m.

On a hill called the *Neroberg*, a few miles from the town, is a beautiful *Russian chapel*, built by the Duke of Nassau. It contains the tomb of his first wife, who was a Russian princess.

Wiesbaden was the capital of the Duchy of Nassau before 1866. It now belongs to Prussia.

Route 141.

MAYENCE TO DARMSTADT.

20 *miles*; 1*st class*, 3.35; 2*nd*, 2.25.

(Travellers desiring to proceed from Mayence to Heidelberg and the south, or to Wurzburg, will save nearly 20 miles of travel, by going direct from Mayence to Darmstadt, instead of taking the route by Frankfort.)

Mayence has been described in Route 139.

CROSSING the Rhine over the iron bridge, and passing the fortifications on the Main-spitze, or tongue of land between the Rhine and Main, we pass Bischofsheim (four miles), near which point the line to Frankfort goes off to the left. Passing Nauheim and Gros-Gerau, places without interest, we reach, in one hour from Mayence, DARMSTADT, which is described in Route 151.

ROUTE 142.

MAYENCE TO MANNHEIM AND HEIDELBERG BY WORMS.

42 *miles*; 1*st class*, 590 *pf.*; 2*nd*, 390 *pf.*; 3*rd*, 250 *pf.*

PASSING through an uninteresting region along the east bank of the Rhine, abounding in vineyards, we pass Laubenheim, Bodenheim, and Nierstein, all of which give their names to well-known wines of the second class, and reach OPPENHEIM (12 miles). On a hill north-west of the town, is seen the Church of St Catherine, a handsome Gothic edifice of the twelfth century. Above it are the ruins of the Castle of Landskrone, which dates from the twelfth century. Quitting the borders of the river, we pass Gernsheim, Guntersblum, and several other unimportant stations, and arrive at WORMS (28 miles), (*Hotel*: *Alter Kaiser*).

Just before reaching Worms, we see the Gothic Church of Our Lady, built in the fifteenth century, and recently restored. It is situated in the vineyard which produces the well-known *Liebfraumilch* wine.

Worms is a walled town, with massive towers, and seven gates. The DOM, or Cathedral, an edifice of the twelfth century, partly in the Gothic, and partly in the Byzantine style, has two towers at each end, and a fine portal with elaborate sculptures. The interior has been restored.

North of the Dom are the remains of the *Bischofshof*, consisting of a few stone walls. In it was held, in 1521, the celebrated Diet of Worms, at which Luther appeared before Charles V.

A fine bronze statue of the great Reformer was erected here in 1868.

St Paul's Church is interesting for the beauty of its west end and choir, dating from the eleventh century.

Worms is one of the oldest cities in Germany, and is the scene of the Niebelungen Lied. It was occupied by the Romans, and was the frequent residence of Charlemagne. Its population once reached 60,000. It was almost wholly destroyed by the French in the Thirty Years' War, and has never recovered its former prosperity. Part of the space formerly occupied by the city is now covered with gardens.

A few miles above Worms, we leave the territory of Darmstadt, and enter the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Frankenthal (35 miles) is a prosperous town. A canal connects it with the Rhine, three miles distant. LUDWIGSHAFEN (42 miles), a flourishing town, occupying the site of one of the fortifications of Mannheim, is connected with the latter by a bridge of boats.

MANNHEIM (*Hotels*: *de l'Europe*, *Pfalzer Hof*) is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, between it and the Neckar. It is regularly built, with twelve streets running parallel to each other from north to south, and ten crossing them at right angles. There are fourteen public squares, nearly all of which are adorned with fountains. Those most worthy of notice, are the Planken, and the Schiller Platz; the latter containing statues of Schiller, Dalberg, and Iffland.

The Palace is a huge quadrangular stone building, containing a gallery of paintings of no great merit.

The gardens behind it terminate in a terrace, which overlooks the Rhine. Its fortifications were destroyed after the peace of Luneville, and their place is now occupied by gardens.

From *Mannheim to Heidelberg* is seven miles; time, 29 minutes. For description of Heidelberg, see Route 151.

Route 143.

MAYENCE TO STRASBURG BY WORMS AND SPIRES.

120 *miles*; 4¼ *hours*. Fares, 1*st*, 18 *m*. 50; 2*nd*, 12.90.

THE route as far as Ludwigshafen is described in Route 142, above.

Leaving Ludwigshafen, we pass two or three small stations before reaching (54 miles from Mayence)

Spires (*Hotel*: *Wittelsbacherhof*). It is situated at the confluence of the Spire with the Rhine. It is surrounded with walls. It was a Roman station, a residence of the German Emperors, and the seat of the Germanic Diet. It once contained a population of 27,000. Its prosperity began to decline in the 17th century. The greatest blow upon it was inflicted by Louis XIV., who, having taken possession of the city in 1689, ordered its inhabitants, under pain of death, to emigrate within six days. It was afterwards burned. It came into the possession of Bavaria in 1816, since which time much has been done for its improvement.

The *Cathedral*, which was spared in the destruction of the city, though the French attempted to destroy it with gunpowder, is perhaps the largest representative of the old Romanesque style in Europe. It was founded in 1027, on the site of a Roman temple of Venus. It is flanked by two pointed towers. The interior is chaste, and almost devoid of ornament. It contains some remarkable monuments. Eight German Emperors are buried within its walls. It has been restored within the last few years, and some fine paintings executed on the walls of the interior. There are no other public buildings worthy of particular notice. In 1529 the famous Diet was held at Spires, at which the Reformers presented the protest which originally conferred upon them the name of Protestants.

Leaving Spires we pass Germersheim, and following the Rhine, we pass several small stations to *Lauterburg*, the first town in Alsace. After several unimportant stations, we reach Strasburg, for description of which, see page 358.

ROUTE 144.

FRANKFORT TO EMS, BY WIESBADEN.

89 *miles*; 1*st class*, 11.30; 2*nd*, 8.20; 3*rd*, 5.30.

(For Route from Frankfort to Wiesbaden, see Route 140.)

LEAVING Wiesbaden, we reach the Rhine at BIEBRICH (3 miles). We pass ELTVILLE (9 miles), RUDESHEIM (19 miles), ST GOARHAUSEN (37 miles), and OBERLAHNSTEIN (54 miles), all of which have been described in Route 139. At this point our route leaves the main line to Coblenz. It is about one hour's journey from Oberlahnstein through a beautiful country to EMS (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). This agreeable watering-place is pleasantly situated on both banks of the Lahn. The *Kursaal* is a handsome building close to the river. It contains a cafe, concert room, and a ball-room, with a theatre for French plays and occasional concerts. Two of the chief springs are under the old *Kurhaus* —the *Kesselbrunnen* and the *Kranchen*; the temperature of the former is 116 degrees Fahr. This building is connected with the Kursaal by a fine hall. There are baths in the Kurhaus, also in the *Nassauer Hof*, and in the *Neue Badhaus*, on the left bank. A covered suspension bridge connects the gardens with those on the right bank. There are also baths in the Vier Thurme.

"The waters generally are recommended in bronchial and pulmonary affections, and in the dyspepsia of such as have only a tendency to phthisis.

"The action of the waters is that of a mild alterative, diuretic and laxative, and they are believed to favourably influence all catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes."—*Tanner*.

The interviews between the King of Prussia and the French envoy, which preceded the declaration of war between France and Prussia in July 1870, took place at Ems.

[About six miles from the *Eltville station* is SCHLANGENBAD (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"), to which diligences go several times daily in one hour. It is a little village surrounded by wooded hills, much resorted to for its baths. It has two bath-houses, the Old and New Badhaus, and has generally about 850 visitors in the season. The waters are efficacious in diseases of the skin. A band of music plays frequently in the grounds.

About four miles further on towards Wiesbaden, is LANGENSCHWALBACH (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). Its mineral springs are, the *Weinbrunnen*, so-called from its fancied resemblance to wine, and the *Stahlbrunnen*, both of which contain iron, and rank among the best iron waters in Europe. The season begins in June, and usually terminates in August. It has about 5,000 visitors during the season.]

Route 145.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN TO CASSEL.

124¾ *miles*; 1*st class* (*express*), 17.30; 2*nd*, 13.30.

LEAVING Frankfort we pass some unimportant places before reaching Gross-Karben, close to which station are the famous Taunus Springs, the waters of which are sent in great quantities to England, America, and other countries, and are so much esteemed. The springs are the property of M. Freidrich, the proprietor of the Hotel du Nord, at Cologne. Friedberg (21 miles), (*Hotel*: *Trapp*). This curious old town is situated on a hill, and surrounded by walls. Within the precincts of the picturesque *Castle* is an old Gothic Church, and there are the ruins of another in the town. We cross a viaduct 70 ft. high, and proceed to Nauheim (23 miles), (*Hotels*: *de l'Europe*, *Bellevue*). Here is a famous hot salt spring of 95 degrees Fahr. The *Kurhaus* is a fine building, situated in a park. Previous to 1873 there were gaming tables here. Passing *Butzbach* (29½ miles), we see the ruins of the *Castles of Fetzberg* and *Gleiberg*, before reaching Giessen (41½ miles), *Hotel*: *Kuhne*). It is beautifully situated on the Lahn. The *University*, founded in 1607, possesses a fine library. The celebrated Liebig was a professor here, 1824-52. (Branch lines to *Ems*, *Coblenz*, and to *Cologne*). Proceeding down the valley of the Lahn, we cross that river before reaching Marburg (60 miles), *Hotels*: *Pfeiffer*, *Ritter*). It is a picturesque old town, situated on the side of a hill by the Lahn in a beautiful position, was once a stronghold of the Teutonic order. Among its interesting objects are the *Castle* of the Landgraves of Hesse, now a prison; the University, which has usually 450 students, and has had among its students Luther, Zwingli, and Melancthon. The *Church of St Elizabeth* is a Gothic edifice of the thirteenth century, the style of which is regarded as exceedingly pure. It is in a state of excellent preservation.

The conferences between the Swiss and Wittenberg Reformers took place in one of the halls of the old Castle of Marburg.

The University was founded in 1527 by Philip the Magnanimous.

We cross the Lahn, and pass, amongst other places, *Wabern* (104 miles), where the Elector had his country seat. We then cross the Fulda by a viaduct of thirteen arches, and reach Guntershausen (116 miles), *Hotel*: *Bellevue*). A branch turns off here to *Eisenach* (see Route 136).

Passing *Wilhelmshohe*, we reach Cassel (124¾ miles), (*Hotels*: *Royal*, *du Nord*), formerly the capital of Hesse Cassel, now belonging to Prussia. In the principal square called Friedrich's Platz, is a statue of the Elector Frederick II. Here are the *Elector's Palace* and the *Museum*. The *Augarten*, a beautiful park, adjoins this square. The *Museum* contains a *Library*, a *Cabinet of Curiosities*, comprising numerous specimens of clocks and watches of various ages, and some fine wood and ivory carvings, and gems; a *Collection of Antiquities*, and ancient and modern sculptures; and a *Natural History Collection*. The *Picture Gallery* contains some good pictures by Rembrandt, Paul Potter, Van Dyck, Teniers, Holbein, Rubens, Mu-

rillo, Titian, and other noted masters. It contains about 1400 pictures.

The Church of St Martin, in the Friedrich's Platz, a handsome Gothic building, contains several monuments of the Electors.

In the *Augarten* is an elaborate marble bath, containing statues and bas-reliefs. Near it is the orangery.

About 3 miles from Cassel, connected with it by a beautiful alley of limes, is WILHELMSHOHE, which is called the Versailles of Germany. The gardens contain the *Summer Palace* of the Elector, near which is the *Theatre*, and a *Fountain*, said to be the largest known, except that at Chatsworth. Its jet is 190 ft. high. The *New Waterfall*, near the inn, is 130 ft. high.

The *Cascade of the Karlsburg* consists of a number of stone steps, extending 900 ft. up a hill to the Temple of the Winds, which is crowned by a colossal statue of Hercules. About halfway up is a representation of the Giant Enceladus, overwhelmed by the crags of Mount Ætna. The statue of Hercules is of copper, 31 ft. high, standing on a pyramid, which is supported by the octagonal structure abovementioned, rising to a height of 1,312 ft. above the Fulda. Near the cascade is a miniature castle, called the Lowenburg, surrounded with agreeable gardens and pleasure grounds. The armoury contains some interesting relics. In the chapel is a fine sarcophagus of Carrara marble over the grave of Wilhelm I. Wilhelmshohe was built with moneys received by the Elector for his subjects, the soldiers he sold to the British Government for the war in America (1776). It was assigned to Napoleon III., after the battle of Sedan, as his residence, and he resided here until April 1871.

ROUTE 146.

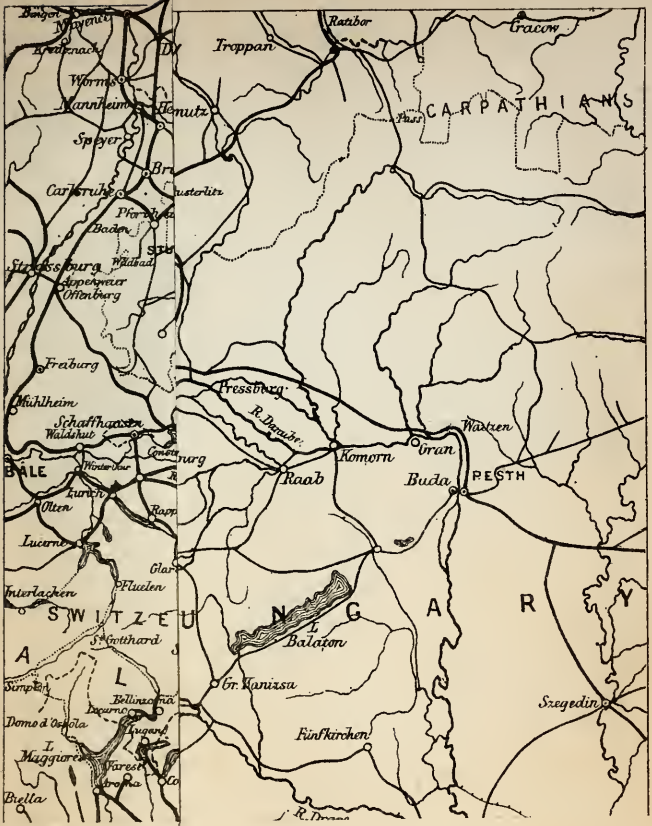
FRANKFORT TO NUREMBURG, BY WURZBURG.

THIS IS THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN COLOGNE OR FRANKFORT AND NUREMBURG, RATISBON, LINZ, AND VIENNA.

147 *miles*; 1*st class* (*express*), 21.60; 2*nd*, 15.5.

(For the journey as far as HANAU (11 miles), see Route 136.)

DETTINGEN (18 miles) is celebrated for the battle fought near it in 1743, between the English, and Austrians, and the French. George II. commanded the allied forces in person. ASCHAFFENBURG (25½ miles), (*Hotel*: *Friedhof*), is situated on the right bank of the Main. It was a Roman station. The *Schloss* is a square building with towers, erected in 1614. It contains a Picture Gallery and Library. In the park is the Roman villa, or *Pompeianum*, an imitation of the house of Castor and Pollux at Pompeii. The *Cathedral* was originally founded in 980, but the existing building was constructed partly in the thirteenth century, though traces of the former structure remain. It contains two bas-reliefs in bronze, representing the Virgin, and Albert II. of Brandenburg, executed by Vischer in 1526, and another of Otto, Duke of Bavaria, dating from 1575. [A railway connects Aschaffenburg with Mayence on the Rhine, distance 46 miles, *fares*, 1*st class*, 6.25; 2*nd*, 4.15.]



Laid his body in the cloister,
Under Wurzburg's minster towers.

acidulous and alkaline waters. The Soolen-Sprudal is remarkable

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SOUTHERN GERMANY.



of Sedan, as his residence, and he resided here until April 1871.

40 miles, *fares*, 1*st class*, 6.25; 2*nd*, 4.15.]

Leaving Aschaffenburg, we pass through the *Forest of Spessart*, a remnant of the ancient Hercynian forest, and presently cross the Laufach, and go through a tunnel of about two miles long to *Heigenbrucken*. Beyond *Partenstein*, we enter the valley of the Lohr, and reach the station of that name on the right bank of the Main. *Gemunden* (57½ miles) is situated at the confluence of the Main and the Saale. Above it, see the ruined *Castle of Schoeneberg*, destroyed in 1243.

We presently reach WURZBURG (80½ miles). (*Hotels*: **Kronprinz von Baiern, Russischer Hof*). This ancient town is pleasantly situated on the Main. It is connected with the suburb of *Mainviertel* by an ancient stone bridge, adorned with statues of saints, &c. There are some very quaint, picturesque old houses to be seen in various parts of the town. At the end of the *Domstrasse* is the *Cathedral*, originally founded in the 8th century. The earlier portions of the present building are of the 11th and 12th centuries. In the interior are monuments of the Prince-bishops and others. The *Neue Munster*, near the Cathedral, is built on the spot where the Irish Saint Kilian suffered martyrdom. In a niche on the outside of this church is a monument to Vogelweide, the Minnesinger, who died in 1230, leaving a sum of money to be laid out in food for the birds to be given to them at his tomb every day. The monument bears an inscription to that effect. The chapter subsequently appropriated the bequest to themselves.

"Vogelweide the Minnesinger,
When he left this world of ours,
Laid his body in the cloister,
Under Wurzburg's minster towers.
And he gave the monks his treasures,
Gave them all with this behest:
They should feed the birds at noon tide
Daily at his place of rest;

Saying, 'From these wandering minstrels
I have learned the art of song;
Let me now repay the lessons
They have taught so well and long.'

Thus the bard of love departed;
And, fulfilling his desire,
On his tomb the birds were feasted
By the children of the choir.

* * * * *

Till at length the portly abbot
Murmured 'Why this waste of food?
Be it changed to loaves henceforward,
For our fasting brotherhood.'"

LONGFELLOW.

Near the Cathedral is the *Royal Palace*, formerly the residence of the Prince-Bishops. It contains 285 apartments, some of which are magnificent. The *Chapel* is richly decorated in the style of the age of Louis XIV. On the north side of the town is the *Julius-spital*, an asylum for aged and infirm persons. In the market-place is the *Marienkapelle*, a fine Gothic structure of the 14th and 15th centuries. The *University*, founded in 1582, is celebrated as a school of medicine. The *Citadel* stands on a hill covered with vineyards. It commands a magnificent view, but permission must be obtained to visit it. The famous Stein wine is grown at Wurzburg.

[A line goes off from *Wurzburg* to Bamberg and Baireuth; distance to Bamberg, 63 miles. Half-way to Bamberg is *Schweinfurt Junction*, where a line goes off north (16 miles) to KISSINGEN BATHS (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). Of its three springs the Rakoczy and Pandur furnish saline, and the Maxbrunnen acidulous and alkaline waters. The Soolen-Sprudal is remarkable

for the ebb and flow of its waters. The waters of Kissingen are efficacious in cases of chronic disease, gout, &c. Visitors, about 7,000 annually. Visitors staying more than 8 days pay a tax for the use of the Kurhaus, &c., as at Baden-Baden and Wiesbaden.

The Kurgarten is the great rendezvous. It is a large space planted with trees in front of the Kurhaus, and the Arcade, in which is the *Conversation Haus*.

The vicinity abounds in delightful promenades and excursions.

BAMBERG (*Hotel*: *Deutsches Haus*), beautifully situated on the Pegnitz. Its most noteworthy object is the Cathedral, a fine Byzantine edifice founded in 1004. The old Palace of the Prince-Bishops of Bamberg is a fine edifice. [Distance to Wurzburg, 64 miles, to Nuremburg, 46 miles.] We now pass several places of no interest, and reach FURTH (140½ miles), a busy manufacturing town of about 21,000 inhabitants. It was the scene of a great battle between Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus, in 1632.

Leaving *Wurzburg*, and passing several stations, the most important being *Furth*, we reach NUREMBURG (145 miles). (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). This was formerly one of the most important towns in Europe. It is still distinguished in many branches of industry, especially in the manufacture of lead pencils, wooden toys, mirrors, bronzes, &c. It is a curious old town, containing numbers of mediæval houses, together with several magnificent ones of later date. The River Pegnitz runs through the town, dividing it in two equal parts, which are named after the large church in each, *St Sebald's side* on the north, and *St Lawrence's side* on the south. The *Church of St Lawrence* is a fine Gothic building of the 13th century; the towers are surmounted by handsome spires. The portal at the west end is richly decorated, and contains statues of the Virgin and several saints, and representations of various Scriptural incidents. The stained glass windows are magnificent. Many of the sculptures are by Albert Durer.

A prominent object in this church is the pix of white stone, 64 ft. high, beautifully carved by Adam Krafft. It rises nearly to the roof of the church, and the top, which bends over, has been compared by Longfellow to the crest of a fountain.

In the market-place is the Catholic Church, or *Frauenkirche*. Its portal, like that of St Lawrence, is adorned with figures of the Virgin, Saints, Prophets, &c. The interior contains some good paintings and sculptures.

The *Schœne Brunnen* (Beautiful Fountain), also in the market-place, consists of a fine Gothic obelisk, 56 ft. high, adorned with many statues. The *Goose Market*, near the Frauenkirche, contains a bronze fountain, called the *Gansemannchen*, which represents a peasant carrying two geese out of whose bills flow streams of water. In a street leading out of the principal market-place, is the house once inhabited by Hans Sachs, the shoemaker-poet of the 16th century. Another Nuremburg poet of the same period was Melchior Pfinzing, secretary to the Emperor Maximilian, who composed a nuptial ode called "Theuerdank," on the occasion of the Emperor's marriage with Mary of Burgundy.

The *Rathhaus* contains a good collection of pictures. Open daily, fee 35 *pf*. The great hall is adorned with those of Albert

Durer. Under this building are secret passages leading in various directions to the fosse outside the walls of the town.

St Sebald's Church was originally built in the 10th century. The greater part of the existing structure is of the 14th century. The portals are finely carved. The interior contains some handsome stained windows, and good sculptures, and a painting by Albert Durer. The *Shrine of St Sebald*, in the choir, is a *chef d'œuvre* of Peter Vischer. It is a beautiful Gothic canopy of bronze, in open work, adorned with statues of the Twelve Apostles, above which are twelve of the Fathers of the Church, and cupids, sea-monsters, &c., amid foliage and flowers.

Melchior Pfinzing lived in the Parsonage-house of St Sebald, on the north-west corner of the square in which the church is situated. It has a handsome oriel window.

The Gothic *Church of St Maurice*, near St Sebald's, is used as a picture-gallery; it contains some good paintings. In the neighbourhood is a bronze statue of Albert Durer, by Rauch.

The *Castle*, or *Burg*, is at the north side of the town. It is a fine, massive building, of the eleventh century. It stands on a rock, and commands an extensive view. Part of it is fitted up for the Royal family, and contains some good paintings. In the castle-yard is a venerable lime-tree, said to be 700 years old.

In a tower of the city wall called Froschthurm is the celebrated iron virgin (Eiserne Jungfrau) with a collection of other instruments of torture. It is the figure of a female seven feet high, which opens by secret springs. The victim being thrust into its embrace, was pierced by poignards. Beneath are dark vaults into which the dead bodies were allowed to fall when released from the embrace of this fearful instrument.

The *Churchyard of St John*, outside the Thiergarten-gate, contains the graves of Albert Durer (No. 649), Hans Sachs (No. 503), and an immense number of the former aristocracy of Nuremburg, whose coats of arms are emblazoned on their tombs.

The *Aegidienkirche*, in the Italian style, contains an altar-piece by Van Dyck, representing a Dead Christ, with St John and the two martyrs. In one of the side-chapels there is a sculptured relief of the Coronation of the Virgin, by Adam Krafft. To the south of the church is the *Gymnasium*, founded by Melancthon, whose statue is in front of it.

The *Germanische Museum*, of the fourteenth century, contains a good collection of antiquities (chiefly German), coins, medals, books, sculptures, paintings, &c. The great hall contains a fine picture by Kaulbach: "The Opening of Charlemagne's grave by Otho III."

Albert Durer's House is No. 376 in the street of his name, near the castle and the Thiergarten gate.

Longfellow thus describes Nuremburg:—

"In the valley of the Pegnitz, where across broad meadow-lands
Rise the blue Franconian mountains, Nuremberg, the ancient, stands.
Quaint old town of toil and traffic, quaint old town of art and song,
Memories haunt thy pointed gables, like the rooks that round them throng:
Memories of the Middle Ages, when the emperors, rough and bold,
Had their dwelling in thy castle, time-defying, centuries old;

And thy brave and thrifty burghers
boasted, in their uncouth rhyme,
That their great imperial city stretched
its hand through every clime.
In the courtyard of the castle, bound
with many an iron band,
Stands the mighty linden planted by
Queen Cunigunde's hand;
On the square the oriel window, where
in old heroic days
Sat the poet Melchior singing Kaiser
Maximilian's praise.
Everywhere I see around me rise the
wondrous world of Art:
Fountains wrought with richest sculpture
standing in the common
mart;
And above cathedral doorways saints
and bishops carved in stone,
By a former age commissioned as
apostles to our own.
In the church of sainted Sebald sleeps
enshrined his holy dust,
And in bronze the Twelve Apostles
guard from age to age their trust;
In the church of sainted Lawrence
stands a pix of sculpture rare,
Like the foamy sheaf of fountains,
rising through the painted air.
Here, when art was still religion, with
a simple, reverent heart,
Lived and laboured Albrecht Durer,
the Evangelist of Art;
Here in silence and in sorrow, toiling
still with busy hand,
Like an emigrant he wander'd seeking
For the Better Land.
Emigravit is the inscription on the
tombstone where he lies:
Dead he is not,—but departed,—for
the artist never dies.
Fairer seems the ancient city, and the
sunshine seems more fair,
That he once has trod its pavement,
that he once has breathed its air!
Through these streets so broad and
stately, these obscure and dismal
lanes,
Walked of yore the Mastersingers,
chanting rude poetic strains.
From remote and sunless suburbs,
came they to the friendly guild,
Building nests in Fame's great temple,
as in spouts the swallows build.
As the weaver plied the shuttle, wove
he too the mystic rhyme,
And the smith his iron measures hammered
to the anvil's chime;
Thanking God, whose boundless wisdom
makes the flowers of poesy
bloom
In the forge's dust and cinders, in the
tissues of the loom.

Here Hans Sachs, the cobbler-poet,
laureate of the gentle craft,
Wisest of the Twelve Wise Masters,
in huge folios sang and laugh'd.
But his house is now an ale house,
with a nicely sanded floor,
And a garland in the window, and his
face above the door.
Painted by some humble artist, as in
Adam Puschman's song,
As the old man grey and dove-like,
with his great beard white and
long.
And at night the swart mechanic
comes to drown his cark and care,
Quaffing ale from pewter tankards, in
the master's antique chair.
Vanish'd is the ancient splendour, and
before my dreamy eye
Wave these mingling shapes and
figures, like a faded tapestry.
Not thy Councils, not thy Kaisers, win
for thee the world's regard,
But thy painter, Albrecht Durer, and
Hans Sachs, thy cobbler-bard.
Thus, O Nuremberg, a wanderer from
a region far away,
As he paced thy streets and courtyards,
sang in thought his careless
lay:
Gathering from the pavement's crevice,
as a floweret of the soil,
The nobility of labour,—the long pedigree
of toil."

Route 147.

NUREMBURG TO RATISBON.

Distance, 62 miles; time, 2 hrs. 20 min. (*express*). Fares—1st, 9.25; 2d, 6.55.

THERE is nothing on this route of especial interest before reaching Ratisbon. *Neumarkt* (22 miles) has a remarkable church and town-hall. The route for the remaining distance is through a hilly and well-wooded region, the latter part being through the pretty valley of *Nab*. RATISBON is described in Route 153.

Route 148.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN TO HOMBURG.

14 *miles*; 1*st class*, 1.80; 2*d*, 1.00.

HOMBURG (*Hotels*: *see* "Hotel List"). Finely situated on a plateau at the foot of the Taunus range, this is one of the most beautiful of the German watering places. The beauty and healthfulness of its situation, the virtues of its five noted springs, and the exceptional comfort of its hotels and lodging-houses, have contributed to render Homburg a favourite resort for American and English visitors. Since the gambling rooms were closed by law at the end of 1872, *the Kursaal*, the finest in Europe, has passed to the authorities of the town, and is kept open all the year for concerts, promenades, &c. It contains concert and reading rooms, the latter supplied with a great number of journals, a beautiful theatre, and a restaurant. The *orangery* and ornamental grounds are also the property of the town, and are thrown open, as well as the Kursaal, to the public.

The neighbourhood abounds in pleasant excursions, among which are those to the Roman remains, a wall and *fosse*, called Saalburg, supposed to date from 9 B.C., to Nauheim, remarkable for its salt and iron springs, and many others. A beautiful English church was completed several years since, and regular services continue throughout the year. The *old Schloss*, the former residence of the Landgraves, now one of the imperial residences of the German Emperor, is a picturesque and interesting object. The lodging-houses of Homburg have always been celebrated for their comfort. The best are in the Kisseleff Strasse, near the gardens—*Fischer's* is especially recommendable for families.

Route 149.

FRANKFORT TO MUNICH, BY STUTTGARDT.

280 *miles*; 1*st class* (*express*), 39.65; 2*d*, 27.65.

(For that part of the journey as far as Bruchsal (73 miles), see Route 151.)

LEAVING Bruchsal we presently reach Bretten (83 miles). It is only distinguished as the birthplace of Melancthon. Maulbronn (90 miles) has a handsome church in the Romanesque style. We pass through a tunnel leading from the valley of the Rhine into that of the Neckar, and reach Muhlacker (94 miles). We cross the valley of the Enz over a viaduct 1000 feet long. After passing Bletigheim, we pass, on the right, the *Castle of Hohenaspery*, now a prison. Ludwigsburg (113 miles), (*Hotel*: *Bar*), the great military depot of Wurtemburg, and contains arsenal, gun-foundry, barracks, &c., situated a short distance from the west bank of the Neckar; the kings of Wurtemburg formerly made it their residence. The *Palace* contains a picture gallery. The *Gardens* are extensive, but not well kept up. In the neighbourhood are two royal

residences: *Monrepos* and *La Favorite.*

STUTTGARDT (122 miles). (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST").

Cabs: one or two persons, quarter of an hour, 50 *pf.*; three or four persons, 70 *pf.*; one hour, 1.80 and 2.10.

ENGLISH CHURCH, in the Olgastrasse—services all the year.

This town is beautifully situated in the Nesenbach valley, the hills forming a semicircle of eminences clothed with vineyards, orchards, and gardens. Except the very oldest part of the city, the streets are broad and the buildings handsome. *The Schloss* or *Palace* is a fine modern building, and contains numerous frescoes and other works of art. The *Royal Park* and gardens attached to the palace have an area of 560 acres, are adorned by fine groups of trees, and intersected by shady avenues. In the neighbourhood of the palace are the *Konigsbau*, with Ionic colonnade, containing the Exchange, and an arcade with shops on the ground-floor, and concert-rooms on the second floor. Stuttgardt has also a spacious opera-house, royal theatre, museum, a polytechnic school, an academy of fine arts. The cathedral, built in the fifteenth century, contains several monuments, four handsome painted windows, and an excellent organ. The King's stables contain one of the best studs of horses in Europe.

In the immediate vicinity are alleys, parks and gardens, and at a short distance from the city are various places of holiday resort, including *Rosenstein*, the beautiful summer residence of the King, and near by the chateau of *Wilhelma*, built in the Moorish style; *Cannstatt*, celebrated for its mineral springs; the Moorish baths, &c. Stuttgardt holds a high position in the book-trade, and has numerous bookselling establishments. Hegel was born here. The place is of ancient date, and owes its name to a castle which existed before 1080. In 1119 it obtained corporate rights from Rudolf, Margrave of Baden, and in 1320 became the residence of the counts of Wurtemburg. It was much extended and improved about 1449, and has since, with only a short interval, been the capital. Leaving Stuttgardt, we proceed for some distance parallel to the Heilbronn line. Skirting the palace gardens, we cross the Neckar, and reach CANNSTATT (123½ miles). (*Hotels*: *Hermann*, *Wilhelmsbad*). It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Neckar, and is celebrated for its mineral springs and baths. Several Roman remains have been found here, and removed to the museum at Stuttgardt. [Tramways to Stuttgardt in 8 minutes.] Leaving Cannstatt we proceed along the right bank of the Neckar, through a district rich in vineyards, orchards, and corn-fields. On the left we see the *Rothenberg*, surmounted by a Greek chapel, built by the late king as a mortuary chapel for his second wife. It contains statues by Dannecker and Thorwaldsen, and was erected on the site of the ancient castle of the princes of Wurtemburg. We next reach *Unterturkheim*, in the neighbourhood of which a good wine is grown. ESSLINGEN (131 miles) (*Hotel*: *Krone*) is a manufacturing town surrounded by walls. Its chief manufactures are woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and a wine resembling champagne. The *Liebfrauenkirche* is a beautiful Gothic building, the portals ornamented with reliefs; the tower, together with its octagonal spire of the fifteenth century, measures 230 ft. in height. The *Stadtkirche* is a Romanesque

structure, dating from the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. It has a rood-screen, painted windows, and a pix of the fifteenth century. The gate named *Wolfsthor* bears the lion crest of the Imperial family of Hohenstaufen. The view from the *Castle of Berfried*, above the town, is very good. *Plochingen* (138 miles), near the confluence of the Fils and Neckar, the latter being crossed by an old wooden bridge. (A branch line goes to Tubingen and SCHAFFHAUSEN).

GOPPINGEN (151 miles) is on the Fils. It is a well-built modern town, re-erected after a fire in 1782. There was formerly here a ducal castle, erected with the stones of the ancient Castle of Hohenstaufenburg, which formerly stood on the height of that name near by. We proceed along the valley of the Fils, passing some feudal castles standing here and there on the hills above. *Geislingen* (161 miles) is situated at the foot of a range of hills called the Rauhe Alp. Above it is the *Castle of Helfenstein* in ruins. The country in this vicinity is very beautiful. We presently enter the valley of the Danube, and reach

ULM (181 miles), (*Hotel*: *Russischer Hof.*) It is a strong fortress, situated on the left bank of the Danube, and connected by two bridges with the New Town, on the Bavarian side of the river. Its linen manufactures have greatly fallen off, and its principal trade is in corn. Great quantities of snails are exported to Austria and other Roman Catholic countries, where they are eaten on Fast-days and during Lent.

The fine Gothic *Cathedral* was built in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, at the sole expense of the townspeople. The unfinished tower is 318 ft. high. It was originally intended to have carried it up to 490 ft. There is a magnificent view from the summit. The principal portal, beneath the tower, is 45 ft. in height, and 6 ft. deep, and is finely sculptured. The length of the building is 455 ft. externally, and 391 ft. inside. The nave, 146 ft. high, is supported by twelve columns. Many of the windows in the choir are of finely stained glass. There is a handsome altar-piece, curiously carved oaken stalls, a richly sculptured tabernacle, some fine brasses, a handsome pulpit and font, and an excellent organ, the largest in Germany. The *Rathhaus* is of the fourteenth century. Before it stands a handsome Gothic fountain. Covered passages lead from the Rathhaus to the *Veste*, a series of subterranean passages and dungeons. Another curious building is the *Deutches Haus*, built in the thirteenth century, and restored in 1726. Leaving Ulm we cross the Danube to New Ulm, and emerging from the station there, see, on the left, the citadel and towers of Wilhelmsburg and Veste, and the village of Elchingen, which gave the title of Duke to Marshal Ney as a reward for an advantage gained by him here over the Austrians in 1805.

GUNZBURG (195 miles), the *Guntia* of the Romans, is situated at the confluence of the Günz and Danube. Passing some places of no particular note we reach AUGSBURG (235 miles), (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") This was once one of the most important towns in Europe. It was a considerable town in the time of the Romans, and is known in history as the place where many Diets of the Empire have been held. From its situation it once commanded a good deal of the transit trade of Europe.

Many of the houses are quaint, and display signs of former magnificence. In the *Maximiliansstrasse*, the principal street, are three bronze fountains: one, called *Herculesbrunnen*, represents Hercules slaying the hydra; at the base are three Naiads bathing. Another, near the Church of St Maurice, has a figure of Mercury; and the third, near the Rathhaus, is called *Augustusbrunnen*, and is adorned with a figure of that Emperor.

The *Rathhaus* is an Italian structure of the seventeenth century. On the second story is the Golden Hall, a spacious apartment adorned with frescoes richly gilt. Four chambers, called the *Princes' Chambers*, open into it. They contain curious stoves of pottery, and finely panelled walls and ceilings. To the north of the Rathhaus is the *Tower of Perlasch*, a tall belfry. The *Cathedral* possesses few attractive features. The north and south portals are finely sculptured; in the latter are curious brazen doors, with bas-reliefs of scriptural and other subjects.

The *Residenz* or Schloss was formerly the Palace of the Bishops, Here the Protestant manifesto called the "*Confession of Augsburg*" was presented to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530. The *Church of St Ulric and St Afra*, also in the Maximiliansstrasse, contains the tombs of those saints. Maximilian laid the first stone of the choir in 1500. The nave was commenced in 1467. The adjoining convent is now used as a barrack.

The *Church of St Anna* contains some good pictures: over the baptismal altar, "Christ blessing the Little Children," by L. Cranach; portraits of Luther, and the Elector, John Frederick of Saxony, by the same artist; a portrait attributed to Van Dyck, &c.

The *Picture Gallery* is in a building which was formerly the Convent of St Catherine. It is open from ten to two o'clock on week-days, and from ten to twelve on Sundays. Some good paintings are to be seen here.

The *Museum of Antiquities* is worth a visit.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of the oldest and best newspapers in Germany, is printed at Augsburg. (From this place branch lines go to Nuremberg and Lindau).

On leaving Augsburg we cross the Lech, and proceed through the district called *Lechfeld*, where the Hungarians defeated the Germans in the 10th century, and were in turn vanquished and driven out of the country. At PASING there is a branch to Starnberg. We cross the Wurm, and traverse an uninteresting country, obtaining occasional views of the Tyrolese mountains on the south. Shortly before our arrival at Munich we pass, on the left, the Palace of Nymphenburg, with its park and preserves.

MUNICH (in German, *Munchen*), (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.")

ARRIVAL—All the hotels send omnibuses and porters to the trains.

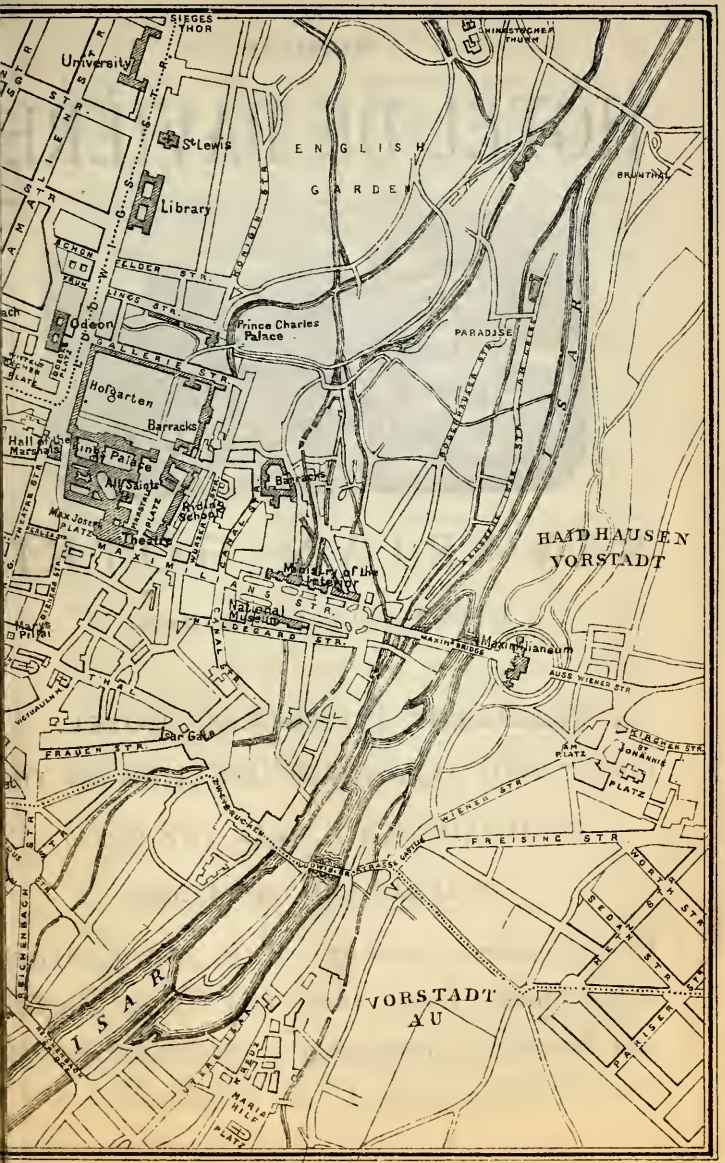
Cab hire—$\frac{1}{4}$ hour, 1 *m.*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, 2*m.*; 1 hour, 3 *m.*; 1 to 4 persons.

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST.—*Residenz* or *Royal Palace* (including the Treasury), *The Antiquarium*, GLYPTOTEK, PINACOTHEK, NEW PINACOTHEK, *National Museum*, *Royal Bronze Foundry*, *Royal Library*, *The Bavaria*.

MUNICH is the capital of the kingdom of Bavaria. It is situated upon both banks of the Isar, in a barren plain. It is the fourth city in Germany in population,



Appleton's European Guide Book


SIEGES THOR
University
St Lewis
Library
ENGLISH GARDEN
Odeon
Prince Charles Palace
PARADISE
Hofgarten
Barracks
Royal Palace
All Saints
Max Josefs Platz
Theatre
Ministry of the Interior
National Museum
Maximilianeum
HAIDHAUSEN VORSTADT
Isar Gate
FRAUEN STR.
WIENER STR.
FREISING STR.
ISAR
VORSTADT AU
BRUNNTHAL
PRINZREGENTEN STR.
REICHENBACH STR.
MARIA HILF PLATZ

MUNICH.

HÔTEL DE BAVIÈRE.



BAVARIAN HOTEL.

OTTO PLOECKER, PROPRIETOR.

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coming after Berlin, Vienna, and Hamburg. The principal streets are the *Ludwigsstrasse*, and the *Maximiliansstrasse*; the principal squares are *Max Joseph Platz*, *Karls Platz*, *Maximilian Platz*, *Wittelsbach Platz*, the *Promenade Platz*, and *Odeon Platz*. It is the seat of the Government, and the residence of the court. As a town, Munich owes its origin to Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, who, in 1158, established a mint and salt depot there. The princes of the house of Wittelsbach often resided here; in 1253 Louis made it his capital, and surrounded it with fortifications. It was taken in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus; in 1741 by the Austrians; in 1800 by the French, Moreau making it his head-quarters. It owes its present importance to the Elector Charles Theodore (1777); to King Maximilian I. (1799); and above all, to King Louis I., half of the modern monuments dating from his reign.

As the days and hours of admission to the various objects of interest in Munich are uncertain, and liable to frequent change, it has been thought best to omit them here. Travellers will find the list of sights to be seen each day, with the hours of admission, in the *daily newspapers*.

Squares and Monuments.

The square called *Max-Joseph-Platz* is formed by the Royal Palace, or the *Residenz*, the Theatre Royal, the Post-office, and the Residenzstrasse. In the middle is the colossal statue of the King Maximilian I. designed by Rauch.

The *Feldherrnhalle* (gallery of the marshals), between the Residenz and the church of the Theatins, terminates the Ludwigsstrasse on the South. Built (1841-44) in the Florentine style, by Gartner, it is composed of a basement story, 128 feet long by 64 feet deep. The gallery is open on three sides; the arches are ornamented with arabesques and trophies, and are supported by four pillars; and the armorial bearings are those of King Louis and Queen Theresa. In the gallery are placed the statues (11 feet high) of Marshals Tilly and Wrede, modelled by Schwanthaler.

The *Wittelsbacher-Platz* is adorned by the equestrian statue of the Elector Maximilian I. modelled by Thorwaldsen.

The Odeon-Platz contains a fine equestrian statue of King Louis I.

The *Maximilian-Platz*, once the centre of the two great fairs, which are held now in the Au suburb.

In the *Carolinen-Platz* is an obelisk erected by King Louis in honour of the Bavarians who fell in the Russian campaign of 1812, with the inscription, "To the 30,000 Bavarians who perished in the Russian war; erected by Louis I. King of Bavaria; completed October 18, 1833. They died for the deliverance of the country."

The *Marien-Platz* (Mary's Place), in the centre of the town, is ornamented by "Mary's Pillar," erected by the Elector Maximilian I. in 1638, in memory of the victory which, in 1620, he had gained over Frederic of the Palatinate, in the battle of the White Mountain, near Prague.

The *Promenaden-Platz* is adorned with statues of Max-Emmanuel; Kreitmeyer, a Bavarian legist; Westenrieder, the historian; and of the composers Gluck and Orlando di Lasso.

The *Universitats-Platz*, at the

north end of the Ludwigsstrasse, is ornamented with two monumental fountains in cast-iron, bronzed. The *Ludwigsstrasse* is the finest street in Munich; in it, on the right hand, are the Ministry of War, the Royal Library, and the Louis's Church; on the left, the palace of the Duke Max, the Young Ladies' School, the Blind Hospital, the office of the administration of mines and saltworks, and the University. At the north end of this street is the *Triumphal Arch*, an imitation of the Arch of Constantine at Rome. At the top is a figure of Victory, in a car drawn by four lions.

The *Maximiliansstrasse* commences at the Place Maximilian-Joseph, by the side of the Theatre Royal, terminating at the bridge of the Isar. In it are the National Museum and the Ministry of the Interior.

Churches.

The *Frauenkirche* (Notre-Dame), the metropolitan church. It was built (1468-88) in the reign of Sigismond. It is constructed of red bricks, in the Gothic style, and with very few external claims to notice. It is 367 feet long, 141 feet wide, 124 feet high to the ceiling, and is surmounted by two towers 367 feet high, crowned by pear-shaped domes.

In the interior one of the principal objects is the tomb of the Emperor Louis the Bavarian, executed in 1622 in bronze and marble. It is 18 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 14 feet high. On one side of the sarcophagus stands the statue of Duke Albert V. in the costume of the time; on the other side that of Duke William V., attired as a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. At the four angles of the base are four men-at-arms, bearing standards with the names of the Emperors Charlemagne, Louis le Debonnaire, Charles le Gros, and Louis IV., and those of their wives. Through the apertures made in the side is seen the tombstone of the Emperor, made of red marble, and ornamented with reliefs, one of which represents him, in coronation costume, seated upon his throne.

St Michael's Church (Michaelis-Hofkirche), formerly the Jesuit's church in the Neuheusergasse, is the parish church of the garrison of Munich. It was built by the Duke William V. for the Jesuits, and inaugurated in 1597. It has no tower, is 312 feet long, and 124 feet wide. The facade has two entrance gates, between which is a colossal figure of St Michael overcoming Satan. The chief work in this church is the tomb of Eugene (Beauharnais) Duke of Leuchtenberg, in Carrara marble (executed by Thorwaldsen), erected by his widow. Above the choir is the principal vault of the royal family, which is opened to the public on All Saints' day. Amongst the coffins are seen those of William V., founder of the church, and his wife; the Elector Maximilian I. and his two wives, Elizabeth and Mary-Ann; the Duke Maximilian-Philip and his wife; and of Prince Eugene and his wife.

The *Theatiner Hofkirche* (the church the Theatines, or of St Caijetan) is at the end of the Theatinerstrasse, with a facade upon the Ludwigsstrasse. It was built in fulfilment of a vow of the Electress Adelaide, wife of the Elector Ferdinand-Marie, and was inaugurated in 1675; the facade, which has been finished at a later date, is adorned with statues of St Caijetan, Maximilian, Ferdinand, and Adelaide.

It is built in the Italian style, surmounted by two towers and a dome.

Beneath the high-altar is the third royal vault, which contains the coffins of the royal family of Bavaria, from the Elector Ferdinand-Marie (1679) to King Maximilian-Joseph (1825). There are seen, amongst others, those of the Elector Maximilian-Emmanuel (1726), and of his second wife, daughter of John Sobieski; of the Emperor Charles VII., and his wife, daughter of the Emperor Joseph I.; the Elector Maximilian-Joseph and his wife, daughter of King Frederick-Augustus of Poland; and of the Elector Charles Theodore.

The parochial church of *St Peter*, in the place called the *Rindermarkt*, is the most ancient in Munich. It dates from the end of the 12th century.

The other ancient churches of Munich have nothing remarkable about them. These are the church of the Saint Esprit, dating from the 13th century; the parochial church of the Cross; the churches of St Jacques, of St Anne, or of the Damenstift; and of the Trinity, an ancient church of the Carmelites.

Ludwigskirche (church of St Louis), called also the University church, in the Ludwigsstrasse, is built in the Byzantine and Italian styles. The first stone was laid in 1829. It is in the form of a cross, 253 feet long, 164 wide, and 121 feet high, surmounted by two octagonal towers, terminating in pyramids, and 240 feet high; the cloisters, which are carried round the church, communicate with the garden, in which are the *Fourteen Stations*, fresco paintings by Fortner. The large fresco, "The Last Judgment," and two others by Cornelius in the interior of the church, are very fine.

The *Allerheiligen Kapelle* forms part of the new Royal Palace. King Louis built it between 1826 and 1837. It is in the Romanesque style of the eleventh century.

The BASILICA, or parochial church of St Boniface, in the Karlstrasse, was built at the expense of King Louis, from plans by F. Ziebland. Commenced in 1835, it was consecrated in 1850. The church is a faithful reproduction in brick of a Roman Basilica. It resembles the church of St Paul (fuori le Mura) at Rome. Before the principal facade is a portico of eight columns. The interior of the church is 285 feet long by 135 feet wide, and is divided by 66 columns into a central nave 88 feet high, and four lateral aisles 45½ feet high. The columns are monoliths of polished grey marble, 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter and 27 ft. high. The walls and the niches of the choir are decorated with frescoes by Hess and his pupils.

Above the side chapel, on the right of the entrance, is a vault constructed by King Louis for himself and wife, Queen Theresa, in which they now lie. Beneath the choir is the crypt, for the burial of Benedictine monks, whose convent communicates with the church by a covered gallery from behind.

The *Church of Maria Hilf* is in a large Place in the suburb of Au. It is in the purest Gothic style of the fourteenth century, and is constructed of red brick, upon a basement of tufa. Above the grand entrance rises the tower, which commences as a square, is continued as an octagon, and terminates in an open spire, crowned by a golden cross. The entire height of the spire is 256 feet. The modern painted windows in this church are very fine.

The RESIDENZ, or Royal Palace, inhabited by the King, is divided into three parts: the old Residenz, the new Residenz, and the palace for festivities and court ceremonies, or *Festbau*. The old Residenz is between the new Residenz and the *Festbau*, its principal facade overlooking the Residenzstrasse. It was commenced in 1600, and completed in 1616, and forms four courts. Under the great gateway, between the fountain and the chapel courts, will be seen a large stone, weighing about 370 pounds, attached to an iron chain, and three enormous nails fixed in the wall. Some inscriptions in verse state that the Duke Christopher lifted and hurled the stone a long distance, and that he had, in leaping, touched with his foot the point marked by the highest nail. Thence a doorway opens into a little court, called the Court of the Grotto, containing some works in bronze, and a fountain ornamented with shells and rock-work. By the side of the fountain is the entrance to the Antiquarium.

The Imperial apartments, formerly occupied by the Emperor Charles VII., are situated upon the first floor. The most remarkable are the Dining Hall; the Audience Hall, adorned with twelve portraits of Roman emperors, attributed to Titian; the Green Gallery, full of Dutch and Italian pictures, amongst which are found a Domenichino and a Carlo Dolce; the Bedchamber, the bed in which has curtains of gold brocade, estimated at the intrinsic value of £80,000; the Mirror Room, adorned with precious vases of gold and silver, and chandeliers of great price; the Miniature Room, with a remarkable miniature of St Jerome by A. Durer; and the Hall of Hercules.

The *Schatzkammer*, or Treasury, in the palace, contains the crown jewels, and many other objects of value. The antechamber, called the Stammbaum, contains a great number of portraits of the house of Wittelsbach. The specially-remarkable objects are: the blue diamond, of 36 carats, in the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece; the Palatinate pearl, half white, half black; the great Bavarian pearls; the equestrian statuette of St George overthrowing the dragon, all in gold and agate, enriched with diamonds and pearls; several crowns of historical interest, amongst others those of Henry II. and his wife Cunigunde; and a model, 6½ ft. high, of Trajan's column at Rome, upon which the goldsmith Valadier expended 20 years of labour.

In the *Rich Chapel*, the most interesting objects are the pocket altar of Mary Queen of Scots, and a relief in wax, representing the "Descent from the Cross," by Michael Angelo. This chapel is no longer shown.

The KONIGSBAU, or *Neue Residenz*, was completed in 1835, under the orders of King Louis. It is copied from the Pitti Palace at Florence. The principal facade, upon the Maximilian-Joseph's Platz, has an extension of 574 ft. It contains the apartments of the King.

The chambers of the ground-floor—the Entrance Hall, the Halls of Marriages, of Treason, of Vengeance, and of Lamentations—are decorated with episodes from the Niebelungenlied, in fresco, by Schnorr.

The *Festsaalbau* was built (1832-44) in the style of Palladio. The principal facade, which overlooks the Court-garden, and joins the old Residenz, is 800 ft. in length. To the left of the vesti-

bule of the great entrance are six apartments decorated with subjects taken from the Odyssey, designed by Schwanthaler, and painted by Hiltensberger. Returning by the ball-room, upon the opposite side, are the three Halls of the Emperors, decorated with paintings from designs of Schnorr and others.

The *Hall of Charlemagne* contains six large pictures, and twelve small ones, all illustrative of remarkable events in his life; the Halls of Frederic Barbarossa, and of Rudolph of Hapsburg, are in like manner commemorative of their exploits and history.

The *Throne Hall.* This superb hall is 106 ft. long, and 73 ft. wide. On each side are ten Corinthian columns of white marble, with gilt capitals, supporting galleries; and between the columns are twelve statues of princes of the house of Wittelsbach, in bronze gilt.

Each of these statues weighs nearly 1½ tons, and the cost of gilding alone was £237 each. By taking a position before the throne a view of the whole range of magnificent apartments, 656 ft. long, may be obtained.

The *Wittelsbach Palace* was the habitual residence of the late King Louis. It is in the English mediæval style, and was built between 1843 and 1849.

The *Royal Library*, 23 Ludwigsstrasse, is an imposing two-storied building in the Byzantine-Florentine style. On the external staircase, before the triple portal, are seated statues of Aristotle, Homer, Hippocrates, and Thucydides. A magnificent marble staircase leads from the vestibule to the first floor, and upon the upper landing-place stand the statues of Albert V. the founder of the library, and King Louis the founder of the new building. In the antechamber are the busts of Bavarian Sovereigns who have added to the library. On the first floor is the reading-room, adorned with busts of the Dukes of Bavaria; and the first and second floors contain, in 77 rooms, more than 800,000 volumes.

The *Bazaar*, in the Hofgarten, was built in 1828, and contains shops and cafés with entrances from the arcades of the Hofgarten, and from the Odeon Place.

The *Kunst-Austellungs-Gebaude* (Gallery of the Exhibition of works of art), in the Biennerstrasse opposite the Glyptothek opened in 1845, is in the Greek style, with a Corinthian colonnade. The front, supported by twelve columns, is adorned by allegorical groups, relating to the history of modern art in Bavaria. In the midst of the group is the figure of Bavaria distributing crowns; on her right the architect, the historical painter, the *genre* painter, the porcelain and the glass painter; upon her left, the sculptor, the brass-founder, and the medal engraver. Through a bronze door, the vestibule of the exhibition-halls is entered. It is used in summer as an exhibition of works of art, which are for sale.

The *Royal Bronze Foundry*, at the extremity of the city, near the Nymphenburg road, has been much enlarged since the accession of King Louis, and has assumed an important position in modern art. At first it was under the management of J. B. Stiglmayer. F. Miller is the present director. Monuments for nearly all the countries in the world have been executed in this foundry.

The *University*, a splendid building at the west end of the Ludwigsstrasse, was built, 1835-40, in the mediæval Italian style. It consists of one principal block of building with two pavilions

projecting from it, and forms, with the edifices of the Max-Joseph-Stift and the Seminary, a large square, called the University Platz. The University was, in the first place, founded at Ingoldstadt in 1472, by Louis the Rich; was removed in 1800 by King Maximilian-Joseph to Landshut; and was finally re-organised by King Louis in 1826 at Munich. In the Great Hall, or Aula, are a colossal statue of King Louis, busts of Louis the Rich and Maximilian-Joseph; and, on the frieze, medallion portraits of the Bavarian sovereigns, from George the Rich to Maximilian-Joseph I., all by Schwanthaler.

WORKS OF ART.—(We have not the space for a list of even the most important of the works of art contained in the various collections of Munich. Complete and well-arranged catalogues are always to be had at the entrances. It is believed that few tourists who take the trouble to find their way to the treasures of art which are gathered together here would be content with a partial list of them.)

The *Antiquarium*, on the ground floor of the old Residenz, entered through the Fountain-court, contains, 1st, A collection of Egyptian antiquities; 2nd, a collection of Roman, Greek, German, and Celtic antiquities.

The GLYPTOTHEK contains the collection of sculptures. This edifice stands in the Briennerstrasse; and was commenced by King Louis in 1816, when he was Prince Royal, and finished in 1830. It is a square building, without windows, lighted by two cupolas, and a large court in the centre. On the exterior facades, the windows are replaced by niches, in which, in the front, are statues of Vulcan, Phidias, Prometheus, Pericles, Adrian, and Dædalus. In the pediment is Minerva, surrounded by artists employed in the various branches of sculpture. A bronze door gives access to the vestibule, and on the left are the halls, all of which are paved with Bavarian marble.

The halls are:

1. *The Assyrian.*
2. *Egyptian.*
3. *Hall of Incunables* (the name applied to the earliest essays in Greek and Etruscan art).
4. *Hall of the Aeginates.*
5. *Hall of Apollo.*
6. *Hall of Bacchus*, containing works of Greek art of the period of Phidias and Praxiteles, among which are the Barberini Faun; Ino, attributed to Phidias; an Hermaphrodite, and others.
7. *Hall of the Sons of Niobe.*
8. *Hall of the Gods.*
9. *The Trojan Hall.*
10. *Hall of Heroes.*
11. *Roman Hall.* Statues and busts of the Roman Emperors and their wives.
12. *Hall of Coloured Sculpture.*
13. *Hall of Modern Sculpture.*

The *Schwanthaler Museum*, No. 90, in the Schwanthalerstrasse, contains about 200 models in plaster of the works of the sculptor whose name it bears. He died in 1848, and bequeathed them to the Academy of Fine Arts. They occupy three saloons.

The PINACOTHEK, or Picture Gallery, was built by order of King Louis (1826-36), by L. Klenze. It is in the Roman style, 568 ft. long, and 100 ft. in width and height. From the vestibule, which is supported by four Ionian columns, a staircase, with double ascents, leads to the vestibule on the upper floor.

The *Munich Gallery* was founded by the Elector Maximilian I., and enlarged by King Maximilian-Joseph I., who incor-

porated with it the galleries of Manheim, Deux-Ponts, and Dusseldorf; to which were subsequently added pictures purchased in Paris, those of the suppressed convents, the Boisserie collection, &c. The Gallery contains nearly 1,300 pictures, classed in nine saloons and twenty-three cabinets. It includes rare works of all the schools of painting, and, after the gallery of Dresden, is the most valuable collection in Germany. The Cabinets of Engravings, Drawings, and of Greek and Etruscan Vases, are on the ground floor. The Cabinet of Engravings contains more than 300,000 specimens of the art from its infancy to the present time, classed according to schools. It possesses the best engravings on copper and wood, of the most celebrated artists, as well as the most remarkable collections from the museums of all countries. Shown on Tuesdays and Fridays from 9 to 1. Vases on Mondays, 10 to 1; Wednesdays, 9 to 1.

The Cabinet of Drawings contains nearly 9,000 sheets, amongst which are original designs of Raphael, Fra Bartolomeo, Benvenuto Cellini, Correggio, Giulio Romano, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Mantegna, A. Durer, Holbein, M. Schon, and a great number by Rembrandt.

The NEW PINACOTHEK is on the north side of the old Pinacothek. It was built in the Byzantine style (1846-53), after the designs of Voit, by order of King Louis. The east, south, and west facades are ornamented with frescoes by Nilson, from the compositions of Kaulbach; they represent the development of modern art, under King Louis I. The building is intended for the reception of modern pictures.

The NATIONAL MUSEUM, in the *Maximiliansstrasse*, is one of the most important collections of antiquities and curiosities in Germany. On the *ground floor* are, in the north wing, Roman, Celtic, and German antiquities; in the left wing, Gothic. On the *first floor above* are arms, costumes, musical instruments, in the right wing; and pottery, in the left wing. On the *second floor*, works of the Renaissance and subsequent periods. The number of objects is very great, and the collection well worth careful study.

The collection of paintings on porcelain is on the ground floor.

"The Gallery of Fine Arts" of Wimmer & Co., 3 Briennerstrasse, established since 1827, contains always a choice collection of modern paintings of the best artists, also copies in oil and on porcelain, the latter a noteworthy speciality of Munich. Messrs W. & Co. include among their clients the owners of some of the best galleries in America as well as Europe.

The best photographs will be found at Hanfstaengl's "Gallery of Photographic Art," 7 Maximilian Strasse. The gallery will well repay a visit.

F. Bruckmann's gallery of paintings, water-colours, and crayons, at 8 Louisen Strasse, contains the original crayons by Kaulbach, known as the Goethe Gallery, and works by Kreling, Jaeger, Steinle, Schroedter, Victor Muller, Rottmann, Preller, and other noted artists; is open daily from 10 to 5, *free*. It is well worth a visit.

The *Theatre Royal* has places for 2,500 spectators.

The *Hofgarten*, situated on the north of the Residenz, between that palace and the Galeriestrasse, is one of the chief promenades. It was established in 1614, and embellished by King Louis I., who surrounded it on two sides with arcades.

The *English Garden*, or park, commences on the east side of the Ludwigsstrasse, and on the north of the Hofgarten. It may be entered either from the arcades of the Hofgarten, or from the Koniginstrasse. This park was made in 1789 by Count Rumford, and was embellished by King Maximilian-Joseph I. It is about four miles long, and about half a mile wide. On the left, in the Koniginstrasse, is the palace of Prince Charles, followed by a whole series of handsome country houses. In ascending the grand avenue, across lawns, shrubberies, and cascades, whose waters fall into the Isar, is seen the *Monopteros*, a circular temple built upon a hill. The most frequented parts of the park are the *Ruhesitz* (resting-place), the *Chinesische Thurm* (Chinese tower), Count Rumford's monument, the Paradise-garden, and the Dianabad.

The *Ruhmeshalle* (Hall of Fame) is in the Theresienwiese, a meadow situated on the south-west of the city, and upon a hill called the Theresienhohe, from which there is a very charming view. In clear weather, even the summits of some of the Alps may be seen. The Ruhmeshalle was built by King Louis (1843-53). It is a portico, built of marble, which rests upon a basement 16½ ft. high. The central gallery is 251 ft. long; each of the aisles 115 ft.; the total height is 65 ft. The columns, 48 in number, are of the Doric order, and are 26 ft. high. Steps ascend to the portico at the two angles. Against the walls are brackets, which support life-size busts in marble, ranged in chronological order, of celebrated Bavarians, from the 15th century to the present time. Immediately in front of this building is the colossal statue of BAVARIA. It is raised upon a basement, which is ascended by a flight of 48 steps; its height being 32½ ft. The statue represents the Protectress of Bavaria with a lion at her side. In her right hand is a sword, and in her left hand a chaplet. Its entire height is 61½ ft., and the pedestal is 28½ ft. high. It was modelled by Schwanthaler, and cast at the royal foundry under the direction of F. Miller. In the interior of the figure is a staircase of 66 steps, which leads through the pedestal to the height of the knees, and thence by a spiral stair to the head, within which are seats for eight persons.

Nymphenburg is a summer-palace about three miles north of Munich. It was commenced in 1663, and finished at the end of the 17th century. It is surrounded by a magnificent park. On the way, visitors may drive through the deer-park, which abounds in deer and other game. In the grounds is a hunting-lodge built by Charles VII.

ROUTE 150.

MUNICH TO OBER-AMMERGAU.

THE route is by railway to MURNAU (47 miles from Munich), a town of 700 inhabitants, (*Hotels*: *Post*, *Pantelbrœu*, *Griesbrœu*), whence to *Obereau*, 1½ hours, the post coach or carriage must be taken (railway in progress). Turning to the west at Obereau, we reach in 1 hour *Ettal*, whence, descending the valley of the Amper, we reach in 1 hour more OBER-AMMERGAU, a town of 841 inhabitants, celebrated for the representation of the Mystery of the Passion. The play is performed once in ten years. (*Hotels*: *Schwabenwirth*, *Ochs*, *Rose*).

Time occupied from Munich: rail to Murnau, 3½ hours; coach to Obereau, 1½ hours; Obereau to Ettal, 1 hour; Ettal to Ober-Ammergau, 1 hour; total, 7 hours.

ROUTE 151.

FRANKFORT TO BALE, BY HEIDELBERG.

215 *miles*; 1*st class*, 30.80; 2*nd*, 21.40; 3*rd*, 15.10.

CROSSING the Main, and passing on the left *Sachsenhausen*, we pass no place of importance before DARMSTADT (17 miles), (*Hotel*: see "HOTEL LIST"). The *New Palace* of the Grand Duke is seen from the railway. It is a plain building, devoid of interest. In the Rheinstrasse is a column in memory of the Grand Duke Louis, who founded the new town. Its height is 134 ft., and it is surmounted by a statue of Louis. The *Altes Schloss* (Old Palace), of the 16th century, contains a Picture Gallery, a Natural History Collection, and a good Library. Near the *Theatre* is the *Exercise Haus*, or Drill Shed, now used as an Artillery Store. The *Palace Gardens* are well laid out. In them is seen the tomb of Henrietta Caroline, an ancestress of the present King of Prussia.

Leaving Darmstadt we pass along the foot of a well-wooded and vine-clad range of hills, through a very pleasant expanse of country watered by the Rhine. The railway follows the main route of the old post-road called the Bergstrasse. Near Zwingenberg the attention of the tourist will be arrested by the lofty mountain, in the Oldenwald chain, called *Melibocus*, or *Malchen*, the highest peak of the chain of the Oldenwald. From the summit, which is surmounted by a tower, and can be easily reached, a

magnificent and extensive view is presented.

AUERBACH (29 miles) is a pleasant village containing a mineral spring which is much frequented in the summer. The ancient *Castle* of Auerberg, situated on an eminence, is in ruins. It was destroyed by the French in 1674. The Melibocus can be conveniently ascended from here. Passing *Bensheim*, three miles from which are the ruins of the celebrated *Abbey of Lorsch*, the church of which (the fragment of a portico only remains) was consecrated in the presence of Charlemagne, we reach HEPPENHEIM (32½ miles), the ancient church of which was founded by Charlemagne. The Bishops' *Castle of Starkenburg*, built in the 11th century, on the height 1½ miles behind the town, was garrisoned by the Archbishops of Mayence, down to the period of the Seven Years' War. Near the station *Hemsbach* is the seat of one of the Rothschilds of Frankfort. WEINHEIM (39¼ miles), (*Hotel*: *Pfalzer Hof*), is surrounded by a moat and fortified with towers. Numerous orchards and vineyards surround it, and a wine of good character is produced in the neighbourhood. The *Castle of Windeck*, above the town, has a curious circular donjon tower. We cross the Neckar at LADENBURG (46 miles), a fortified town with a handsome church and reach FRIEDRICHSFELD (48 miles), where the rail from MANNHEIM to Heidelberg falls in. The first meeting of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra is said to have taken place here.

[MANNHEIM (55 miles), (*Hotels*: *de l'Europe*, *Pfalzer Hof*). This town is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, and near the Neckar, which is crossed by a fine suspension bridge. The *Palace* contains a good Theatre, a Picture Gallery, a Collection of Plaster Casts, and a Cabinet of Natural History. The chief promenades are in the *Palace Gardens* and the spacious street called the *Planken*, between the Heidelberg and Rhine gates. This city is described in Route 142.] HEIDELBERG (56 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST").

Cab hires. The cabs all have two horses; a course in the town, 50 *pf.*; two persons, 90; three persons, 1.05; four persons, 1.20; trunks, 20 *pf.* each; to the castle, 3 *m.*; by the hour, 2 *m.*, 2.30, and 2.60.

This town is delightfully situated on the left bank of the Neckar, at the foot of the hill called *Konigstuhl*. Its chief importance is derived from its ancient *University*, founded in 1386. Its schools of law and medicine are highly celebrated. It has a Museum of antiquities and natural history. The CASTLE is an interesting ruin. That part of it called *Friedrichsbau* is richly decorated. The facade is adorned with statues of Charlemagne and other sovereigns. The portion called the *English Palace* was built for the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. Here is a Triumphal Arch, erected in memory of their marriage, by her husband, the Elector Frederick V., afterwards King of Bohemia. It was destroyed by lightning in 1764, after having been restored. The *Heidelberg Tun*, in a cellar beneath the Castle, is 36 ft. long and 24 high. It can contain 800 hogsheads, or 283,200 bottles. The Gardens and Terrace command charming views of the valley of the Neckar. A still more extensive prospect is obtained from the Konigstuhl, and the hill called the *Heiligenberg*. About two miles from the Castle is the *Wolf's Brunnen*, in the vicinity of which are several

ponds, in which great numbers of trout are preserved by the keeper of an inn.

Leaving Heidelberg we pass through an uninteresting country, and reach *Langenbrucken* (71 miles), celebrated for its sulphur baths. At *Bruchsal* (73 miles) the line to Stuttgardt, Ulm, Munich, and Vienna branches off (see Route 149).

At *Durlach* (87 miles) is a ruined castle, with a watch-tower, once the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach. In the gardens of the palace are some Roman milestones and other remains. (There is a branch from this station to Pforzheim, Wilferdingen, Wildbad, &c.).

CARLSRUHE (*all trains stop here, and time is given for refreshment. A good buffet and table d'hote*), (88 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"), the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and residence of the court, is situated on a fine plain a few miles eastward from the Rhine. It was founded by the Margrave Charles William in 1715, who had a hunting-seat here called "Charles's Rest" (Carls Ruhe). It is built on a curious and regular plan. The Palace is the central point from which the streets diverge, like the spokes of a wheel. The buildings present a great diversity of architecture, but many of them are exceedingly handsome, and the streets are wide and well paved. The view from the summit of the palace is extremely fine.

There are five principal squares and a charming promenade in the garden behind the palace. In the market-place is a monument of red sandstone, erected in memory of the founder of the city. The grand ducal palace, or *Schloss*, is built in the old French style, and consists of a centre and two wings. Among other public buildings are the Palace of the Dowager Margravine of Baden, the Synagogue, and the Polytechnic School. The Roman Catholic Church is adorned with a handsome portico, supported by eight Ionic columns, and lighted by a cupola 100 ft. high. Connected with the palace are a library of 80,000 volumes, a cabinet of coins, and a museum of natural history. The palace gardens are well laid out. The *Kunsthalle*, near the *Botanic Garden*, contains a good collection of pictures. The public library contains 105,000 volumes. The town possesses numerous educational and scientific institutions. From this place there is railway communication with Pforzheim and Wildbad.

[PFORZHEIM (18 miles), (*Hotel*: *Schwarzer Adler*). The principal manufactory in Germany of cheap jewellery.

WILDBAD (32 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). It belongs to Wurtemberg, and is in the Black Forest. It is noted for its thermal springs, the waters of which range from 90° to 100° Faht. They are beneficial in cases of rheumatism, gout, paralysis, &c. The town derives its name from the fact that the baths are natural, *wild*, and not artificial. The season is from May 1 to September. The number of visitors is estimated at 7,000 annually.]

Ettlingen (95 miles) has manufactories of silk and paper. Passing through a fertile and well-cultivated district, we reach RASTADT (106 miles), once the frontier defence of the Germans. The *Palace*, once belonging to the Margraves of Baden, is converted into a barrack. One of the rooms contains trophies taken from the Turks. Beyond Rastadt we cross the Murg and pass, on the left, the *Chateau* formerly occupied by the Margravine

Sibylla. In the garden is a chapel containing, amongst other things, the scourge, hair shirt, and wire cross which she used for her mortification. At Oos (111 miles) there is a branch line of three miles to

BADEN-BADEN.

ARRIVAL.—No omnibuses. *Cabs*, quarter of an hour, one or two persons, 85 *pf.*; three or four persons, 1.05: half an hour, 1.35 and 1.70; one hour, 2.05 and 2.55.

BADEN-BADEN is beautifully situated in the valley of the Oos, and is bordered on three sides by wooded hills that form part of the range of the Black Forest mountains. The town is partly built upon the slope of the hills, the new and finer portions extending toward and along the Oos and the charming promenade called the LICHTENTHAL ALLEE. It has long been one of the most frequented as it is the most attractive of the Continental watering-places, the number of strangers resorting to it every year being over 50,000. Ordinary tourists and persons in quest of rest and pure air resort to it to avail themselves of the benefits of its salubrious climate and pleasant surroundings, the distractions afforded by the authorities, and the cheapness and luxury of living to be found there; and invalids find it a charming and profitable resort, on account of its thermal waters and the unrivalled appliances for their use.

The first object of interest to strangers, and the central point of attraction to all visitors, is the CONVERSATION HAUS, or Kursaal. (*Strangers pay a small daily charge*). It is situated on the level plateau near the river, at the base of the wooded hill that borders the town on the west, which forms a striking background to the edifice. It is a fine building with a Corinthian portico, and contains a splendid central hall, devoted to concerts and other entertainments. Adjoining and communicating with this hall are reading-rooms, concert and ball rooms, and other apartments, some of which were used, before the suppression of public games in 1872, as play or gambling rooms. The Conversation haus is open all the year, and is, in winter as well as in the warm season, a pleasant place of resort. The reading-rooms are liberally supplied with journals in almost every language, from all parts of the world. West of and very near the last-named building is the beautiful and imposing edifice called the TRINKHALLE, or Pump Room as it would be called in England. It is a portico of sixteen Corinthian columns, decorated with numerous frescoes illustrative of fourteen legends of the Black Forest. The Trinkhalle presents an animated appearance between the hours of 7 and 8 in the morning, at which time great numbers of visitors resort to it to drink the waters, and to indulge in a morning promenade. The excellent band plays in the adjacent Kiosk during the hours mentioned. In front of the Trinkhalle is a marble bust of the *Emperor William*.

On the other side of the *Conversation haus*, to the south, is the Theatre, and close to it, a little in the rear, is a building containing a permanent exhibition of paintings. The large open space in front of the Conversation haus, which is the evening promenade, has upon one side two rows of attractive shops.

On the height behind the Trink-

halle is the pretty *Greek Chapel* with a gilded cupola.

THE SPRINGS are on the height above the *old town*, on the right bank of the Oos and opposite the Conversation haus. They issue at the foot of the hill upon which stands the CASTLE, or Schloss, near the ancient parish church. They are 13 in number, varying in temperature from 117° to 154° Faht. The chief spring called the *Ursprung* issues from the earth in the *vapour bath* which is in the old market-place. The waters are conveyed in iron pipes to the Trinkhalle and to the various bathing establishments. Near the sources is the magnificent BATH HOUSE, completed in 1877, in the style of the Renaissance. It is called the *Friedrichsbad*, and is perhaps *the finest bathing establishment in Europe*. It contains every appliance for bathing, and not only are the waters of Baden supplied for drinking, but those of *nearly all the principal medicinal springs of Europe*.

The *New Castle*, or *Schloss*, so-called to distinguish it from the old ruined castle on the hill, is the usual summer residence of the Grand Duke of Baden. The apartments, which are handsomely decorated and well furnished, may be visited as well as the cellars or subterranean apartments underneath, which latter are said to have served in the 15th and 16th centuries as prisons. There is a tradition that a secret tribunal used to hold its sittings here. It is alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in his "Anne of Geierstein." Fee to the custodian, 1 *mark* to 1.50.

The ruins of the *Old Castle* may be reached by a well-shaded road (carriage, 8 *marks*). A fair walker would reach it in a little more than half an hour. Donkeys may be hired for the trip at 1 *m.* 80 *pf.* per hour. The finest view to be had from any point in the neighbourhood of Baden, may be had from these ruins, embracing the whole of the city, with its beautiful environs, the valley of the Rhine as far as Spires on the one side, and Strasburg on the other. There is a good restaurant at the Schloss. A walk of a few minutes from the Old Castle leads to a point called *Felsen Brucke*, from which there is an extensive and beautiful view. To the south of this is a height called *Mercury*, with a round tower, easily accessible, from which a still more extensive view may be had.

The principal street leading from the railway station to the *Conversation haus*, leads at once, after passing that edifice, directly into the LICHTENTHAL ALLEE. This promenade is the chief attraction of Baden-Baden, and is perhaps without a rival anywhere. The carriage road runs between two rows of large trees, and on each side of it are footpaths, and close by murmurs the little river. On each side are handsome villas and well-kept grounds, and at frequent intervals, on the west side, well-made paths lead out of the *Allee*, and extend to pretty points of view on the surrounding heights. It is a drive of half an hour by this Allee to *Lichtenthal*, a village of about 2,000 inhabitants, with a convent founded in 1245. From Lichtenthal a route leads to *Gunzerbach*, where there is a *Zoological Garden*, and to the *Thiergarten* (Molkenanstalt). The collection of the former has been dispersed.

A striking object in the centre of the town is the Protestant Church, with two handsome towers.

There is an English church. Services on Sundays at 11 a. m., and 3½ p.m.

Baden has become of late years

the winter residence of many foreign families, who resort to it on account of its excellent educational facilities, its agreeable climate, the amusements afforded by the town, and for the excellent accommodation, coupled with low prices, which it affords in the winter season.

(Near *Sassbach*, 2 miles from the railway, on the left, a granite obelisk marks the spot where the French general, Turenne, was killed in 1676, in the campaign against the Austrians). At APPENWEIER (133 miles) a branch turns off to KEHL, 8 miles distant, and thence to *Strasburg and Paris.* (See page 358). Before reaching Appenweir we see, on the right, the distant *spire of Strasburg Cathedral.* The *Castle of Staufenberg*, built in the eleventh century, is seen on a height to the left. At OFFENBURG (137 miles), (*Hotel*: *Bohnhofshotel*), there is a statue of Sir Francis Drake, who introduced the potato into Europe. The castle of Ortenburg, destroyed in 1689, was rebuilt in 1834, on the plans of Eisenlohr. Good wines are grown in the neighbourhood. [OFFENBURG is the junction for the *Railway to Constance through the Black Forest*, see Route 152.]

Passing some unimportant places we reach FRIBURG (176 miles), (*Hotel*: see "HOTEL LIST"). It is situated on the borders of the Black Forest, 40 miles from Strasburg. It is an open, well-built town. The walls and ditches with which it was formerly surrounded are converted into promenades and vineyards. The Minster or Cathedral is one of the most beautiful and perfect specimens of Gothic architecture in Germany. It is cruciform and built of red sandstone, was begun in 1122 and completed in 1513. Its tower is 367 ft. high and is remarkable for its elegance and lightness. In one of the chapels, the University Chapel, there are among other pictures, a Nativity and an Adoration, by Holbein the younger, the latter considered one of his best works. The ancient and modern stained glass is worthy of attention.

In the church is the tomb of Berthold of Zahringen, the last of his race, who died in 1218. The altar-piece, by Grun, represents the Ascension and Coronation of the Virgin, with the Twelve Apostles on the wings at either side. There are several other paintings by the same artist.

The *Kaufhaus* (Exchange) is a curious Gothic edifice of the sixteenth century, built on arches decorated with gilt frescoes. The portal is adorned in a similar manner. In the town are two handsome Gothic fountains. The *Schlossberg* affords pleasant promenades, and an extensive prospect. Passing several unimportant stations we reach

MULLHEIM (196 miles). (Four miles from this station is BADENWEILER (*Hotel*: *Romerbad*). It is a fashionable watering-place, with a warm sulphur spring used in cases of gout, rheumatism, &c. Fine views of the Black Forest and Rhine valley may be had from the old Castle above the town. The remains of Roman baths are the most perfect in Europe.)

BALE (215 miles).

(For description of Bale, see Route 97).

Route 152.

OFFENBURG TO CONSTANCE

(Black Forest Railway.)

(Distance, 112 miles; time by express, 5¼ hours; fares, *first*, 16·40; *second*, 11·55. A through carriage leaves Frankfort for Constance by this route every morning. Twenty minutes are allowed for refreshment at Offenburg.)

ENTERING the broad and fertile valley of Kinzig at once after leaving, we pass Ortenburg, near which, on a hill, is the beautiful castle of *Ortenberg*. Gengenbach (6 miles), Biberach (11 miles), Hausach (21 miles), are passed, after which the line quits the valley of Kinzig, and soon enters the valley of the Gutach. Hornberg, 26 miles, has upon a height above it a fine castle, which was taken by the French, under Marshal Villars, in 1703. From Hornberg to St Georgen (18 miles) is the most curious and interesting part of the route. The railway follows, for the most part, the old carriage road, and is often built upon ledges along the sides of the hills. Entering the narrow wooded valley of the Gutach and passing the little village of Niederwasser, the first great curve begins, called "the winding Tunnel of Niederwasser." From this point tunnels and bridges follow each other in rapid succession, there being 26 tunnels in the 18 miles between Hornberg and St Georgen. In rising to the summit the line doubles upon itself at several places, and from several points one line, and at some places two lines of rail, over which the train has already passed, are seen far below. In point of scenery, and as an example of what modern engineering can do in overcoming obstacles, this line is perhaps the most interesting in Europe. Triberg (35 miles) is the most agreeable and frequented stopping place on the route (*Hotel*: see "Hotel List.") The town is about a mile from the station. Within ten minutes' walk from the town is the Cascade of Triberg, considered one of the most beautiful in Germany. It is hemmed in by pine woods, through which there are well-made paths reaching to the fall. The fall is over 500 feet, in seven stages, the water pouring over enormous blocks of granite. The new *Black Forest Hotel* is close by the falls. Triberg is one of the centres of the clock trade of the Black Forest, and there is a permanent exposition here of clocks, musical boxes, and other products of the district, which is well worth seeing.

At once after leaving Triberg, the line crosses the Gutach, and soon enters the great "winding tunnel of Triberg," and makes a wide curve, from which the station and the line are again seen far below. The views in this vicinity are the finest on the line. Many tunnels and viaducts are passed during this interesting part of the journey. Turning presently towards the east, the line, after passing through many small tunnels, and one long one (the latter nearly 6,000 feet), crosses the summit of *Sommerau*, the water-shed between the Rhine and the Danube. St Georgen (45 miles) is situated upon the left bank of the Brigach. It has an ancient Benedictine Abbey. Here also clocks are

made in large numbers. We now descend the valley of the Brigach, passing several small stations, and reach VILLINGEN, which has remains of its old fortifications, a city hall in the style of the Middle Ages, and a church dating from 1420. It has clock manufactories, and here are made the gigantic musical boxes called *orchestrions*. DONAUESCHINGEN (62 miles) is the residence of the Duke of Furstenberg, whose chateau, visible from the railway, contains a gallery of paintings, manuscripts, &c. It has a fine park.

(An omnibus leaves this place every day for *Friburg*, 8½ hours).

Our route now follows the valley of the Danube, and passing several small stations, reaches SINGEN (112 miles), the junction for Schaffhausen and Zurich, leaving which we soon see the Lake of Constance, passing along the shore of which, for several miles, we reach CONSTANCE, for description of which, see Route 97. (*Hotel at Constance*: CONSTANZERHOF).

ROUTE 153.

MUNICH TO RATISBON

(PASSAU, LINZ, and VIENNA.)

85 *miles*; 1*st class*, 12.40; 2*nd*, 8.75; 3*rd*, 5.20.

LEAVING Munich we reach FREISING (23 miles), on the left bank of the Isar. The *Cathedral*, dating from the thirteenth century, and badly restored in 1722, has a curious crypt. *Moosburg* (32½ miles), a town of 2,000 inhabitants, has a curious Romanesque church, containing a fine old carved-wood altar. LANDSHUT (55½ miles) (*Hotel*: *Kronprinz*) pleasantly situated on the Isar. It has three fine old Gothic churches, St Martin's (1450), St Jodocus (1338), and the Spitalkirche (1407), all built of brick, the first being remarkable for its bold proportions and its stone sculptures. The tower of St Martin's is 454 feet high. The University, founded by Louis the Rich at Ingoldstadt (1479), was transferred to Landshut in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826. The Castle of Trausnitz, above the town, is very well worth a visit. The Chapel, which dates from the 13th century, is very curious.

Passing two or three places of no note we reach RATISBON, or REGENSBURG (92 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST").

Cabs, 1 horse, to the *Walhalla*, 1½ hour, 3 *m.* 50 *pf.*, to go and return, 7 *m.*; 2 horses, to go and return, 10 *m.* or 13 *m.*

An omnibus goes several times a day to the Walhalla, 1 *m.* to go and return.

This town is situated in the midst of a broad and fruitful valley, on the right bank of the Danube, at the mouth of the Regen. The Danube is here crossed by a bridge 1,100 feet in length, and connecting Ratisbon with its northern suburb of Stadt-am-Hof. It presents a strongly-marked mediæval character, with its ancient ramparts, fosses and gates, and its narrow, crooked streets, with their high, gabled houses, while it retains many interesting monuments of its importance and wealth during the middle ages. Among its churches the most remarkable is the *Cathedral*, founded in 1275, and restored in 1838, a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, especially noteworthy for the fine

monuments of its former bishops, and for the silver altar and numerous painted-glass windows with which it is adorned. The church of *St James of Scotland* is built in the pure Byzantine style, and dates from the 12th century. The *Rathhaus* is adorned with a beautiful Gothic portal. In it the Imperial Diets were formerly held. Underneath the Rathhaus are prisons and chambers of torture, in which the instruments of torture are still preserved. A latticed-room adjoining one of the chambers of torture, occupied by the judges, is shown. The Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, formerly the Abbey of St Emmeran, and the arsenal are objects of interest. The city contains several monasteries, a synagogue, antiquarian museum and picture gallery, and a royal library. Ratisbon ranks as one of the most ancient cities in Germany, and was built by the Romans, by whom it was named *Reginum*. It was a place of considerable commercial importance in the early period of Christianity. During the middle ages it was the chief seat of the Indo-Levantine trade, and was one of the wealthiest and most populous cities of Southern Germany. From 1663 to the dissolution of the German Empire in 1806, Ratisbon was, with a very short interregnum, the seat of the German Diet.

THE WALHALLA, or Temple of Fame, is 6 miles from Ratisbon. This magnificent edifice is situated upon a height 300 feet above the Danube. It was built by King Louis in 1830-42, and cost eight millions of florins. It is built after the model of the Parthenon at Athens, and is of the same dimensions, its length being 218 feet, its breadth 102 feet, and its height 60. The material is white marble. An entablature divides the interior into two parts. It supports 14 caryatides of coloured marble, which in turn support a superior entablature. Along this entablature is a frieze executed by Wagner, representing, in eight compartments, the history of Germany up to the time of the introduction of Christianity. Along the lower walls are busts of illustrious Germans to the number of 100, commencing with that of the Emperor Henry, and ending with that of Goethe. The grounds around the edifice are laid out in walks, and *the view* from them is exceedingly beautiful.

From Ratisbon to Linz is 143 miles; time, 5¼ hours; fares, Ratisbon to Passau, 10·60 and 7·45; fares from Passau to Linz, 6·26 and 4·70. From Ratisbon to Vienna is 262 miles; time, express, 10½ hours; fares, 48·35 and 36·65.

The first station of importance is Straubing (25 miles), situated on the Danube in the midst of a fertile plain. It has two interesting old churches and a chateau. At the confluence of the Vils and Danube (60 miles) is *Vilshofen*, and 14 miles farther PASSAU (*Hotel*: *Bayerische Hof*), a large town at the junction of the Inn and Danube. Its two old churches, the *Cathedral* and *St Paul's*, are worthy notice. Opposite Passau is the fortress of Oberhaus, on an eminence overlooking the Danube.

The railway passes under the parade ground by a long tunnel. Passing several stations of no interest, we reach WELS (126 miles), which is on the line from Munich to Vienna by Salzburg. Next we reach LINZ (143 miles), (*Hotel*: *Erzherzog Karl*), for notice of which see Route 157. From Linz to Vienna by rail, 118 miles.

ROUTE 154.

PASSAU TO LINZ BY THE DANUBE.

(A steamer leaves Passau every day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The time to Linz is usually 4 hours.)

IMMEDIATELY after quitting Passau, we have a beautiful view, looking back, of the city and its environs. As far as *Engelhardszell* the right bank of the river is Austrian, and the left bank Bavarian. The first town after leaving is Krempelstein (right bank), with a little castle on a steep rock. Next, on the left, is *Obernzell*, the last Bavarian station. At *Viechtenstein*, on the height, we see a large castle. Farther on, at the left, the *Yochenstein*, which has marked for ages the frontier between Bavaria and Austria. The next station on the right is ENGELHARDSZELL, mentioned above, with an ancient Benedictine convent. Here is the Austrian custom-house. The next station, on the left, is *Ranariedl*, with an old castle which is still inhabited. On the right is *Wesenurfahr*, an old town which has a large trade in wines, and farther, on the left, is *Marsbach*, a castle with an ancient tower. Farther, on the right, we see the ruins of *Wesenstein*, in the midst of a pine wood. Opposite the tongue of land, round which the steamer turns, is a wooded gorge with a mill, which from 1809 to 1813 marked the frontier. Farther on, on the left, is *Hayenbach*, a ruined castle. From this point the banks of the river are narrower, and the river itself is confined between wooded heights, which vary in height from 600 to 900 feet, and there are many windings in its course. This part of the river is considered the most picturesque upon the whole course of the Danube. Passing *Obermuhl*, where a stream coming out of a wooded ravine falls into the Danube, we reach, on the same side, *Neuhaus*, with a handsome castle situated on a mountain, surrounded by woods. At this point the river leaves the hilly regions and enters the plain. Soon after, on the right, we reach *Aschach*, a pretty village, and see in the distance the hill called *Pœstlingberg*, with its church, near *Linz*. From this point the Styrian and Austrian Alps are visible on a clear day, and, on the right, *Trauenstein*, near the Lake of Traun. The next stations are, on the left, *Landeshag*, on the right, *Effering*, once washed by the Danube, now some distance inland. We next pass *Ottensheim* on the left, and, on the right, Wilhering, with an abbey founded in 1146. We now pass, on the left, the castle of Buchanau, and soon see again *Pœstlingberg*, with its church, which we had seen before from near *Aschach*, above. Passing now, on the right, Mount Calvary, and the *Yoegermayr*, which is often ascended for its beautiful view, we soon reach LINZ, which is described in Route 157.

Route 155.

MUNICH TO LINDAU (LAKE OF CONSTANCE.)

138 *miles*; 1*st class*, 17·70; 2*nd*, 11·75; 3*rd*, 7·55.

LEAVING Munich, we pass (14 miles) *Bruck*, and soon after Grafrath, near which we see, on the left, the Ammersee. At *Buchloe* (*buffet*) the line from Augsburg comes in. Near *Pforzen*, where the Wertach becomes navigable, we obtain a view of the Bavarian Alps. Kaufbeuern (55 miles). (*Hotel*: *Sonne*). A manufacturing town on the Wertach, the valley of which we cross on an embankment upwards of 1310 yards long, and 45 feet high, and over two viaducts. The summits of the Alps are seen in the distant horizon.

Kempten (81 miles). (*Hotel*: *Krone*). Situated on the Iller. On the south side rises the *Burghalde*, an old tower, from the summit of which we have a fine view of the Alps, including the *Grunten*, the *Daumen*, the *Hochvogel*, and the *Modele Gabel*. A branch line goes off to Ulm, by way of Memmingen. Immenstadt, beautifully situated in a valley surrounded by high mountains. We skirt the beautiful lake called *Alp See*, and see on the horizon the mountains which rise above Bregenz, and the snow-clad heights of the Appenzell. Beyond *Oberstaufen*, we cross the Argenbach, and enter the cutting of *Harbatzhofen*, one of the largest in Germany. It is about 660 yards long, and about 35 yards deep. Crossing the *Ellhofertabel*, over a fine viaduct, we reach the embankment of *Rentershofen*, upwards of 640 yards long. In the neighbourhood of *Hergatz* (109 miles) are the turf-pits of *Degermoss*. We again have a view of the range of the Appenzell. In approaching Lindau we obtain a beautiful view of the Lake of Constance and the surrounding mountains. Crossing an arm of the lake we reach Lindau (123 miles), (*Hotel*: *Baierischer Hof.*) It is situated near the north-east shore of the Lake of Constance, on an island connected with the mainland by a wooden bridge and a railway bridge or embankment of stone. Near the wooden bridge are the remains of a tower, called *Heidenthurm*, the construction of which has been attributed to the Romans. On the port is a monument, erected in 1856, to Maximilian II., King of Bavaria. There is a beautiful garden, belonging to a house called *Lindenhof*, to which the public are admitted free on Tuesdays and Fridays; on other days (except Sundays) a fee of 30 kr. is charged. It commands beautiful views of the lake and mountains.

Steamers leave Lindau several times daily for the various towns on the Lake of Constance.

Fare to *Constance*, by steamer, 3·85; time, Lindau to Constance, 2 hours 40 minutes.

Route 156.

MUNICH TO VERONA, BY INNSBRUCK.

286 *miles*; 1*st class*, 51·75; 2*nd*, 38·65; 3*rd*, 17·95.

For that part of the journey from Munich to Rosenheim (41½ miles), see Route 157.

FROM Rosenheim we follow the left bank of the Inn. Passing, near Raubling and the walled town of Neubeuern, overlooked by its castle, we reach *Brannenburg*. The ascent of the *Wendelstein*, 6400 feet high, can be made from this point. Near *Fischbach*, a few miles further on, we see the ruined *Castle of Falkenstein*. Kuffstein (68 miles), (*Hotel*: *Post*), is a fortress on the frontier of the Tyrol (*Custom-House*.) The fort which stands on the summit of the rock is a prison. There is only one approach to it. Stores of all kinds are drawn up by ropes and pulleys. We now cross the Inn, and passing *Worgl* (77 miles), go through a district abounding in silver and copper mines.

Near *Brixlegg* (*Hotel*: *Judenwirth*), we obtain a beautiful view of the valley of the Inn, extending, in clear weather, to the glaciers of the *Brenner*, *Stubay*, and *Oetzthal*. *Jenbach* (93 miles) is situated at the entrance of the Achenthal. Some distance on the other side of the Inn is the beautiful vale of Zillerthal. On the left we see the *Castle of Tratzberg*, on the right a Benedictine convent. *Schwaz* (98 miles), (*Hotel*: *Post*), is situated on the right bank of the Inn. In the neighbourhood are rich iron and copper mines, once the property of the famous family of Fugger of Augsburg. The *Church* is a curious Gothic building. *Hall* (110 miles) (*Hotel*: *Krone*), is celebrated for the salt-mines and salt-works in the neighbourhood. In the *Nikelskirche* is a picture of the Saviour by Albert Durer, and an altar-piece by Erasmus Quellinus. In the *Tummelplatz* tournaments used to be held. We cross the Inn, and ascend the right bank to

Innsbruck (116 miles), (*Hotels*: see "Hotel List"). This town is the capital of the Tyrol. It is situated on the Inn, from which it derives its name, and is surrounded with delightful scenery. The valley in which it lies is surrounded by lofty mountains. The Hof Kirche, erected 1553-63, in fulfilment of a vow of Maximilian I., contains the magnificent tomb of that Emperor, in the principal nave. It is a marble sarcophagus, on which is a kneeling bronze figure of the Emperor.

The sides of the Sarcophagus are ornamented with 24 bas-reliefs in Cararra marble, the workmanship of which is *very elaborate and beautiful*. They represent scenes in the life of Maximilian. They are protected by a screen which the custodian will remove for a small fee.

On each side are arranged *colossal bronze statues* to the number of 28, representing distinguished persons, chiefly of the house of Austria, including Clovis and Rudolph of Hapsburg.

At the left of the entrance is the tomb of *André Hofer*, the chief of the insurrection of 1809, who was shot at Mantua in 1810. His body was clandestinely recovered in 1823 by the Tyrolese, and deposited in this church. Opposite this is the monument

erected by the Tyrolese in 1823 to the memory of all their countrymen who had fallen in the defence of their country. There are several other interesting tombs in the church.

In the *Silver Chapel*, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, are 23 statuettes of saints, also the tombs of Archduke Ferdinand II. and his first wife, the beautiful Philippina Welser of Augsburg.

In the Rennplatz is an equestrian statue of the Archduke Leopold V., erected by his wife, Claudie de Medicis. In the Neustadt, the finest street of Innsbruck, is the column of St Anne, surmounted by a figure of the Virgin, erected to commemorate the evacuation of the Tyrol by the Bavarians in 1703. At the extremity of this street is the triumphal arch erected by the citizens in 1765, on the occasion of the entry into the town of Maria Theresa and Francis I.

The PALACE, built in 1770 by Maria Theresa, stands upon the site of the old palace of Charles V. The great hall and chapel are worth visiting.

The MUSEUM contains an interesting collection of Tyrolese birds, minerals and plants, and some paintings by Tyrolean artists, and an interesting collection of Tyrolese antiquities. Fee 30 *kr.*

A pleasant excursion is to the *Castle of Ambras*, near Pradl, which may be reached in less than an hour from Innsbruck. The view from the castle over the valley of the Inn is very fine.

Leaving Innsbruck, we proceed up the valley of the Sill, passing Wilton, which has an ancient Abbey. In the foreground is the *Berg Isel*. It has on its summit a Gothic monument to the patriot Hofer and his comrades. We pass, on the left, the *Patscher Kofel* (7350 ft.) before reaching MATREY (128 miles). On the right we see the valley of Stubay; with the white peaks of the mountains which close it in the far distance. One or two small stations are passed before reaching BRENNER the summit of the Pass (4,490 ft.). The descent now begins. *Sterzing* (158 miles), is on the site of the Roman station of *Vipitenum*. In former times it was celebrated for the rich mines of silver, lead, and copper in its vicinity. We have fine views up the valleys that open on either side. After passing Sterzing, we see the *Castle of Sprechenstein* on the left, and that of *Reifenstein* on the right. We cross over the marsh called *Sterzinger Moos*, past the *Castle of Welfenstein*, and enter a ravine which extends for a considerable distance. *Franzenfeste* (164 miles), with a powerful fortress. (*All trains stop for meals*). [From Franzenfeste a line goes off to the east to Villach, Gratz, Vienna and Trieste.]

BRIXEN (173 miles), (*Hotel: Elephant*). The archbishopric of which it is the see, was founded in the 4th century. The *Dom*, of the 18th century, is ornamented in its interior with choice marble. The ancient cloisters have some curious frescoes and monuments. The *Church of St John* has a fine tower. At *Klausen* (178 miles) is a nunnery built on a precipitous rock, 700 ft. high. A short distance beyond, we see the fine *Castle of Trostburg*, at the opening of the *Grodnerthal*. Passing through a very romantic country we reach

BOTZEN (197 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). This is a very prosperous town, situated near the confluence of the Eisack, and Talfer. Tourists will find many pleasant excursions in the neighbourhood.

[BOTZEN is the stopping-place for travellers destined to MERAN, which is 17 miles distant by road (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). Post 5 times daily, 3 hours, 2 *fl.* 10. Omnibus 6 times a day, 80 *kr.* One horse carriage, 7 *florins*; two horses, 11 *florins*.

It was once the capital of the Tyrol. It is now much frequented by persons requiring a mild climate, and those who come for the whey-cure in spring and the grape-cure in autumn. It has a *Kurhaus* on a fine *promenade*.

"Open only to the south, it enjoys an equable calm and somewhat moist atmosphere with very slight variations of temperature between day and night. October, November, March, April and May are distinguished by mild temperature, a great number of clear serene days and almost complete absence of snow. Autumn and spring are the best months for persons suffering from chronic pulmonary or from incipient phthisis."—*Sutro.*]

Crossing the Eisack we reach *Branzoll*, situated on the Adige, which is here navigable for rafts, and passing several stations we reach *San Micheles*, from which place an omnibus leaves every day for *Tirano* in the *Valteline*, see Route 126. The next important station is

TRENT (233 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). It was formerly the wealthiest and most important town in the Tyrol. It is a place of great antiquity, tradition assigning its foundation to the Etruscans. Its numerous towers, palaces, and dilapidated castles bear evidence of its former importance. In the *Piazza-del-Duomo*, which is the most imposing of the squares, is the CATHEDRAL, begun in the 13th and finished at the beginning of the 15th century. It is a Romanesque edifice with two domes, and a portal adorned with two lions. It contains several monuments and frescoes. In the Piazza is the Archiepiscopal Palace. The church of ST MARIA MAGGIORE is noted as the place where the famous COUNCIL OF TRENT sat in 1545-63. In the choir is a picture with portraits of the members of the Council. The *organ* of this church is considered one of the best in Italy. (Persons wishing to hear it may arrange to do so through the proprietors of the hotels.) At the south side of the choir is a column erected in 1855 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the meeting of the Council. To the east of the town is the immense Castle of *Buon Consiglio*, formerly the palace of the Prince Bishops of Trent, now used as barracks. The great circular tower is supposed to date from the time of the Romans, and is called *Torre-di-Augusto*. The old palaces contain nothing of interest. A very excellent view of the city and environs may be had from the terrace of the church of the Capuchins, on the east side of the town. There are many interesting walks and excursions in the immediate vicinity of the town.

[A pleasant excursion may be made from Trent to Riva on the Lake of Garda. An omnibus goes daily, fare, 2 *florins*; private carriage, with one horse, 9 *florins*. This route is preferred by many going to Verona to the direct

route by railway, as it includes the delightful scenery of the Lake of Garda. The distance from Trent to Riva is about 20 miles. About 14 miles on the way is ARCO, which has recently become a place of winter resort for invalids, owing to its sheltered position (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). Near the town, on a precipitous rock, are the ruins of the old *Castle of Arco*, which was destroyed by the French during the war of the Spanish Succession. The Archduke Albrecht of Austria has a new chateau here. There are many interesting excursions in the neighbourhood. Four miles farther is RIVA (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"), beautifully situated at the north end of the Lake of Garda, at the base of Monte Giumella. The church of the Minorites contains altar-pieces by Guido Reni and Palma Vecchio. The old castle on the mountain west of the town is a most picturesque object. The situation of Riva is sheltered, and it is much resorted to in summer, the vicinity of the lake greatly tempering the heat. (Riva to Mori on the railway, (see below in this Route). Omnibuses twice a day in 2½ hours.) Steamers leave Riva every morning for Desenzano at the south end of the lake, time, 4 hours; fare, 4·50 *frs.* Desenzano is a station on the railway between Milan and Venice (see Route 170).]

Leaving Trent the line passes through the fertile valley of the Adige. Passing two or three small stations we soon reach

ROVEREDO (244½ miles), a busy town of 11,000 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the Adige. It is the principal seat of the Tyrolese silk trade, this branch of industry having been of importance as far back as 1200. The *Castle* has a singular tower.

MORI (247 miles). Carriages for RIVA, on the Lake of Garda, 18 miles. (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST.") We pass ALA (Austrian and Italian Custom House), and several other unimportant stations, and reach *Peri* (267 miles), in the Venetian territory. Beyond this, we pass through a ravine, on each side of which rise precipitous rocks, while the Adige rushes below. Three forts command the Pass at its southern extremity; that of Rivoli is near the scene of the famous victory gained by Napoleon over the Austrians in 1797. Several forts are passed further on. Crossing the Adige at *Parona*, we pass *St Lucia*, where the line from Milan to Venice falls in. We presently reach VERONA. (See Route 170.)

ROUTE 157.

MUNICH TO VIENNA.

295 *miles*; 1*st class*, 46·60; 2*d*, 34·45.

The distance from Munich to Vienna is a few miles longer by the Salzburg route now described than that by Simbach to Linz, but as the former is much the more interesting, the description is retained.



EAVING Munich, we go by the new and direct route to

ROSENHEIM (41 miles), (*Hotel*: *Greiderer*). It is situated near the confluence of the Mangfall and the Inn, and has considerable saltworks, the salt water being brought from Reichenthal, several miles dis-

tant. There is a beautiful view from the *Schlossgarten*, to the east of the town. (From Rosenheim a branch line goes to Innsbruck and Verona; see Route 156). We cross the Inn, and passing along the shore of the lake called the *Simsee*, to Endorf, turn off to the pretty village of PRIEN (61 miles), on the *Chiemsee*, a lake about 12 miles long by 3 broad. The lake has three islands: *Herrnworth*, on which is a building, formerly an abbey; *Frauenworth*, containing a nunnery and a hotel; and *Krautinsel*, formerly a kitchen garden for the monastery and nunnery. We keep by the south shore of the lake to *Uebersee* (69 miles), and presently reach TRAUNSTEIN (89 miles), (*Hotel*: *Post*), pleasantly situated above the Traun. There are salt-works here; the salt coming from Reichenthal, 21 miles off. The town was destroyed by fire in 1851, and has been rebuilt in modern style. To the eastward we see the Salzburg Alps. Passing *Teisendorf* (92 miles), near which we observe the ruins of *Ruschenberg Castle*, *we enter Austria*, near *Freilassing*, and presently reach SALZBURG (103 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). (The Austrian Custom House is here.) This town, known to the Romans as *Juvavia*, is beautifully situated on the Salza, chiefly on the left bank. The river, banked on both sides by precipitous crags, rushes through a natural gate-way. The heights on either side of the river are crowned with edifices. That on the left, called the Monchsberg, is surmounted by the castle called Hohen Salzburg, an irregular feudal citadel of the 11th century, and during the Middle Ages the residence of the Archbishops of Salzburg, who combined the dignity of princes of the German empire with their ecclesiastical rank. The castle, now dismantled, serves as a barrack.

The *Cathedral*, or Domkirche, was built in 1614 of white marble, in the Italian style. It contains monuments of the prince bishops, and some good paintings. The *abbey church of St Peter* was founded by St Rupert, and rebuilt in 1657. It contains the tomb of St Rupert. The abbey has a valuable library. The *cemetery of St Peter* is well worth visiting. The vaults hewn in the face of the rock, and the chapels attached, dating from the period when they were consecrated by St Rupert (582), are very interesting. The *Margarethen kirche*, in the middle of the cemetery, dating from 1485, has been restored. In the last vault of the arcades on the north, Michael Haydn, the composer, is buried. Observe the modern monument of the Countess Lanckoronska by Schwanthaler. The *Residenz Schloss*, or Palace, was founded in 1110 by Archbishop Conrad, and has been greatly added to and embellished by his successors. Opposite to it is the *Neubau*, Government buildings, containing a permanent exhibition of art, the tower of which has a chime of bells, which are usually played at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock. On the Residenz Platz is a fine monumental fountain, 45 ft. high. Each of the hippopotami, as well as the figures of Atlas, are hewn from a single block of marble. In the adjacent Platz is the bronze statue of Mozart, by Schwanthaler. Mozart was born at Salzburg, Getreidegasse, 225. The *summer riding school*, an amphitheatre, hewn in the rocks of the Monchsberg, is very curious. The *Museum* (open daily from 10 to 4) contains antiquities, natural history collections, &c. The *Capuzinerberg*, as its name implies, is the hill on

which stands the Capuchin convent. The hill is surmounted by the *Francisci-Schlossel*, from which the prospect is much more extensive; but the best view of all is to be obtained from the *Stadtplatz*, which reaches to the *Untersberg*, 6,465 ft. high, noted for its curious caverns. Near this mountain is the *Hohe-Goll*, 8,000 ft. high. The environs afford pleasant excursions. [Diligence from *Salzburg* to *Ischl* in seven hours. A more convenient route, because it is nearly all by rail, is that via Lambach and *Gmunden* described below.

Travellers going toward Vienna from Salzburg can include the Salzkammergut in their route by taking omnibus or carriage from Salzburg to Ischl (33 miles), thence omnibus to Ebersee at the south end of the Lake of Traun (two hours), thence steamer to Gmunden (45 minutes). From Gmunden there is a railway to Lambach (18 miles), a station on the railway between Salzburg and Vienna. The whole route from Salzburg to Gmunden occupies about 10 hours, and includes the best scenery of this delightful region.]

Leaving Salzburg, we pass the Capuzinerberg, and a few miles further, see, on the right, the lake called *Wallersee*, with the *Convent of Seekirchen* on its bank. Passing *Frankenmarkt*, we reach *Vocklabruck* (153 miles), situated on the Vockla. A little further on we obtain a fine view of the Traunstein, 5,540 ft. high. Passing *Schwannstadt*, 4 miles south of which are the beautiful falls of the Traun, we reach LAMBACH (*Hotel*: *Rossel*), situated near the confluence of the Traun and Agger. The *Benedictine Monastery*, founded in the 11th century, contains a fine library and a collection of engravings, with some good paintings. [Here a branch line goes to the *Salzkammergut*.

THE SALZKAMMERGUT.

This interesting region, which contains extensive salt mines, which are the property of the Austrian Government (hence the name, which signifies *salt exchequer-property*), lies between Styria and Salzburg, and contains about 300 square miles, and a population of 18,000. It is now greatly frequented by tourists for its fine mountain and lake scenery, which has given to the region the name of the "Austrian Switzerland." It is reached from LAMBACH (see above) by railway to GMUNDEN (3 hours), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"), thence by steamer over the beautiful *Trauensee* (9 miles) to *Ebensee*, where carriages are waiting to convey passengers to Ischl. From the station *Roitham* (7 miles), the celebrated *Falls of the Traun* (1¼ mile from the station), may be visited. The *Trauensee* is the most beautiful lake in Austria. It is 9 miles long, and is traversed in about one hour. The scenery toward the southern end is very grand. At the southern extremity is *Langbath*, where are extensive salt works, and opposite is EBENSEE. From this place to Ischl (12 miles) the route follows the beautiful valley of the Traun. The omnibus occupies two hours to Ischl. On approaching the latter place a fine view is had of the *Dachstein*. On the right beyond the first bridge is the entrance to the villa of the Emperor of Austria. ISCHL (*Hotels*: *Kaiserin Elizabeth*, *Bauer*, *Victoria*). This is a delightfully situated watering-place, and the most important town in the Salzkammergut. It is the resort of the Austrian aristocracy during the warm season. The emperor and many Austrian noblemen

have villas here. The valley in which the town is situated affords beautiful walks, which have been rendered attractive by temples and summer-houses at the finest points. The Esplanade is the usual promenade of visitors, and here a band plays every evening. *Walks and excursions*; to the grounds behind the Emperor's villa, the Sophien-Doppelblick, the ruin of Wildenstein (one hour), the Hohenzoller Waterfall, &c. Longer excursions to Aussee (16 miles), and Hallstadt Lake, and to the salt mine (3 miles from Ischl).]

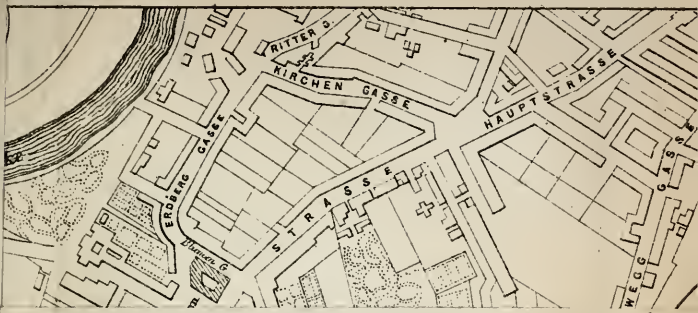
Resuming our journey at Lambach, we cross the Traun, and proceed for some distance along its left bank. Passing the *Chateau of Lichtenegg* we reach WELS (164 miles), (*Hotel*: *Adler*), called *Ovilabis* by the Romans. In the *Old Castle*, Maximilian I. and Charles of Lorraine died. (Here the line *from Ratisbon* and *Passau* comes in.) Passing through an uninteresting country we reach LINZ (181 miles), (*Hotel*: *Erzherzhog Karl*). It is situated on the right bank of the Danube, which is crossed by a wooden bridge of 1,700 ft. in length. A series of 32 detached forts, in a circuit of 9 miles, connected by covered passages, form its fortifications. Among the public buildings are the *Landhaus*, formerly a convent, in which are the Government offices; the *Museum*, containing antiquities, a collection of natural history, armour, &c.; the *Cathedral*, built in 1822; and the *Schloss*, now a barrack.

Near *Asten* we see the towers of the fine *Monastery of St Florian*, containing a library and picture gallery, a good collection of coins and medals, a fine hall, and an ancient crypt beneath the chapel. *Enns* (190 miles), situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, near its confluence with the Danube. This is the site of the Roman *Lauriacum*, where Galerius cruelly persecuted the Christians, A.D. 304. The walls of Enns were built with the money paid for the ransom of Richard Cœur de Lion. The lofty watch *Tower* in the market-place was erected by the Emperor Maximilian II. The Castle of Count Auersperg stands on an eminence above the river. *Amstetten* (220 miles), obtaining fine views of the Danube on the left, and the Styrian Alps on the right. Crossing the Ips we reach *Kemmelbach* (229 miles), and as we approach the Danube, we see on the opposite bank, to the left, Persenburg, one of the Emperor's summer residences, and the spires of the pilgrimage church of Maria Taferl. Passing *Pochlarn* (240 miles) we reach MELK (244 miles), (*Hotels*: *Lamm*, *Ochs*), situated at the foot of a precipitous hill on the right bank of the Danube. Above it stands a *Benedictine Abbey* of some note. It is 180 ft. above the river. It resembles a large palace rather than an abbey. The site was formerly occupied by a chateau of the Margraves of Babenburg. The abbey has been besieged several times. Two bastions, seen at the eastern entrance, were strengthened by Napoleon after the battle of Aspern.

The *Parish Church*, of the 15th century, contains several monuments and some curious stone carvings.

Beyond *Purkersdorf* (289 miles), which is situated below the *Riederberg*, we cross the *Wien*, which gives its name to the capital of Austria, and pass, on the right, the *Park*, stocked with deer and wild boars, belonging to the Emperor. On the right, near *Weidlingau*, is the Park of Hadersdorf, containing the grave and monument of Gen. Laudon.

NNA.


RITTER G.
KIRCHEN GASSE
HAUPTSTRASSE
ERDBERG GASSE
STRASSE
WEGG
GASSE

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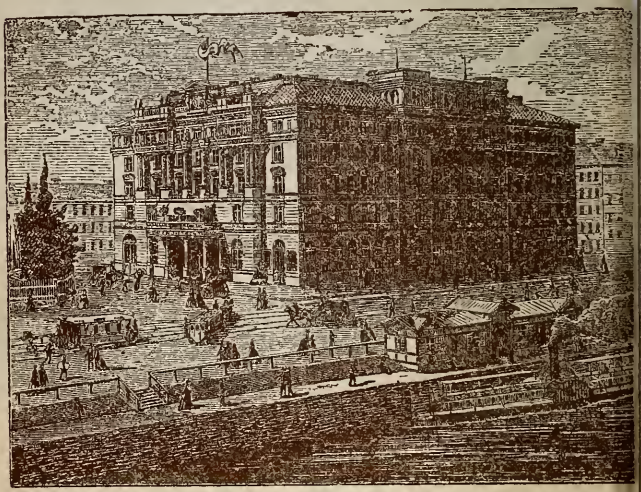
OUTLINE PLAN OF VIENNA.



VIENNA.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL

RINGSTRASSE, FRANZ-JOSEFS-QUAI.



Situated in the healthiest part of the city, with a beauti view of the DANUBE, the KAHLENBERG, and LEOPOLDSBE MOUNTAINS.

This vast Hotel contains 400 well-furnished Bed and Sitti rooms, Table d'Hote Room, Breakfast-room, Reading-roo with extensive Library, and German, French, English, a Italian Newspapers ; Ladies' Room, Smoking and Billiard-roo Lift, Cold and Warm Baths, and a Telegraph Office.

Omnibuses await the arrival of every train at the Railw Stations.

During the Winter Board and Lodging at very moder prices.

Rooms from one florin upwards.

L. SPEISER, MANAGER

Hutteldorf is greatly frequented by the Viennese on Sundays and holidays. It abounds in pleasant villas, cafés, and public gardens. Near *Penzing*, on the right, is seen the Imperial *Palace of Schönbrunn*, with its beautiful grounds.

VIENNA (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.")

ARRIVAL—The hotel proprietors do not send omnibuses to the trains.

CABS—Good and reasonable, if the regular tariff is adhered to, but the cabmen are notoriously extortionate, and a bargain should always be made. A table of Fares is placed in each cab. *Fares in the City: For one-horse cabs, ½ hour, 50 kr.; for each succeeding ½ hour, 20 kr. For two-horse cabs, 1 florin per hour; for each ½ hour after the first hour, ½ florin.* For excursions out of the city a tariff of charges exists, but as it is rarely adhered to, it is advisable to make an arrangement either with the driver, or if the carriage is ordered at the hotel, with the proprietor before starting.

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Service at the residence of the English Ambassador on Sunday, 11.30 a.m.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS (New)—*Sundays*, 10 to 1; *Saturdays*, 9 to 2; *Tuesdays and Fridays*, 5 to 7.

THE AMBRAS COLLECTION of ancient armour and curiosities in the Lower Belvedere, *Tuesdays and Fridays.* See page 586.

ANTIQUITIES, statues, busts, &c., also in the Lower Belvedere, same as last. See p. 586.

ARSENAL — *Tuesdays, Thursdays. and Saturdays*, 9 to 3.

ARSENAL (Civic)—16,000 suits of armour, &c. 10 Hof Stadt. *Mondays and Thursdays.* See p. 585.

CABINET OF COINS AND ANTIQUITIES in the *Imperial Palace. Mondays and Fridays.* Usually application must be made at the office one day previously, to procure cards of admission. See p. 585.

CABINET OF MINERALS. Same place. *Wednesdays and Saturdays.* See p. 585.

CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY. Same place. *Thursdays*, 9 to 2.

GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, in the Liechtenstein Palace. Good collection. Open *Tuesdays.*

HARRACH PICTURE GALLERY, in the Freiung. *Wednesdays and Saturdays*, 10 to 4.

IMPERIAL GALLERY, at the Belvedere, every day. *Tuesdays and Fridays free*, on other days a fee to attendant. See p. 585.

IMPERIAL TREASURY, in the Palace. *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.* Strangers are admitted without previous application by presenting their visiting cards. See p. 585.

IMPERIAL STALES, outside the Bergthor, may be visited by application at the office of the person in charge at the stables, 1 to 3.

LIBRARY, Imperial. Josephsplatz, 350,000 vols. Daily. See p. 585.

LIECHSTENTEIN GALLERY, in the summer palace of the Prince, 1200 pictures; open daily, except Sunday, fee to attendant. See p. 586.

MUSEUM OF ART AND INDUSTRY; Ringstrasse, for the promotion of different branches of trade and industry. Daily, except Mondays. See p. 586.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, 28 Wieden, "for instruction in the various lines of trade and commerce, and the application to them of chemical, mechanical, and mathematical science." Fine collections, 50 professors, 1000 students. *Saturday forenoons.* The collections, *Wednesdays*, 10 to 1.

ST STEPHEN'S Cathedral. *Every day.*

VIENNA

(In German, *Wien*), the capital of the Austrian Empire, is situated at the foot of the Wiener mountain, in a plain near the right bank of the Danube, which there receives the small river Wien. Vienna is composed of the old town, called the *Stadt*, and thirty-four suburbs. The city was fortified in the sixteenth century by the Emperor Ferdinand I.; and until 1858 it was surrounded by ramparts, bastions, and a deep ditch, which have been since demolished. A boulevard round the Stadt, or city, planted with trees, separates it from the suburbs. The *city* is the commercial part, and contains the imperial palace, and the greater number of the ministerial and ambassadorial residences. The principal streets are the *Kohlmarkt*, the *Karnthnerstrasse*, the *Graben*, and the *Stephensplatz*. The cathedral and the castle excepted, the city contains few remarkable edifices. Until 1858, the ramparts were perforated by twelve gateways for communication with the suburbs. In 1857, an Imperial decree ordained the enlargement of the city. In virtue of a plan accepted by the Emperor, the ramparts have been demolished and the new *Rings* or boulevard occupies the place of the glacis; it is bordered by fine houses, gardens, &c. The principal suburbs are the *Leopoldstadt* on the north; the *Mariahilf*, southwest; the *Wieden*, south; and the *Landstrasse* on the east. The high street of Jägerzeil is the place of resort of the fashionable world. It leads to the Prater—the Bois-de-Bologne of the Viennese. The chief street of Mariahilf lies through the industrial quarter. The suburb of Wieden is the largest and most populous. The suburb of Landstrasse contains a great number of palatial residences and gardens.

The most important edifice of Vienna, is the CATHEDRAL OF ST STEPHEN'S, or DOM, which, according to the chronicles, dates from the 12th century. It was rebuilt in 1359, by Duke Rudolph IV., and completed in the 16th century. It is an example of pure Gothic. It is 333 ft. long, 220 ft. wide, and 85 high, divided into a nave and two aisles. The roof is covered with coloured tiles. The tower is considered one of the finest examples of Gothic art, and is 445 ft. in height. The spire, damaged several times by lightning, and in 1809 by French cannon balls, was in part demolished in 1839, reconstructed in iron in 1842, and again destroyed in 1860. The restoration of the edifice has since been confided to the architect Forster, and is now completed.

On the exterior of the cathedral, the *Riesenthor* (the Giant's door) on the principal façade is worth notice; it dates from the 16th century, and is only opened on occasions of great ceremony. Under canopies cut in stone stand the statues of Rudolph IV. and Catherine his wife, daughter of the Emperor Charles IV. On the south side is the entrance called the *Singerthor*. By the side of the vestibule is the tomb of Otho-

Nithart-Fuchs, the jester of the Duke Otho the Joyous. On the north side, against the wall, is the stone pulpit from which the Franciscan, Jean Capristan, in 1451, preached the crusade against the Turks; and the entrance to the new vaults is by the side of the pulpit.

Inside the church, in the nave, is the stone pulpit, sculptured by Master Pilgram, one of the architects of the first cathedral, with his own effigy, and those of the four Fathers of the Church. The stalls of the choir, richly carved in wood, are of the 15th century. The church contains 38 altars. The high-altar is of the 17th century; the altar-piece represents the martyrdom of St Stephen. Above the altar is a picture of the Virgin in the style of the old Byzantine school. Behind the high-altar is the Relic-room, which contains a quantity of treasures, acquired, for the most part, since the 14th century. The choirs, right and left, have been recently restored. In the north aisle, in the women's choir, is an altar-piece representing the Assumption, by Spielberger. The cenotaph of Rudolph IV. is the oldest piece of mediæval sculpture in Vienna; it was erected to the memory of the founder of the church, but has been much damaged and disfigured. The *Barbara Chapel* was restored upon the occasion of the attempt upon the life of the Emperor Francis-Joseph; the fine altar, erected by the Princesses Lobkowitz and Kinsky, was finished in 1855. This chapel is ornamented with statues and stained glass. The *Tirna*, or Savoy Chapel, contains the tombs of Prince Eugene and the Duke Emmanuel of Savoy. The choir of the Passion contains the tomb of the Emperor Frederick III. Upon a sarcophagus of red marble reposes the figure of the Emperor. The altar-piece, by Sandrart, represents the Passion of the Saviour. The old vaults contain the tombs of seventeen princes or princesses of the house of Austria.

The *Church of the Augustines*, in the Augustinergasse, near the Josephsplatz, originated in a vow made by Frederic during his captivity in Bavaria. Commenced in 1327, it was finished in 1339. The Emperor Ferdinand II. made it the church of the court, and gave it up to the bare-footed Augustines. The Emperor Joseph II. restored it, in 1783; and all the great religious ceremonies of the court are celebrated here. The cenotaph of Maria Christina, Duchess of Saxe-Teschen, is remarkable as one of the chief works of Canova, and the finest piece of sculpture in Vienna. The Todten-Kapelle, contains the fine cenotaph of the Emperor Leopold II., sculptured by Zanner. The statue of the Emperor is a very remarkable work. There are, besides, the tombs of the two field-marshals Counts Daun. The Loretto Chapel was founded, in 1627, by the Empress Eleanor; and in it are deposited, in silver vases, the hearts of the princes and princesses of the house of Austria.

The *Hofburgkirche* (the Castle-church), was rebuilt in 1449, in the reign of Frederick III., and was restored by Maria Theresa. It contains several good pictures. The music of the chapel is excellent; the public are admitted on Sundays.

The church of the Capuchins, on the *Neuemarkt*, was founded in 1619, by the Empress Anna, wife of Matthias, and finished in 1632. It contains *the vault of the Imperial family, and about thirty of their coffins*, commencing with that of Matthias, who died in the year of the foundation of

the church, and includes those of *Maria-Theresa* and her husband Francis I., and of the Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon II.). The vault has been several times enlarged—the last time in 1841. Strangers can visit the vault by applying at the convent close to the church.

The church of *Maria-am-Gestade*, or Maria-stiegen, in the Passauergasse, is one of the oldest churches in Vienna, and, after that of St Stephen, the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in the capital. It was enlarged during the 13th and 14th centuries. The heptagonal tower, 197 ft. high, terminating in a lighted dome, is remarkable, as well as the façade of the principal entrance. The Emperor Francis restored the church, which he gave up to the Signorists. It is the national church of the Bohemians; the magnificent high-altar was completed in 1842.

The *Carlskirche*, or church of St Charles Borromeo, in the suburb of the Wieden, near the old glacis, is one of the handsomest churches in Vienna. It was built in fulfilment of a vow of the Emperor Charles VI., by Fischer of Erlach, and completed in 1737. It is in the Italian style, and surmounted by a dome 98 ft. high and 65½ ft. in diameter, and is flanked on each side by an arcade. The principal entrance is reached by eleven steps in front of a portico supported by eleven Corinthian columns. The front has illustrations in sculpture, of the terrors of the plague of 1715. The interior is splendid, and over the high-altar is a group in white marble, representing the glorification of St Charles Borromeo.

The *Votivkirche*, or church of the Saviour, on the Glacis of Alser, was built in commemoration of the attempt made upon the life of Francis-Joseph, in the year 1853. The Emperor laid the first stone, which was brought from the Mount of Olives, in Palestine, April 24, 1856. The style is decorated Gothic.

The IMPERIAL PALACE, or Hofburg, is an assemblage of buildings of different periods, which do not present, from an architectural point of view, anything remarkable. Its origin goes back as far as the 13th century. The Duke Leopold of Babenburg, raised upon the present site of the "Schweizerhof," a palace of which the towers still exist. This building, enlarged by Ottaker and Frederic III., was given its present form by Ferdinand I., the Swiss guard being quartered there. The old gateway of the Swiss court, built in the 16th century, was restored in 1854.

Opposite this palace, was the castle of the Counts of Cilly, who gave way to the Imperial dynasty; after a fire, which reduced it to ashes, it was restored by Rudolph II., and received the name of Rudolphsburg, a name afterwards changed for that of Amalienhof, after the Empress Amelia, wife of Joseph I. In 1666, under Leopold I., was built the wing called Leopoldinische Burg, now occupied by the bodyguard. A fourth wing, which contains the Chancery, was built in 1728 in the reign of Charles IV. These four buildings form a square called the Franzensplatz. Charles IV. had conceived the idea of rebuilding the Palace after a magnificent plan of Fischer of Erlach, but this design was only carried out in the portion which contains the winter apartments, finished in 1735. The library-building was added in 1729.

The cabinet of natural history was built in 1764, and rebuilt by Joseph II. The wing which con-

tains the Knights' Hall, was built in the reign of Francis I. in 1805.

The Leopold wing contains on the first floor, the apartments of the Emperor and Empress, which strangers are allowed to visit, in the absence of the court.

In the Swiss Court are the apartments of the Empress Dowager; the castle church; the cabinet and private library of the Emperor; and the treasure chamber.

The wing called the *Reichskanzlei* was formerly the seat of the Supreme Council of the German Empire; it now contains the private apartments of the Emperor and his children, and the grand Batthyani staircase by Fischer of Erlach.

The Josephsplatz buildings contain the Imperial library; the cabinet of natural history; and the ball-rooms.

The *Library* contains over 300,000 volumes of printed books, and a vast collection of manuscripts and engravings.

The *Cabinet of Natural History* is excellently arranged.

The *Cabinet of Mineralogy* occupies three halls.

The TREASURE CHAMBER contains the coronation regalia of Charlemagne, formerly preserved at Nuremberg; those of the Emperors of Austria; of Napoleon, as King of Italy; the cradle and other objects belonging to the King of Rome, Napoleon's son; a rich collection of diamonds, among others that of Charles the the Bold, weighing 133½ carats; an emerald, cut into a box, weighing 2,780 carats; the Imperial collar of the Golden Fleece, composed of 150 brilliants; the decoration of Maria-Theresa, enriched with 548 diamonds; costumes of the 15th century; the sabre of Timour, &c.

With the regalia are preserved the sacred relics used at the coronation of the German Emperors, to wit: the holy spear, and nails of the cross, a tooth of John the Baptist, a piece of the coat of St John the Evangelist, three links of the chains of Saints Peter, Paul, and John; the arm-bone of St Ann, and a piece of the true cross.

The *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* is exceedingly rich in objects of interest, amongst which are generally admired the famous salt-cellar of Benvenuto Cellini, described by him in his Life; and the cameo of Leda and the Swan, by the same artist.

The *Imperial Arsenal*, until 1848, occupied a large palace in the Rengasse, but was closed after the pillage by the insurgents in that year. The *New Arsenal*, one of the grandest buildings in Vienna, is outside the city near the Belvedere-Linie barrier. It was commenced in 1849, finished in 1855, in the Anglo-Saxon style, and in the form of an oblong square. It contains the Museum of Arms of all periods, and the manufactory of arms, artillery, and projectiles. Nine steam engines, and more than 2,000 men are employed in it. Open daily, except on Sundays and festivals.

The two Belvedere palaces, in the Wieden, were built (1693-1724) for Prince Eugene of Savoy. After the death of the Prince, the Emperor bought the Palaces and gardens. They are distinguished as the Upper and Lower Belvedere, separated by the garden. They contain the Imperial Museums.

The PICTURE GALLERY in the UPPER PALACE, founded by the Emperor Maximilian I., enlarged by Rudolph II., and especially by Charles IV., contains nearly 1,800 pictures, and ranks as one of the most celebrated galleries

in Europe. This collection comprises examples of all the schools: on the ground floor of Italian and Dutch; on the first floor of Italian, Spanish and Dutch; and on the second floor of the older and modern schools. Amongst the artists' names may be found those of Paul Veronese, Titian, Salvator Rosa, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Bassano, Caravaggio, Perugino, Carlo Dolce, Leonardo da Vinci, Andrea del Sarto, the Caracci, Correggio, Guido Reni, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Ruysdael, Wouvermans, Teniers and Ostade.

The LOWER BELVEDERE contains the collection of *antiquities*, consisting chiefly of Roman sculptures; and the Ambras Museum, brought from the Castle of Ambras, near Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, upon its temporary cession to Bavaria in 1805. The last-named contains many suits of armour of historical personages; portraits of illustrious characters of the 15th and 16th centuries, principally of the house of Hapsburg; objects of art, and illuminated manuscripts. The collection of armour is one of the most interesting in Europe, the finest suit being that of Alexander Farnese, with gilt reliefs on a black ground.

The ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS on the Burg Ring, opposite the Palace, is a splendid edifice in the style of the Renaissance, finished in 1876, contains the collections of pictures, models of antique statues, &c., from the old Academy. The collection of pictures is very rich, particularly in the works of the Flemish and Dutch masters. On the ground floor are studios for sculptors, and on the second floor studios for painters.

Among the private collections worth visiting are the gallery of Prince Liechtenstein, founded by Prince Adam Liechtenstein, who also built the palace. The latter contains works of Guido Reni, Correggio, Raphael, F. Francia, Sassoferrato, Giorgione, Caravaggio, Carlo Dolce, Van Dyck, Rubens, Rembrandt, Van der Helst, Jordaens, Ostade, &c.

Another valuable collection is that in the *Harrach Palace*, comprising 400 pictures. Still another is that in the *Schoenborn Palace*, in the *Renngasse*.

The UNIVERSITY has a larger number of students than any other in Germany. It was founded by Maria Theresa in 1756. It includes departments of theology, philosophy, law, and political economy. The school of medicine is justly celebrated.

Many of the gardens and public promenades will have been seen by the tourist in his visits to places already mentioned, but we may specially mention the Garden of the Palace of Prince Schwartzenberg, one of the finest in Vienna, which is open to the public, as are also (in the absence of the prince) the apartments of the palace.

THEATRES.

The great OPERA HOUSE is one of the finest in Europe; it is situated in the Opera-Ring. It is handsomely decorated, and contains seats for 3,000 persons.

The *Hojburg Theatre*, attached to the palace, holds the same place at Vienna as the Theatre Français at Paris. It is appropriated to the production of the regular drama.

Besides these there are the *Wiener Stadt Theatre* (dramas and comedies), The *Opera Comique*, The *Carl Theatre*, and several others. *A new theatre* called the HOF THEATRE is nearly

finished on the Franzens Ring, near the *new Rathhaus.*

The *new* BOURSE on the Schotten Ring, open 1877, in the Renaissance style, is a splendid edifice.

The PRATER, the principal promenade of the Viennese, is a wood which occupies the south-eastern part of an island, in the Danube, to the north of the suburb of Leopoldstadt. It is divided into the upper and lower Prater. The high street of the Jagerzeile is the principal avenue which leads from the city to the wood. It terminates at a point called the *Praterstern*, and is continued across the wood to the Danube. From this point another avenue leads to the *Lusthaus*, a restaurant. Thence again, a bridge crossing the river leads to the race-course. The enormous edifice constructed for the WORLD'S FAIR of 1873 was in the Prater. The entrance was on the Great Avenue, about half a mile from the Praterstern.

Amongst the STATUES and COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENTS are :—

The equestrian statue of *Joseph III.* on the Josephs Platz, erected in the reign of Francis I. The Emperor is represented on horseback, stretching out his hand and blessing his people.

The Franzen's monument, in the inner court of the Palace, was raised in 1846, by Ferdinand I. The granite is adorned with bronze bas-reliefs, representing Science, Coinage, Christian Art, Industry, Mining Science, Agriculture, Commerce, &c. ; at the four angles are seated the statues of Religion, Fortitude, Justice and Peace. The pedestal supports the statue of the Emperor Francis, 17 ft. high.

The equestrian statue of the *Archduke Charles*, in the outer *Burgplatz*, was erected in 1860. The Archduke is represented at the battle of Aspern, at the moment when he lifts the flag to lead the Grenadiers to the attack. At the four angles of the pedestal are eagles with the Imperial cipher.

In the same place is the equestrian statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy.

In the Palace-park is the equestrian statue of the *Emperor Francis I.* of Germany, husband of Maria Theresa.

In the *Volksgarten*, opposite the castle, is the temple of Theseus, a reproduction of the temple of Theseus at Athens, built in 1823, after the designs of Nobile. It contains the colossal group in white marble of the combat of Theseus with the Minotaur, *the chief work of Canova.* Napoleon ordered this group for the City of Milan. It was afterwards purchased by the Emperor Francis.

The column of the Trinity, on the *Graben-platz*, was erected in 1679 by the Emperor Leopold I., on the cessation of the plague. The column, of white Salzburg marble, is 71½ ft. high; on the pedestal is a rock supporting Religion; a cherub overthrowing the Monster of the plague ; and some bas-reliefs representing episodes of Biblical history. On the summit of the column is the Emperor kneeling; and angels rising towards heaven, or the throne of the Trinity.

The monument in the *Hohemarkt* was erected in fulfilment of a vow of Leopold I. The Emperor had promised to erect this monument if his son Joseph returned safe from the war against France, and he did return as the victor of Landau. The Emperor died before the fulfilment of his promise, but the Emperor Joseph caused the monument to be erected, after the designs of

Fischer of Erlach, in wood. Charles VI., in 1732, had it executed in marble and bronze. It consists of a canopy supported by Corinthian columns, under which is a group representing the marriage of the Virgin.

Vienna has many fine fountains and bridges, none of which demand special description.

Since the disastrous campaign of 1859, and more especially since the terrible calamities suffered by the Imperial forces in the summer of 1866, the commerce and population of Vienna have increased to an extent that appears almost miraculous to those who were acquainted with the city 20 years ago. With its suburbs the Austrian capital numbers more than a million of inhabitants; its Opera House and Conservatoire are unrivalled in Europe; and the *Rings*, when completed, will be the finest streets in the world. The municipality does not, however, limit its enterprise to mere embellishment; it has recently undertaken a costly and magnificent system of water-supply, now being carried out; and has, moreover, with the aid of the Duchy of Nether-Austria, commenced the great work of regulating the Danube in such wise as to enable Vienna to receive and transmit an enormous quantity of raw produce and manufactured goods by water. Quays and warehouses form a part of this gigantic project, the inauguration of which took place a short time back in the presence of the Emperor.

The neighbourhood of Vienna, on the right bank of the Danube, is very charming. All the interesting points may be visited by omnibus or rail.

SCHONBRUNN, the Imperial summer palace, is situated at half an hour's distance south-east from Vienna. This palace, formerly a hunting lodge of the Emperor Matthias, was enlarged and finished in 1775 by the Empress Maria Theresa. Napoleon occupied it in 1805 and 1809; its apartments were more recently occupied by the Duke of Reichstadt, his son, who died there the 2d of July 1832. The fine double staircase, the theatre, and the orangery of 740 trees, are remarkable. The palace contains 1,500 chambers; behind it extends the large park, open to the public. The grand parterre is adorned with 32 statues, and a large basin with two fountains in front of the principal façade. At the bottom of the park, on a hill, is the *Gloriette*, a colonnade which commands a charming view. There are also in the grounds a Roman ruin; and the *Schöne Brunnen*, or beautiful fountain, which gave the name to the palace, with a group representing an Undine, by Beyer, and the monument of Maria Theresa. A Zoological and a Botanic garden are connected with the park.

Across the park is the village of Hietzing, which contains a great number of villas and country houses, amongst others, the villa of the Duke of Brunswick; it also contains a theatre, and several public gardens. Near Schönbrunn is also the village of Penzing.

At *Baden* are some alkaline and sulphurous springs and baths, frequented from the middle of May to the middle of October.

LAXENBURG is an Imperial summer-palace, which is reached by a branch of the southern railway in ¾ of an hour. Its divisions are distinguished as the "old castle," dating from 1693; and the "new castle," or Blue House, from the 18th century. It was the favourite abode of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., Francis I.,

and is a residence of the present Emperor. The church contains a picture by Van Dyck, and in the apartments are admirable pictures by Canaletto, and a group of Meleager, by Beyer.

The large park is one of the finest in Europe, and is traversed by the River Schwechat, which forms a lake with several islands. On one of the islets is the *Franzenburg*, a small castle built in true mediæval style. It contains a hall of arms, a collection of objects of art, a chapel, &c. Amongst the objects of art may be specially mentioned the armour of Charles V. and Philip II., and 17 marble statues of princes of the house of Hapsburg.

Route 158.

VIENNA TO DRESDEN, BY BRUNN AND PRAGUE.

(*Note.*—The direct line to Prague, avoiding *Brunn*, is nearly 38 miles shorter than the line here described, but the express trains occupy the same time by both routes. There is nothing of interest on the shorter route *via* Gmund.)

370 *miles*; 1*st class*, 27 *fl.* 65 *kr*; 2*nd*, 20 *fl.* 83 *kr.*; 3*rd*, 14 *fl.* 3 *kr.*

LEAVING Vienna we pass *Florisdorf* and *Wagram*, near which latter the great battle of the 5th and 6th July 1809, took place between the French and Austrians. From *Ganzerndorf* (19 miles), a branch goes to *Presburg* and *Pesth*. Near *Durnkruth*, we obtain a view of the lesser range of the Carpathian mountains. We now go near the River March, the boundary between Hungary and Austria, and passing Hohenau, ascend the valley of the Thaya, and reach LUNDENBURG (52 miles). Here a branch line goes to *Olmutz*. On the left, near *Saitz* (61 miles), rises the lofty belvedere in the park of Prince Liechtenstein. Crossing the viaduct, we reach *Raigern*. Here is an ancient Benedictine monastery, founded in 1048 by Duke Bretislaw, with a handsome church, and a good library. BRUNN (95 miles). (*Hotel*: *Werner*.) This town, the capital of Moravia, is situated near the confluence of *Schwartzawa* and the *Zwittawa*. The *Castle of Spielberg*, now a prison, was the place of confinement of Baron Trenck and Silvio Pellico. Trenck died here in 1749. Pellico, with other Italian patriots, was confined here from 1822 to 1830. The *Church of the Capuchins* contains the tomb of Baron Trenck. The *Dikasterial Gebaude*, formerly an Augustine convent, is now a government office. The *Moravian National Museum* contains a library, and a collection of antiquities. Brunn is celebrated for its extensive cloth manufactories. Leaving Brunn, we pass some places of no interest, and reach *Zwittau* (139 miles), a walled town, having a considerable trade in cloth and linen. About 14 miles from *Pardubitz* (189 miles), is the field of Sadowa, the scene of the great battle fought in 1866 between the Prussians and Austrians. (Branch line to Koniggratz and Zittau.) *Kolin* (215 miles). On the right we see an obelisk raised in 1842 to commemorate a victory gained by the Austrians over the Prussians under Frederick the Great in 1757, during the Seven Years'

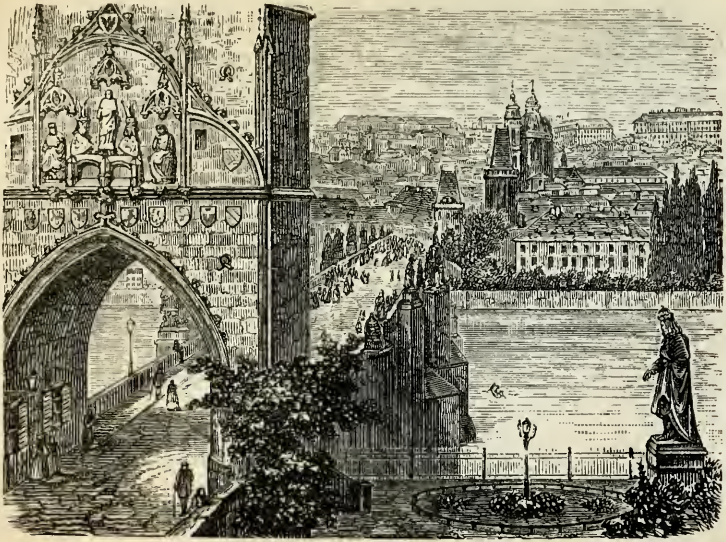
War. Passing some other places of no interest, we reach

PRAGUE (256 miles). (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST"). The capital of Bohemia, and, next to Vienna, the principal town in the Empire of Austria. It is the seat of an archbishopric, and the residence of the principal officials of Bohemia. The nobles of Bohemia reside here during part of the year. Its site is a regular basin cut in two by the river. Viewed from the bridge, no city in Germany surpasses it in the grandeur of its appearance. It consists of four quarters, two on each side of the river, the Altstadt and Neustadt on the right, and the Kleinseite and Hradschin on the left bank. The Altstadt (the old town) lies along the right bank towards the north. Its streets are narrow, but being the principal seat of business, it contains the best shops. The Neustadt encloses the Altstadt on the north-east, east and south-east, and was formerly separated from it by walls and a ditch, which has been filled up. On the opposite side of the river, occupying the bank and the northern portion, is the Kleinseite, the abode of the Bohemian nobility, and the site of several remarkable palaces. The other quarter, the Hradschin, to the west and south of the Kleinseite, occupies the side of a steep hill, and contains fewer houses than the other quarters, but surpasses them in interest in consequence of the public edifices which it contains.

On quitting the railway station, and entering the *Altstadt* (old town), we pass through the *Pulverthurm* (Powder Tower). This tower is in the Gothic style; it was built in the 14th century, by the citizens of Prague, in honour of King Ladislas II. It was formerly one of the eight gate-towers which gave access to the old town, and separated it from the Neustadt. The Pulverthurm adjoins, on the north side, the *Konigshof*, an ancient Royal palace, now a barrack; this tower gives access to the Zeltnergasse, one of the principal streets in the old town. On the left stands the *Palace of Justice*, formerly the house of the commandant-general of the garrison. The Zeltnergasse leads to the *Grosse Ring*, the principal square in the old town. Here the ancient kings of Bohemia gave fetes and tournaments, and here, in 1621, twenty-seven chiefs of the Protestant party were executed. In the centre is the *Mariensaule* (Mary's column), erected in 1650, by the Emperor Ferdinand III., after the unsuccessful siege of Prague by the Swedes. Here is also a monumental fountain, erected under the Emperor Rudolph. The *Rathhaus* is on the west side of the Grosse Ring, and stands on the site of a more ancient one, built in the 14th century, of which there only remain the chapel, the great tower, and the southern facade containing the council chamber. The present structure was erected between 1838 and 1849, and is in the Gothic style. The principal facade is adorned with the statues of six kings of Bohemia.

The east side of the Grosse Ring is occupied by the *Kinsky Palace*, the largest building in the old town, and the church called *Teynkirche*, the facade of which is masked by some old houses with arcades.

The *Teynkirche* is a Gothic building, built in 1407 by the German merchants of Prague, on the site of the old church, founded in the 9th century, of which the baptistery still exists. The towers, erected by King



PRAGUE.

Podiebrad, are very fine; their roofs are each flanked by four small towers, also roofed. Their height is upwards of 250 feet.

From the Grosse Ring we proceed to the *Kleine Ring* and the *Kleine Carlsgasse*. Near the former is the great palace of *Clam-Gallas*, a chef-d'œuvre of the Italian style, built 1707-12. We next reach the *Grosse Carlsgasse*, of which the whole of one side is taken up by the *Clementinum*, formerly a Jesuits' college. The Emperor Ferdinand I., in 1556, summoned the Jesuits to Prague in order to oppose the Protestant tendencies of the university. The Emperor Joseph II., after the departure of the Jesuits, converted it into a seminary. The structure comprises seven courts, two churches and two chapels. The Clementinum composes part of the university of Prague; it contains a lyceum, a school, a library, a museum of natural history, an observatory, halls of philosophy and theology, an academy of fine arts, &c.

The *Salvatorkirche* (Church of the Saviour), adjoins the Clementinum. Its facade faces the *Brückenplatz*. It was built by the Jesuits (1578-1634); it is ornamented with frescoes; the stalls in the choir are adorned with twelve wooden statuettes of the Apostles. The *Grosse Carlsgasse* leads to the Brückenplatz, which borders the quay of the Moldau. The east side of this place is occupied by the *Kreuzherrnkirche* (Church of the Crusaders), a beautiful building, erected 1672-88, after the model of St Peter's at Rome. Its interior is splendidly decorated; the chapter-house is adorned with paintings. Near this church is the statue of the Emperor Charles IV., erected in 1848, on the 500th anniversary of the founding of the university. Opposite the Church of the Crusaders is the palace of Prince Colorado-Mansfeld, containing good collections of pictures and arms.

The *National Theatre* was restored and enlarged in 1859. On the *Franzens-Quai*, between the two bridges, is the *Monument of the Emperor Francis I.* It was erected in 1845 by the States of Bohemia. It is a monumental fountain, in the form of a Gothic pyramid, 75 feet high, on which are eight basins. In the centre is the equestrian statue of Francis I., in Bronze, surrounded by figures in sandstone representing the sixteen circles of Bohemia, the town of Prague, Art, Science, Commerce, and Industry.

The ancient *Ghetto*, or Jews' Quarter of Prague, formerly called *Judenstadt*, has, since 1830, been named *Josephstadt*. Nearly 10,000 souls, few of whom are Jews, inhabit this narrow and tortuous district. Formerly the *Ghetto* was closed by nine gates. We observe the ancient *Hôtel-de-Ville* of the Jews. There is a good view from the tower. There are five synagogues, of which the oldest dates from 1250. We see, also, the *Reformed Jewish Temple*, and near it the *Old Jewish Cemetery*; it is one of the most interesting spots in Prague. It is no longer used, and is completely filled with graves.

The *Neustadt*, or New Town, is situated to the south of the Altstadt, from which it is separated by the *Kolowratstrasse*. This street contains the *National Museum of Bohemia*, founded in 1818 by Count Kolowrat. It contains a library; ethnographical collections; medals, charts, armorial emblazonments, and seals; a cabinet of geology, and a collection of antediluvian plants. The ground-floor is occupied by collections of mineralogy. On the

first floor are: in the first apartment, wood and ivory carvings, and an ethnographical collection; in the second, antiquities, bronzes, arms, drinking vessels; in the third and fourth apartments, the museum of natural history.

The Kolowratstrasse, on the south-west side, leads to a large street called *Wenzelsplatz*, formerly the *Rossmarkt*. The two extremities of this street are ornamented by two fountains, one bearing the statue of *St Nepomuk*, the other the equestrian statue of Venceslas. The Wenzelsplatz abuts upon the *Rossthor*, one of the open gates of the ramparts. From the summit there is a fine panoramic view. On the rampart, between the *Rossthor* and *Neuthor*, is a monument in memory of the Bohemians who fell in the Imperial service in 1848-9.

In the south part of the new town is the large square called *Carlsplatz*. Here is the *Hotel-de-Ville*, or *Neustadther Ruthhaus*, founded in 1370, and restored in 1806. Of the original building only one tower remains.

Prague has only two bridges across the Moldau; the *Karlsbrücke* (Charles' Bridge), and the suspension-bridge, or Emperor Francis Bridge.

At the east end of the bridge is the memorial called the KARLS-DENKMAL, erected in 1848 to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the founding of the University. In niches on each side are figures representing Theology, Philology, Law, and Medicine, and at the angles are statues of two archbishops of Prague, a Kolowrat, and Matthias of Arras, the architect of the Cathedral, representing the Scholar, Statesman, Soldier, and Artist of that period.

The *Karlsbrucke* is a stone bridge leading from the old town to the *Kleinseite*. It was commenced in 1358, in the reign of Charles IV., by the architect, Peter Arler, of Gmund; it was completed in 1503, in the reign of Ladislas II. It is upwards of 1,600 ft. long, by about 34 wide, and rests upon 16 arches. The extremities are protected by towers; that of the Altstadt, built in 1451, is decorated, on the town side, with statues of the Emperors Charles IV., Venceslas, and Sigismond, and others, together with the arms of all the countries formerly subject to the Crown of Bohemia. The facade towards the river was seriously damaged in 1648 by the Swedes, who besieged this tower, without success, for 14 weeks. The arms of the city of Prague are the only ornaments of this facade. On the *Kleinseite* end there are two towers, one of the fourteenth, the other of the fifteenth century. The arches of the bridge are adorned with 30 statues or groups of saints in stone. The most striking of the *statues* is that of *St Nepomucenus*, or *Nepomuk*, patron of Bohemia; it is of bronze, and the reliefs, also in bronze, were executed at Nuremburg. A cross with five stars, on the parapet, marks the spot where the saint was thrown into the river by order of King Venceslas IV., because he refused to reveal the secrets which the Queen had intrusted to him in the confessional. The five stars are in imitation of the flames which the legend states hovered over the spot where he lay. He was canonized in 1728. On the 16th of May, his anniversary, the bridge is the resort of thousands of pilgrims, who come from Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, to pay their devotions before his statue. Amongst other statues are those of St Ignatius, on the right, and St Francis Xavier, on

the left; they date from the eighteenth century. The *Bridge of the Emperor Francis* was opened in 1841. It is about 1,500 ft. long, and 30 ft. wide, and crosses the island of *Schützeninsel*. It begins at the *Franzens-Quai*, and crosses over to the southern extremity of the Kleinseite. Another island is called the Sophien-insel (Sophia's Island); there is a delightful promenade here, much resorted to in summer. In the garden of the restaurant concerts take place every day.

After crossing the Karlsbrucke we enter the Brückengasse, and reach the *Kleinseitener Ring*, the principal square in this quarter. Here is the ancient *Rathhaus*, now converted into Government offices. In the centre of the Ring is *Radetsky's Monument*, erected in 1858, by the Bohemian Society of Fine Arts. The field-marshal is represented holding his baton in one hand and a standard in the other. He stands on a shield borne by eight soldiers of different branches of the service. The figures are all of bronze; the pedestal is of granite; the monument is upwards of 30 feet high. It is made of the metal of 100 cannon, taken from the Piedmontese.

On the square called *Stephansplatz* is the *Church of St Nicholas*, founded in 1673 by the Jesuits, and completed about the end of the 16th century. It is the largest church in Prague; it has three doors, and is surmounted by a clock tower 250 feet high. The interior contains a profusion of paintings and statues. The chapels also contain several good pictures.

The *Palace of Count Nostiz*, a little south of the end of the bridge, contains an excellent picture-gallery, collections of plaster casts, engravings and medals, and a library.

Wallenstein's Palace, in the *Waldstein Platz*, is a vast edifice, built in 1623 by Wallenstein, the hero of the Thirty Years' War, and still in the possession of his descendants. It comprises three courts and a large garden. The great Wallenstein kept a body-guard, and an establishment of 40 pages, 4 chamberlains, 12 chevaliers and barons; his stables contained 300 horses. He had a representative at Vienna; his estates in Bohemia, Moravia, Friedland, Mecklenburg, Glogau and Sagau brought him upwards of £1,000,000 per annum. The great *Audience-Chamber*, restored in 1854, is adorned with a fresco representing Wallenstein, as an ancient hero, in a triumphal car. The chapel, and the oratory above it, have been preserved in the same state in which they were left by Wallenstein. In the garden is a grotto containing a bath, with a flight of steps leading down to the *Cabinet of Astrology*. In the same part is the play-room, and the *Waldsteinhalle*, a gallery adorned with frescoes. The play-room contains the portraits of Wallenstein and his second wife; and the horse (stuffed) which was killed under him at the battle of Lutzen. In the garden are also an arcade decorated so as to represent stalactites, the aviary, and the riding-school. The gardens are open to the public on Thursdays, Sundays, and fête-days. The other sides of the Waldstein-platz are occupied by the Palaces of Prince Egon Furstenberg, Count Hanusch-Kolowrat, and Prince William Auersperg. Two ways lead from the Kleinseitner Ring to the *Hradschin*; the shorter of the two ascends by the Schlosssiegengasse, and then by a flight of 203 steps to the court of the palace; the other ascends by the Spornergasse, and abuts on the

side of the palace. The *Hradschiner-platz* forms an oblong, 250 feet long by 100 wide. It is bordered on the north by the Archbishop's Palace, and the canons' houses, on the south by the Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg, on the west by the Tuscan Palace, and on the east by the Imperial Palace, which comprises the Cathedral. The *Tuscan Palace* was the property of the Emperor Ferdinand who lived at Prague after his abdication; it contains his library and art-collection.

The CATHEDRAL is one of the most remarkable specimens of the Gothic style. (Open from 5 A.M. to 12·30, and from 2 P.M. to 5). It was commenced in 1344, in the reign of King John. It presents on a smaller scale, the form of the Cologne Cathedral. The western portion is unfinished; it is closed by a wall adorned, in 1729, by frescoes, now tarnished, representing the patron-saints and Maria-Theresa. Before the fire in 1561, the tower was 506 feet high; its present height is about 315 feet. This cathedral suffered greatly in the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries, but especially in the Seven Years' War, when it was injured by Prussian shells. Under the Emperor Charles IV. it received so many gifts that 380 persons were employed in their manufacture; at this time there were more than 3,000 priests in Prague. The interior is very striking. The ceiling is supported by 16 pillars. The nave is 148 feet wide and 126 feet high; 12 chapels ranged along its sides bear the names of the great families of Bohemia. In the centre is the *Königsdenkmal* (Royal Mausoleum), of marble and alabaster, executed in 1589, in the reign of Rudolph II. by Alexander Colin, of Malines; above are the figures of Ferdinand I. the Empress Anna and Maximilian II.; the reliefs represent Charles IV. with his wives and descendants. In the vaults are the coffins enclosing the remains of Charles IV. (died 1378) his two wives, Venceslas IV., Ladislas Posthumus, George Podiebrad, Ferdinand I. and his wife Anna, Maximilian II., Rudolph II., and Maria Amelia, Duchess of Parma.

The *Chapel of St Menzel*, opened in 1367, in the reign of Charles IV., is enriched with fine Bohemian stones, and ornamented with very ancient frescoes. It contains the tomb of the saint, slain by his brother Boleslas in 931, at Alt-Bunzlau. It was in this chapel, in 1526, that the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria was elected King of Bohemia; this kingdom then fell into the possession of the House of Hapsburg. In the south aisle on the right of the altar is the shrine of St John Nepomuk, an accumulation of silver ornaments and plate, in which no less than 37 cwt. of silver have been employed. The body of the saint is enclosed in a crystal coffin, enclosed by one of silver, and borne by angels, nearly of the size of life, also of silver. The silver employed about this shrine is estimated to be of the value of 200,000 florins. Silver lamps, the gift of great personages, hang above the monument. The treasury of the cathedral contains a fine collection of plate and many relics, among which are a piece of the true cross, thorns from the crown of thorns, &c. &c.

The HRADSCHIN or IMPERIAL PALACE, stands on the site of the *Wenzelburg*, the ancient palace of the Kings of Bohemia, erected in the 9th century, and burnt down in 1316. The present edifice was commenced in 1333, by Charles IV. after the model of the Louvre

at Paris. Ladislas and Ferdinand I. continued the works, which were completed under Maria-Theresa. It was several times besieged and sacked by the Hussites. It is of little interest. The greater part of the treasures once contained in it have been removed to other palaces. Part was occupied by the late Emperor Ferdinand, (uncle of Franz Joseph), who abdicated in 1848. Many of the apartments are open to the public, from 11 to 1 o'clock. Entrance by the third court, on the right of the Cathedral: fee, 30 kr.

The railing which closes the court of honour is ornamented with groups of gladiators. The principal entrance-gate was built in the Doric style, by Scamozzi, in 1614; the great staircase is very handsome. The second court is adorned with a monumental basin; in the third court, on the terrace adjoining the Cathedral, is a superb equestrian bronze statue of St George, of the 14th century. Among the principal salons are: The *Throne-Room*, or chamber of Ladislas; the *Landtagsaal*, the ancient hall of the High Court of Justice, containing eleven flags taken from the enemy by the Archduke Charles, three standards of the kingdom, portraits of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., Leopold II., the Archduke Francis, and the Emperor Francis I. The apartments occupied by the Emperor Ferdinand have been decorated anew since the fire of 1855. The *Chapel* has been splendidly restored, 1852-7, it is adorned with frescoes by Kandler, and statues by Max. The *Spanish Chapel* and the *German Chapel* may be formed into one, capable of containing 2,000 persons; they are lighted by 3,600 candles. The *Landstube*, on the third floor of the south wing, is the most interesting apartment in the Palace; from its window, upwards of 60 ft. from the ground, were precipitated, on the 23rd of May, 1618, the imperial counsellors, Martinitz and Slawata, and the private secretary Platter; two small pyramids, erected in the fosse, beneath the window, record the fact that the victims of this outrage miraculously escaped with their lives. The apartment is adorned with portraits of these officials, and of fourteen sovereigns of the House of Hapsburg. From this point there is a magnificent view of the city.

The *Church of St George*, in the square of the same name, behind the Cathedral, was founded in 912, by Wratislaw I., on the site of the castle of Lebussa; it was restored after the fire of 1142. It contains the tombs of Wratislaw, the Dukes Boleslas II. and Odalric, and many others.

The Hradschin is bounded on the north by the *Hirschgraben*, across which a bridge leads to the gardens. We go by the gardens to the exercise ground of the artillery, and enter the *Chotekstrasse*, in which is the *Belvedere* or *Fernandeum*, the summer residence built by Ferdinand I., in 1534, for his wife Anna, in the style of the Renaissance. The great hall is used for exhibitions of paintings; the Society of Fine Arts have adorned it with frescoes, after the cartoons of Rubens. They represent the baptism of Boriwoj; the murder of St Venceslas; the removal of the relics of St Adalbert to Prague; the coronation of Wratislaw, first King of Bohemia; the abdication of Ladislas in favour of Przemysl Ottakar I.; King Vencelas I. as a minstrel; the foundation of the University of Prague, by Charles IV.; and Joseph II. at Prague, during the plague. From the balcony is a

fine panoramic view. The garden reaches, on the north-east, the *Volksgarten*, at the eastern extremity of which is the *Belvedere-Hohe*, from which another fine view is obtained.

From the Kleinseite we go by the square of the *Walsche-Spital*, to the *Lawrenzberg*, a wooded hill on which stands the Church of St Lawrence, surrounded by the fourteen stations of the cross, painted by Fuhrich. Before reaching the summit of the hill, we pass the *Neuenmarkt*, where stands the palace of the Count Schönborn, with a beautiful park. In the square of the Walche-Spital is the palace of Prince Lobkowitz, which has a good picture-gallery, a fine library, and a magnificent garden.

Prague has often been exposed to the calamities of war. It was besieged and taken six times before 1249. In the war of the Hussites, it was taken, burned, plundered and sacked with a ferocity to which the records of religious fanaticism furnish no parallel. The Thirty Years' War began and ended within its walls. During its progress the city was three times in possession of the enemy. In 1620 the battle was fought at the White Mountain, near the city, in which the Elector Palatine, Frederick V. known as the Winter King, and son-in-law of James I. of England, was defeated and compelled to renounce his assumed crown and give up the town. During the Seven Years' War it fell into the hands of different victors, having been compelled, in 1744, to capitulate to Frederick the Great of Prussia, and until the war of deliverance in Germany and the downfall of Napoleon, the city continued to suffer from the troubles in which the house of Austria had been involved. During the last sixty years it has enjoyed prosperity and quiet, except in 1848, when the meeting of the Slavonic Congress within its walls called forth a demonstration from the national party, which the government was compelled to suppress by bombarding the city.

On leaving Prague we cross a viaduct of 88 arches, 3,500 ft. long. Near *Bubentsch* is the *Baumgarten*, greatly frequented by the Viennese in the summer months.

RAUDNITZ (298 miles) is picturesquely situated on the Elbe. The castle is the property of Prince Lobkowitz. The collection of paintings from the time of Charles V. to the Thirty Years' War is very valuable. Prince Lewis of Baden, a general who distinguished himself against the Turks, was married here to a princess of Saxony in 1669. The celebrated Cola di Rienzi, "The Last of the Tribunes," was confined in this castle for a year by the Emperor Charles IV.

AUSSIG (321 miles) was the birthplace of Raphael Mengs, the celebrated painter. Biehanj, a height west of the town, was the scene of the great Hussite battle in 1426. A steamer leaves Aussig twice daily for Dresden, in six to seven hours. The district through which we pass, along the valley of the Elbe, is very beautiful, and is commonly known as "the Saxon Switzerland." BODENBACH (336 miles) is the frontier station, where luggage *destined to Saxony is examined.* Passing some other places of no interest, we reach DRESDEN (375 miles). (See Route 131.)

Route 159.

PRAGUE TO NUREMBURG BY PILSEN.

To Nuremberg, 220 *miles*; 1*st class*, 33 *m.* 70; 2*nd*, 24 *m.* 50.

ON leaving Prague we pass, on the right, the *White Hill*, where Maximilian of Bavaria and the Catholic League gained a victory in 1620 over the Protestant forces of Frederick V. of Bohemia. Near Karlstein we see, on an eminence, the fine *Castle*, which was built for the Emperor Charles IV., and was, for a long time, a residence of the Kings of Bohemia. It is still in fair preservation. The *Donjon Tower* is 121 ft. high. The *Kreuzkapelle* formerly contained the Bohemian regalia. It was secured by four iron doors and no less than thirteen locks. The *Church of the Ascension* is ornamented with frescoes. In the *Chapel of St Catherine* is a fine painting of the Madonna and Child, with kneeling figures of the Emperor Charles IV. and his wife. *Beraun* (23 miles) is a walled town situated on the river of the name. Near *Horowitz* (33 miles) are extensive silver and lead mines. Near *Rokitzan* (49 miles), are some considerable iron-stone mines and iron works. From *Chrast* (60½ miles), a branch line turns off to the coal mines of Radnitz. We next reach

PILSEN (67½ miles), (*Hotel*: *Kaiser von Oesterreich*). The *Church of St Bartholomew*, in the Gothic style, is attributed to the 14th century. The *Rathhaus* is in the style of the Renaissance. The house occupied by Wallenstein immediately before his death, and his arms, are shown.

In the neighbourhood of *Staab* (84 miles) are extensive coal-fields. Passing *Furth* (106 miles) *the last Austrian station*, we reach *Cham* (119 miles), situated on a branch of the Regen. In the vicinity are extensive forests, amid which are glass and iron works. At SCHWANDORF JUNCTION (149 miles) the line branches to RATISBON, 26 miles.

Continuing on we pass *Amberg*, *Hersbruck*, and some other small stations, and reach NUREMBERG, for description of which see Route 146.

Route 160.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN TO CARLSBAD.
(By Nuremberg).

Distance, 265 miles; *fares*: *first class*, 46 *m.* 45; *second*, 34 *m.* 15.

For that part of the route from Frankfort to Nuremberg, see Route 146.

LEAVING Nuremberg, we pass *Hersbruck*, 164 miles from Frankfort. *Vilseck* and several other stations are passed, and we reach WEIDEN (196 miles), where a line goes off to Baireuth. The next station of importance is EGER (232 miles), on the river of the same name. Its castle was built in 1180, by Frederick Barbarossa, and it has a beautiful church of the 13th century. Thirty-three miles farther, we reach CARLSBAD. (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). ENGLISH

CHURCH, services in the new church at 11 and 3.

It is romantically situated on the River Tepel, near its junction with the Eger. This is one of the most celebrated watering-places in Germany, and its springs are the hottest in Europe. The temperature varies from 117 degrees to 165 degrees Fahr. The principal and hottest spring — the *Sprudel* — has a very large volume, and is forced up to a height of 3 ft. above the ground. Altogether, the daily flow of the springs, of which there are nine, is estimated at two million gallons. They were known in the 7th century, but were lost sight of till 1347, when, according to a tradition of the country, they were re-discovered by Charles IV., whose attention was drawn to the spot, while hunting, by the cries of one of the hounds, which had fallen into a hot spring when pursuing a stag. He subsequently established regular baths here, to which he gave his name.

Near the Sprudel is another spring in the same arcade. Another gallery encircles the springs called the Muhlbrunnen, the Neubrunnen, the Theresein-brunnen, the Bernhardsbrunnen, and the Felsenquelle. Between these two groups are the Schloss-brunnen, the Marcbrunnen, and at the Town Hall, where there is a statue of Charles IV., the springs called the Emperor and the Charles.

The *Kurhaus* has baths on the ground floor, and on the first floor conversation and reading-rooms (charge, 80 *kr.* per week). A band plays in the grounds several times a day. Visitors remaining at Carlsbad for more than a week, are required to pay tax for music, etc., according to a fixed and moderate tariff. The promenades in the neighbourhood are very pleasant, the most frequented being that along the Tepel. Carlsbad is supposed to be placed over an immense reservoir of boiling mineral water, the vapour of which escaping through fissures forms a concrete which has to be removed once in three months. It is a remarkable fact, that after the earthquake at Lisbon in 1755, these springs ceased to flow for three days.

The springs vary in temperature from 117° to 165°, and contain the same mineral constituents,—sulphates and carbonates of soda, lime, potash, etc., highly useful in dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, liver complaint, gravel, stone, hypochondriasis, dysentery, constipation, etc.; the course is generally four weeks. The number of persons taking the waters is about 15,000 each season.

About 19 miles from Eger (see above) is MARIENBAD (*Hotels* : *Klingers*, *Neptune*), in a valley surrounded with pine-clad hills. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and mud baths. The waters resemble those of Carlsbad except that they are cooler; they are efficacious in diseases of the skin. The season extends from May to August. They are visited by 9,000 persons every year.

FRANZENBAD (*Hotels* : *British*, *Gisela*) is a much frequented and aristocratic bath, about 3 miles from Eger (see above). It is rapidly growing in popularity, and bids fair to become a rival of Carlsbad. It has been called "Carlsbad cooled." It has mud and gas baths. The yearly number of bathers is 9,000.

Route 161.

VIENNA TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

To Trieste, 370 *miles*; *first class*, 28 *fl.* 26 *kr.*; *second*, 21 *fl.* 20 *kr.*; *third*, 14 *fl.* 13 *kr.*

(*Fares by fast train*, 20 *per cent. more. Time*, 14 *hrs.* 50 *mins.*).

From Nabresina Junction to Venice, 125 *miles*; *first class*, 9 *fl.* 72 *kr.*; *second*, 7 *fl.* 29 *kr.*; *third*, 4 *fl.* 86 *kr.*

(Tourists wishing to book through to Venice (476 miles direct) without stopping at Trieste, change at Nabresina Junction (351¼ miles). Express trains have first class carriages only.)



N leaving Vienna we pass (3 miles) the *Schonbrunn Palace*. The first place express trains stop at is Baden (15¾ miles), which is reached in less than an hour. It has sulphur springs which are much resorted to by the Viennese. The railway lies at a considerable elevation, affording fine views of Vienna and numerous villas and villages. On the left is seen the column erected in 1542, now called the *Spinnerin am Kreuz*. On the right is seen the Gloriette in the park of Schönbrunn. At *Voslau* the best wine of Austria is produced. Neustadt (28¾ miles) (*Hotel*: *Hirsch*) was the birthplace of Emperor Frederick IV. and Maximilian I. The town was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1834. The parish church contains several tombstones with well-executed reliefs. The ducal castle of the family of Babenburg is now a military academy, founded by Maria Theresa in 1752. Gloggnitz (46 miles), at the base of the Semmering. The Schloss on an eminence was formerly a Benedictine abbey, suppressed in 1803. The Castle of Wartenstein is on a height to the left. At Gloggnitz *the celebrated Semmering Railway*, the most remarkable structure of the kind in Europe, commences. This portion of the railway, 25 miles in length, cost upwards of one and a half million pounds sterling. It is carried along the face of precipices by means of fifteen tunnels and fifteen bridges. On the left rises the Semmering with its three peaks. The views, for a long distance, are very grand. At the *Semmering* Station (70 miles) the railway reaches its highest point. Here we pass through a tunnel 4,518 ft. long, upwards of 2,800 ft. above the sea. We now begin to descend the opposite slopes of the Semmering Alp, and reach Murzzuschlag (80¾ miles), situated on the Murz, at the foot of the mountain range. Keeping along the right bank of the river, and passing through highly picturesque scenery, we cross the Murz near its confluence with the Mur, and reach Bruck (106½ miles). (This is the junction of the railway from Klagenfurt). Our route goes along the left bank of the Mur, beneath steep precipices, for a considerable distance. We presently leave the ravine, and enter upon a beautiful and richly cultivated plain, in the centre of which is

Gratz (139 miles) (*Hotels*: *Elephant*, *Erzherzog*, *Johann*), a picturesque old town, built on both sides of the river Mur, and encircled by fine gardens and pleasure-grounds. The Schloss-

BERG overlooks the town and affords fine views. This height was fortified in the fifteenth century against the Turks. It rises 350 ft. above the river. It possesses numerous ancient buildings, among which are the Gothic *Cathedral of St Agidi*, built in the fifteenth century; the ancient *Castle* of the Styrian dukes, which possesses many curious antiquarian relics; the *Landhaus*, where the nobles of the duchy held their meetings; the *University*, with its library of 50,000 volumes; and the mausoleum, erected in the *Church of St Catherine*, to the Emperor Ferdinand II., remarkable for the ornamental sculpture of its interior. Gratz has twenty-two churches and chapels, and one or two noble palaces, including the palace of the Count Altern. The *Joanneum*, a large edifice with gardens, built to favour the growth of the sciences, is now a school. It has a *picture-gallery*. The environs are very attractive, and from the wide plain around arise wooded acclivities, and hills broken into patches of pasture, and gardens prettily laid out.

Some distance beyond Gratz we observe on the summit of a lofty rock, on the right bank of the Mur, the ruins of the *Castle of Wildon*, where the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahé made some of his observations. Near LEIBNITZ (159½ miles), on the right, is the chateau of the Bishop of Seckau. Many Roman antiquities have been found in this neighbourhood. We cross a fine bridge over the Sulm, and passing *Ehrenhausen*, where the Count Attems has a fine chateau, we reach SPIELFELD (166½ miles), near which is the Castle belonging to Prince Eggenberg. We now leave the Mur and cross a range of hills into the valley of the Drave. Passing MARBURG (178 miles), where a line goes off west to Klagenfurt and to Franzenfest in the Tyrol, we reach PRAGERHOF (189¾ miles). A line goes to Pesth by Kanitza and Stuhlweissenburg. CILLI (219½ miles), the Roman *Claudia Celleia*, is an ancient town, situated on the Saun. The church contains a beautiful Gothic side chapel. The ruined fortress of *Obercilli* rises above the town. In the neighbourhood are extensive iron-mines and coal-fields. To the westward after leaving Cilli, we see the *Oistriza-Spitz*, 7,710 ft. above the sea. Proceeding along the bank of the Sann we pass *Romerbad* (231 miles), a fashionable watering-place, and reach STEINBRUCK (236 miles), beautifully situated near the confluence of the Sann and the Saave.

LAIBACH (273 miles), the Roman *Æmona*, is on the river of the same name. The fine old castle towering over the town, now used as a prison, commands a superb view. After leaving Laibach we cross a morass over a stone causeway, and, passing some unimportant places, reach *Loitsch* (296 miles). From hence a visit may be made to the quicksilver mines of *Idria*, 19 miles distant.

ADELSBERG (312 miles). The famous cave of Adelsberg is at some distance from the station, cab necessary (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") The celebrated caverns, by far the most interesting in Europe, were known in the middle ages, and were re-discovered by accident in 1816. They are now under the supervision of a company, which issues tickets of admission and attends to the illuminations.

A tramway conveys passengers about half way to the extreme end. The

cave has been explored more than 12,000 feet from the entrance.

Entrance fee, 70 *kr.* each person. Two guides must accompany every party of 1 to 4, and an extra guide must be taken for every additional 4 persons. Each visitor pays 80 *kr.* for the guides. Tramway, 1 *fl.* to go and return.

An illumination of 156 lights costs 2 *fl.*; one with 410 costs 4 *fl.*; 1800 lights, 20 *fl.* 30 *kr.* About two hours are required for the visit.

The different chambers are called as follows:—1. The *Poik Cavern*, in which the river Poik enters, as described below. 2. The *Cathedral*. 3. The *Kaiser-Ferdinand Grotto*, consisting of several halls, one of which is called the *Ball-Room*. In this hall a ball takes place annually on Whitmonday. 4. The *Franz-Joseph-Elizabeth Grotto*, one of the most spacious, 112 feet high, 664 feet long, and 660 feet wide. This grotto extends to the *Calvarienberg* (*Mount Calvary*), which is more than 3100 feet from the entrance. The river Poik disappears in a vast cavern 50 feet below the entrance to the grotto, reappears at about 180 yards within the cave, and is then lost under the mountains, issuing to light again at Planina, where it is called the Unz, where planks and pieces of wood, it is said, appear 10 or 12 hours after being thrown into the stream in the cavern. "It is impossible," says Hamilton, "to describe all the beauties and wonders of the gigantic stalactite concretions, and lofty halls, supported, as it were, by Gothic columns, and apparently filled with statues of exquisite delicacy and whiteness. There is, however, one part of the cave which in grandeur and sublimity exceeds all the rest. It is called Mount Calvary, and is situated near the extremity of the grotto, about 1½ miles from the entrance. Here we suddenly find ourselves in an open space of which we can neither see the limits, nor distinguish the height of the roof. In the centre the ground rises considerably, forming a steep and rugged hill, over which the path leads, the roof rising in proportion as we ascend, with a deep and gloomy looking ravine on either side. This hill, which consists of the blocks and fragments fallen from the lofty roof, is almost everywhere covered with a thick incrustation of white stalagmites, which, having assumed every possible variety of form, appear in the murky gloom like wandering spectres, or beautiful marble statues. At each step as we advance fresh figures are seen, arranged with apparent taste along the terraces of a rising ground. We almost fancy ourselves walking in an enchanted garden adorned with a rich profusion of statues, columns, and vases, while the darkness makes the spacious hall appear still more extensive."

NABRESINA (351¼ miles), from which *the direct line to Venice branches off*. We have a good view of the Adriatic below as we approach

TRIESTE (363 miles), (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") This town is situate at the head of the Gulf of Trieste, an arm of the Gulf of Venice. It is enclosed by hills, in the form of a semicircle, and consists of the old town, the new town, the *Josephsstadt*, and the *Franzens-Vorstadt*. The old town, surmounted by the castle, occupies the site of the Roman colony *Tergeste*, the *Cathedral*, a Byzantine edifice of great antiquity, near the castle, standing, it is said, on the site of a temple of Jupiter. The modern parts of the town are well built, and contain handsome houses and spacious squares. The *Tergesteum* is a splendid modern structure,

containing a bazaar, a grand concert and ball room, exchange and reading rooms, and the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's. There are numerous churches for various nationalities, of which the Greek church is the finest; and among the other buildings worthy of inspection is the *Palazzo Revoltella*, containing some very fine objects of art, and splendidly furnished. Trieste is the see of a bishop, the seat of civil, mercantile, and marine courts, and of a number of important public offices, and possesses various establishments —benevolent, educational, literary, and scientific. The country around the city is extremely beautiful — gardens, vineyards, and orchards, under an Italian sky, meet the eye in every direction.

In the vicinity of the city is MIRAMAR, formerly the château of Maximilian, the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico. (Cab to go and return, 3 *florins*.) The château is a fine building, with handsome apartments. It contains a museum of Egyptian and Grecian antiquities. The park and gardens are beautifully laid out, and afford fine views of Trieste, the Adriatic, and the Alps.

The city first receives historical mention 51 B.C., when it was overrun and plundered by neighbouring tribes. It was much improved by Augustus, and in 1382 finally passed into the hands of Austria. It owes its prosperity chiefly to the Emperor Charles VI., who constituted it a free port, and to Maria Theresa.

Trieste is one of the largest steam-packet stations in Europe. Steamers leave at frequent intervals for all the chief ports of the Adriatic and Mediterranean.

Leaving Nabresina (*see above*) we pass along the shore of the Adriatic to *Monfalcone* (354½ miles), and after passing several unimportant places reach UDINE (394½ miles), (*Hotel*: *Italia*). This town is still surrounded by its old fortifications. It resembles Venice in many particulars; indeed, some of its buildings and monuments are copies of those in Venice. The *Cathedral* is a fine building in the Byzantine style. The *Bishop's Palace* has a curious picture by Jean of Udine. PORDENONE (424½ miles), supposed to be the *Portus Naonis* of the Romans. There are large paper-mills here. CONEGLIANO (442 miles), (*Hotel*: *La Posta*). The *Castle*, above the town, is a fine building. In the *Duomo*, or cathedral, is a handsome altar-piece by *Cima*. Passing some other places of no interest, we reach TREVISO (470 miles). (*Hotel*: *Albergo Reale*.) This town is situated on the Sile. It is a bishop's see, and the capital of the province of the same name. Considerable manufactures of cloth and paper are carried on here. The handsome *Cathedral* contains some good frescoes, an altar-piece by Titian, and pictures by P. Bordone and Pordenone, and sculptures by Sansovino and Lombardi. The *Church of San Nicolo*, a Gothic structure, has some fine paintings, and a good fresco. In the *Monte di Pieta* there is a picture of "The Burial of Christ," the last work of Giorgione. The *Theatre* and *Palazzo Publico* are handsome buildings. The gardens attached to the Villa Manfrini are well laid out and extensive. At *Mestre* (471 miles) the line from Padua falls in. We next reach VENICE (476¼ miles). (See Route 170).

The Austrian Lloyd's steamers leave Trieste for Venice on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at midnight. Time, 8 hours. Fares, 9 florins, and 6 florins 50 kr. Steamers also *leave Venice for Trieste* on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at midnight.

Route 162.

VIENNA TO PESTH.

(By Railway.)

171¼ *miles*; 1*st class*, 10 *fl.* 98 *kr.*; 2*d*, 8 *fl.* 24 *kr.*; 3*d*, 5 *fl.* 49 *kr.*

Steamers leave Vienna for Pesth every morning during the summer months. The voyage occupies about thirteen hours, but the return voyage takes nearly twice that time. It would be advisable therefore for tourists who wish to vary the journey to go by steamer to Pesth, and return to Vienna by rail. Express fares by steamer are, for the 1st cabin, fl. 9.00; 2d cabin, fl. 6.00.

From Vienna to Ganzendorf (18¾ miles), see Route 158.

PASSING *Marchegg* (30½ miles), we cross the Austrian frontier and enter Hungary at *Neudorf* (33 miles), and reach

Presburg (41½ miles), (*Hotel*: *Gruner Baum*). It is situate on the left bank of the Danube. The site of the town is remarkably fine, being in the form of a semi-circle. The neighbouring hills are clothed with vineyards. It was long the principal city of Hungary, having been made the capital in 1541, when the Turks took possession of Buda; and even as late as the last quarter of the 18th century, it was the most beautiful and the most populous town in the kingdom. The edifices most deserving of notice are the *Royal Palace*, a building once of great magnificence, but accidentally destroyed by fire in 1811, and not since repaired; the *Landhaus*, or Hall of the Diet, in which the chambers of the kingdom meet; the *Cathedral*, a huge Gothic pile, in which the kings of Hungary were crowned; the Capuchin Franciscan, and Ursuline Monasteries, each with a handsome church attached; the bishop's palace, the theatre, &c.

Presburg is a place of great antiquity, and had acquired some importance even before the country was subjugated by the Romans. In after times it became, as above-mentioned, the capital of Hungary, and retained the honour till the Emperor Joseph II. restored it to Buda. The peace by which Austria ceded Venice to France, and the Tyrol to Bavaria, was concluded here in 1805.

Leaving Presburg, we proceed past several unimportant places to Neuhausel (97 miles), situated on the Neutra. (Day train halts here 12 minutes for dinner.) Gran-Nana (124¾ miles) is situated on the Danube, on the opposite side of which is *Gran*, a steamboat station. We continue along the left bank of the river to

Pesth (171¼ miles), (*Hotels*: *see* "Hotel List"). This is the most populous and important city of Hungary. It lies on the left bank of the Danube. Its low situation contrasts strongly with the antique, picturesque, and rock-built Buda, on the other side of the river. The two cities are connected by a fine *suspension bridge*, erected in 1849, the length of which is about 1,500 feet. Pesth is the seat of the chief judicial courts of Hungary. Its *University* is richly endowed; it is attended by upwards of 2,000 students, and attached to it are a museum, a botanic garden, and

a library. Other public buildings are the *Neugebaude*, an immense edifice now used as barracks and as an artillery depot; the parish church, a Gothic structure; the Synagogue; the *National Museum*, with a library of 125,000 volumes, and a gallery of about 200 pictures; the Theatre, capable of holding 3,000 persons; and the *National Casino*, which is open to strangers. In the new Academy is the celebrated ESTERHAZY GALLERY, formerly at Vienna, purchased by the Government for £130,000. It contains about 800 pictures. Open every day. It contains 10 works of *Murillo*.

Near the city is the *Rakos Mezo* (field of Rákos), a plain where the Diet, the great national assembly of the Magyars, used to be held in the open air, and the deputies, attended by their vast retinue of vassals, sometimes swelled to the number of 100,000 men, who remained encamped in tents during the continuance of the sittings. The Rákos is now famous for its annual horse-races.

BUDA (called in German OFEN (oven), either on account of its hot springs, or because of the lime-kilns in the vicinity) has a highly picturesque appearance, being built round the Castle-hill in the form of an amphitheatre, in the midst of a district covered with vineyards. Crowning this hill is the *Royal Palace*, which contains in its chapel the royal insignia of Hungary, and has many fine apartments. Buda has various charitable and scientific institutions, and contains in all thirteen churches and a synagogue. There are here some celebrated hot sulphurous springs, used as *baths* successively by the Romans, the Turks, and those who came after them, down to the present day.

It is a place of great antiquity, but its importance dates from 1240, when the fortress was erected. During the inroads of the Turks, it was regarded as the key of Christendom. It was captured by Solyman the Magnificent in 1526, but retaken the following year by Ferdinand I., King of Bohemia. In 1541, it was again taken by Solyman, who introduced into it a garrison of 12,000 janizaries; and it remained in the possession of the Turks until 1686, when it was captured by the Duke of Lorraine.

FROM VIENNA TO PESTH.

(BY RIVER.)

A steamer leaves Vienna every morning for Pesth, occupying thirteen hours. A small steamer starts from the *Prater Quay* at 6.30 A.M. and transfers the passengers to the large steamer near Lobau island, about half an hour later. The chief places on the route are as follows: right, *Deutsch Altenberg*, with a castle, and near by, on a hill, the fine Gothic church of St John. Right, *Hainburg*, a picturesque town with old walls, and an extensive ruin on a neighbouring height. The Austrian Government tobacco factory is here, occupying 1,100 hands. PRESBURG, the old palace of which, now in ruins, is a conspicuous object for a long distance (*see above*). Below Presburg, the banks are flat and uninteresting. Left, KOMORN, a strong fortress, which was for a long time successfully defended by the Hungarians in 1849. GRAN, on the right bank, is the

residence of the Primate of Hungary. *The Cathedral*, built as an imitation of St Peter's, at Rome, is a conspicuous object. It was built in 1821. Near it is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*. *Wissegrad*, right, is surmounted by the ruins of a castle, which as early as the 11th century was inhabited by the Kings of Hungary. *Waitzen*, left, has a cathedral similar to that of Gran. At the upper end of the town is an extensive workhouse with a Gothic church. At *Alt-Ofen*, the steamers of the Danube Co. are built. Soon the heights of *Buda* (*Ofen*) with the *Royal Palace*, are seen, and soon after the steamer lands at the busy wharf of PESTH. (For description see above).


Macon
LYONS
R. Rhone
Udine
Laibach
Goritz
AUSTRIA
Nabresina
TRIESTE
Bassano
Treviso
Brenta
Piave
Mestre
VENICE
Padua
Gulf of Venice
Chioggia
Rovigo
Pola
Ferrara
Ravenna
ADRIATIC
Rimini
S Marino
Pesaro
Arles
ANCONA
SEA
Arezzo
MARSEILLES
Perugia
Assisi
Fermo
Chiusi
Poligno
Ficulle
Trevi
Orvieto
Spoleto
Ternia
Viterbo
Orte
Pescara
Monte Rotondo
ROME
Tivoli
Subiaco
Sangro
Palo
Frascati
Albano
Velletri
Frosinone
Ceprano
Isoletta
Appleton's

NORTHERN ITALY.



ITALY.

ROUTES.

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THE territory comprised under the name of Italy is bounded on the north by France and Switzerland, on the south by the Mediterranean, on the west by France and the Mediterranean, and on the east by the Ionian and Adriatic Seas. The Alps, which extend in a curved line from the Gulf of Genoa to the head of the Adriatic, form its northern frontier. The Apennines, which stretch through the entire length of the Italian peninsula, are the most important among the subsidiary chains of the Alpine system. Their average height varies from three to five thousand feet, but in the middle portions of the range, several summits rise to between seven and eight thousand feet in height. Mount Corno, the highest, attains a height of upwards of 9,500 feet above the level of the sea. In the spaces between the mountains and hills lie valleys remarkable either for their wild romantic beauties or the fertility of their soil. Between the Alps and the northern portion of the Apennine chain is the plain of Lombardy, which has a gradual slope towards the head of the Adriatic. The

lower part of this plain is nearly a perfect level, and the most richly cultivated and populous portion of Italy. The other great plains are those of Piedmont, the Venetian plains, the plain of the *Campo Felice*, on which stands Vesuvius, the Apulian plain, and the long narrow Neapolitan plain of the Basilicata, stretching along the Gulf of Tarento.

A volcanic zone traverses the peninsula from the centre to the south, of which the most remarkable active summits are Vesuvius near Naples, Etna in Sicily, and Stromboli in the Lipari islands.

The principal rivers of Italy are the Po, the Adige, the Arno, and the Tiber.

The mountain lakes of Italy are famed for their beauty. The principal are Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Iseo, and Garda.

The climate is generally healthy and dry. In the northern provinces it is temperate, salubrious, and occasionally severe in winter; in the centre it assumes a more genial character, while the heat of the southern extremity is of almost tropical intensity. The olive, the orange and the lemon flourish luxuriantly, and the sugar-cane, tobacco-plant, the Indian fig, the papyrus and the date-palm are abundant on the low and warm plains.

The rains are less dispersed throughout the year than in more northern latitudes, but fall with great violence at particular seasons and swell the mountain torrents with almost inconceivable rapidity.

The drawbacks of the climate are the *tramontana* or mountain winds, and the malaria which issues from the Maremma of Tuscany, the Pontine Marshes, and the Venetian lagoons. The mean annual temperature at Milan is 53·6°, at Florence 59·4°, at Rome 60°, at Naples 62·2°.

The kingdom of Italy is divided into fifteen territories and sixty-nine provinces. At the last census, December 1876, it had a population of 27,580,174.

The mineral productions are varied and of great value. Gold and silver occur in the valleys of Sesia and Aosta, and between Reggio and Scilla. Tuscany possesses valuable mines of copper, lead, quicksilver, and a great number of minerals. There are rich iron mines in Sessera, Susa, Tuscany, Vermenagna and Abruzzo-Ultra, and in the island of Elba. Beautiful marbles of various hues are found in the Genoese and Tuscan territories.

The staple manufactures are silks, velvets, damasks, ribbons, &c. Corn, olives, hemp, flax, and cotton are largely grown, and the sugar-cane is successfully cultivated in the two Sicilies.

The wines of Italy are numerous, but, owing to the defective mode of their manufacture, are unfit for exportation. The most superior oil and olives are furnished by Tuscany, Lucca, and Naples; the oil of Florence and that of Gallipoli and Puglia being unequalled for purity and sweetness. The fruits of the two Sicilies are exquisite in flavour, and embrace several tropical species.

MONEY.

The currency of Italy is the same as that of France, Belgium and Switzerland: 100 centimes equal 1 lira (equal to the French franc). The lira equals 9½ pence English, or say 20 cents in United States money.

The most convenient coins for use in any part of Italy are Napoleons, which are everywhere current.

Route 163.

PARIS TO TURIN, GENOA, AND ROME.

DIRECT.

THE train which leaves Paris every evening at 8 o'clock, reaches *Modane* the following day at 3 o'clock, Turin at 6, Genoa at midnight, and Rome at 1·15 on the following afternoon. Stops are made at Macon, 20 minutes; Culoz, 30 minutes; Modane, one hour; Turin, one hour; Genoa, 30 minutes; and Pisa, 15 minutes.

For description of that part of the route from Paris to Turin, see page 363. Turin to Genoa, see Route 167. Genoa to Pisa and Rome, Route 172.

Route 164.

MODANE TO TURIN.

67 *miles*; 1*st class*, 12·95 *francs*; 2*nd*, 9·20 *francs*; 3*rd*, 6·60 *francs*.

LEAVING Modane, we soon enter the great Mont Cenis tunnel, which is 7½ miles in length. It is 19 feet high and 26 feet wide, and is lined almost throughout with masonry. Half-an-hour is required for the transit. The air in the tunnel is not disagreeable. At the south end is the station of *Bardonecchia*, soon after leaving which we enter the valley of the Dora Riparia. Several tunnels and four small stations are passed before *Bussoleno*, where a branch line goes off to *Susa* at the foot of the Mont Cenis Pass. At *Avigliana* the valley broadens into a plain and we soon reach

TURIN (67 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). It is beautifully situated in an extensive and fertile plain, surrounded by the Alps, at the confluence of the Dora-Susina with the Po.

Turin is remarkable for the regularity of its streets, which, with few exceptions, intersect each other at right angles.

The PALACE, built by Charles Emmanuel II., and designed by Castellamonte, is a huge structure, with its large courts bounded by open porticos. Its exterior, which is perfectly bare of ornament, forms the western portion of the Piazza Castello. The bronze equestrian statues of Castor and Pollux, which decorate the pillars of the gateway, are by Sangiorgio. The apartments, to which the vast staircases conduct, are handsome, and are sumptuously furnished. The library contains 50,000 volumes and many interesting manuscripts. The armoury contains many interesting objects, among others, the sword carried by Napoleon at Marengo. It was laid out by *Le Notre*, so well known as the designer of the garden of the Tuileries, at Paris.

The principal Place is the *Piazza Castello*, situated in the best quarter of Turin. It derives its name from the castle, known as the *Lady Palace*, or Palazzo Madama, built in the centre, and now used for Government offices. The place is environed with the Royal Palace, the theatre, and many other edifices of suitable architecture. It is crossed by

the streets of the Dora Grossa and the Po.

The PALAZZO MADAMA dates as far back as the commencement of the 13th century. It was repaired and enlarged by Amadeus VIII. in 1416, and then formed the residence of the Dukes of Savoy. Philip Juvara added the façade in 1720. This façade, admirable for the graces of its style and its ornaments, was intended to be reproduced on the other three sides of the edifice. The grand staircase leads to numerous and spacious halls. The original towers on the east side are still standing. They formerly served as prisons. The Senate held its sittings here before the removal of the capital. In the Piazza in front of this palace is a *Monument to the Sardinian army*, erected in 1859 by the citizens of Milan. It represents a soldier defending a banner. The relief represents King Victor Emmanuel at the head of his army. South of and close by the Piazza Castello is the Piazza Carignano, in which are the Palazzo Carignano, where the Italian Chamber of Deputies formerly held its sessions, and the *Palazzo dell' Academia delle Scienze*, in which are the PICTURE GALLERY and the museums of natural history and antiquities. The gallery contains paintings by the ablest masters of the Italian, German, Dutch, and Flemish schools. The pictures are arranged in classes, and the collection may challenge comparison with those of the first cities of Italy. It boasts the works of Raphael, Julio Romano, Titian, Guido, Domenichino, Ferrari, Bienvenu, Garoffalo, Sassoferrato, the "Four Elements" of Albino, landscapes of Claude Lorraine, Poussin, Canaletto, &c., as well as fine specimens of Teniers, Paul Potter, Rembrandt, Wouvermans, Van Dyck, Van Huysen, Albert Durer, &c.

The other collections are not especially interesting.

The churches of Turin are uninteresting. The CATHEDRAL, in the Renaissance style, was built in 1498. The façade is very handsome. The Chapel del S. S. Sudario is a lofty rotunda, surrounded with columns of black polished marble with gilded capitals and bases. Over the altar of this chapel, in a species of urn, is preserved the handkerchief with which, it is said, the Saviour wiped His brow whilst carrying the cross, and which is supposed to bear the impress of His face. (Entrance to the chapel before 9 A.M.) There are no less than seven handkerchiefs in existence which claim with equal authority to be the genuine San Sudario. One of them is at St Peter's in Rome, another at Milan, there are three in France, and one at Aix la Chapelle.

Upon the southern side of the city is the *Giardino Pubblico*, the favourite evening promenade. It contains statues of Daniel Manin, Balbo, and Generals Bava and Pepe. The *Piazza Vittorio Emanuele* is one of the finest squares in Europe for size, regularity of architecture, and beauty of situation. Among other squares are the *Piazza Carlo Felice*, with porticoes and a fine garden; and the *Piazza Carlo Alberto*, with an equestrian statue of the king of that name by Marochetti.

THE SUPERGA, a handsome church (embellished by a portico of eight marble columns, and surmounted by a cupola, erected by Victor Amadeus II. to commemorate the raising of the famous siege of Turin in 1706, on the very spot from whence Prince Eugene reconnoitred the position of the French army), is about five miles from

Turin, on the summit of a hill on the south side of the river. It commands delightful views over the city, the suburbs, the Po, and the surrounding country.

In this mausoleum, together with the bones of several other princes of the house of Savoy, repose those of Victor Amadeus II., whose name figures in history with those of Eugene and Marlborough. It was in a meadow near Carmagnola that Eugene and the Duke of Savoy met for the first time.

Turin is first mentioned in history in the time of Hannibal, by whom it was taken and sacked, on his descent into Italy after crossing the Alps. It became a royal colony, 166 B.C., and was called *Augusta Taurinorum*. On the fall of the Empire, it went to the Lombards, and became the capital of one of the thirty Lombard duchies; thence it passed successively to Charlemagne, to the Marquises of Susa, and to the Princes of Savoy, who made it the capital of their states. It was taken by the French in 1506 and in 1640, and again reoccupied by them in 1800. In 1815 it was finally restored to the House of Savoy.

ENGLISH CHURCH in the church behind the Vaudois church, 11 and 3.

ROUTE 165.

TURIN TO MILAN, BY NOVARA.

94 *miles*; 1*st class*, 17 *frs.*; 2*nd*, 11·90.

LEAVING Turin we follow the left bank of the Po, pass *Settimo*, and reach *Brandizzo*, 15 miles. The latter was one of the halting places for pilgrims to Jerusalem in ancient times. Crossing the torrents of Orco and Malone, which flow into the Po, we reach

CHIVASSO (18 miles), on the left bank of the Po, formerly a place of importance.

The *Church of San Pietro*, dating from the 15th century, is adorned with mouldings and statues of terra cotta. The high tower, surmounted by two mulberry trees, is the only remaining portion of the ancient palace of the Counts of Montferrat. (A branch line of 21 miles turns off to *Ivrea*.)

Near *Livorno* we see Monte Rosa, and on the left we see the peak of Monte Cervin (the Matterhorn).

From *Santhia* (37 miles) a branch line of 18½ miles turns off to *Biella*. Crossing the *Cavour Canal*, which, supplied by the Po, is the means of irrigating a vast extent of country previously suffering greatly for lack of water, we pass *San Germano* (40 miles), and reach

VERCELLI (50 miles), a bishop's see, situated near the left bank of the Sesia. Good views of the Alps may be obtained from the boulevards at the north-west side of the town. The *Duomo* (Cathe-

dral) was built in the 16th century, in the Italian style. The portico is fine, and is adorned with statues. The interior has been restored, having suffered during the occupation of the town by the French, in the time of the first Empire. The library contains a good collection of valuable manuscripts. The *Church of St Andrea*, erected by the munificence of Cardinal Guala de Bicchieri, papal legate in England in the reigns of John and Henry III., is a mixture of the Gothic and Lombard styles. The *Hospital* was built by the same Cardinal.

The *Church of San Christofero* contains several good frescoes and paintings—most of the latter by Gaudenzio Ferrari.

The *Church of Santa Caterina* has a painting by G. Ferrari, of the Marriage of St Catherine.

Leaving Vercelli we cross the Sesia. The Alps, with Monte Rosa, are full in view.

NOVARA (63 miles), (*Hotel : d'Italia*). This town is situated on an eminence above the plain of the Terdoppio. The *Duomo* is in the early Lombard style. St Joseph's Chapel contains some fine frescoes. In the sacristy are paintings representing the Marriage of St Catherine, by G. Ferrari; the Adoration of the Magi, by Lanini; and the Last Supper, by Cesare da Sesto or Morosoni.

The *Baptistery* is a circular building, supported by Corinthian columns of white marble, in the recesses between which are groups in plaster, representing the scenes of the Passion.

The *Basilica of San Gaudenzio*, rebuilt in the 16th century, is a magnificent building. It contains a fine painting by Gaudenzio Ferrari, and some other good pictures by various artists. The lofty belfry is very fine.

(*Lines go off to Genoa and Arona.*)

Novara is the scene of the battle fought in 1849 between the Austrians and the Piedmontese, in which the latter were defeated. This defeat led to the abdication of Carlo Alberto.

Magenta (77 miles) will be remembered by the tourist as the place where, on the 4th of June 1859, the French overcame the Austrians in one of the greatest battles fought throughout the whole of the campaign that ended in the deliverance of Lombardy from Austrian domination. The railway passes over part of the field of battle. Just before reaching the station we see the *monument* erected by Napoleon III. to commemorate the victory. From Magenta we pass no important place before reaching

MILAN.

Hotels: see "HOTEL LIST."

ARRIVAL. All the hotels send omnibuses and porters to the station.

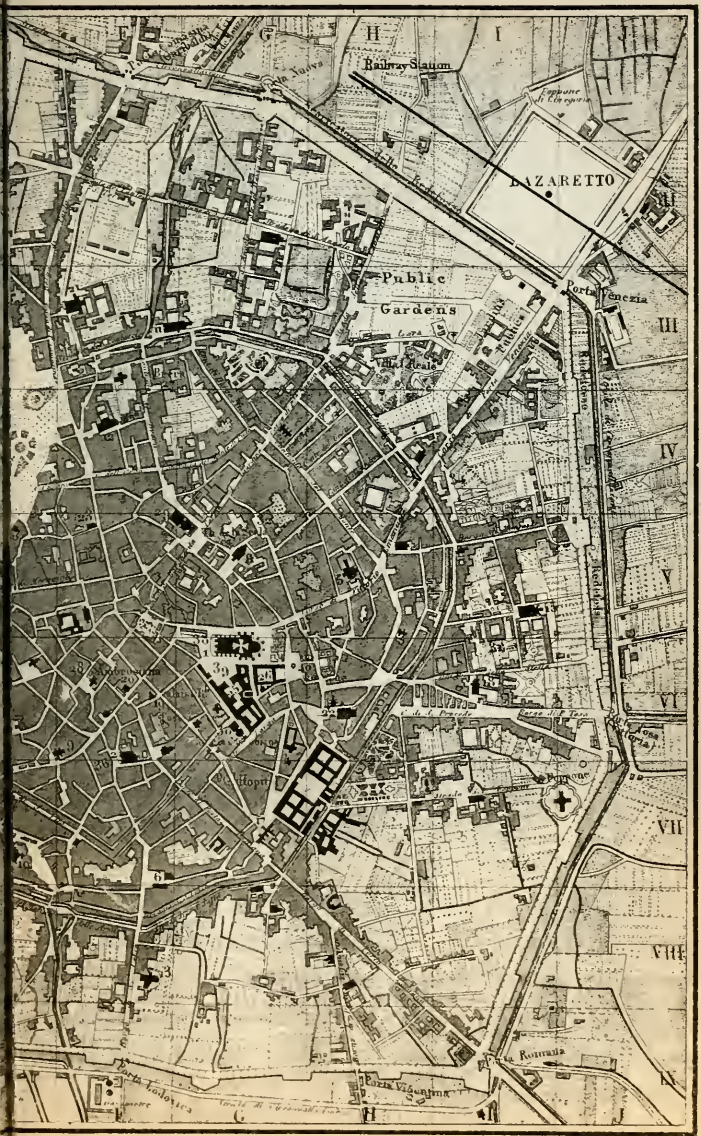
Cabs. A course in the city, 1 *fr.*; to or from the railway station, 1·20. For ½ hour, 1 *fr.*; 1 hour, 1·50.

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST.—*Cathedral, S. Ambrogio, S. Alessandro, S. Lorenzo, S. Maria della Grazie*, and *Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, Brera Picture Gallery, Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, the new Cemetery, Arco della Pace.*

ENGLISH CHURCH, 11 Via Morigi, 11 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.

This fine city is situated on the River Olona, in the centre of the great plain of Lombardy. It is almost circular, and is surrounded by walls, which were once flanked by large and massive bastions. These have been removed, and the space occupied


Churches.
1 Cathedral G.VI
2 S. Alessandro in Zebedia F.VI
3 S. Ambrogio D.VI
4 S. Antonio G.VI
5 S. Carlo H.V
6 S. Eufemia E.VII
7 S. Eustorgio E. IX
8 S. Fedele G.V
9 S. Giorgio E.VI
10 S. Lorenzo E.VII
11 S. Marco E.III
12 S.ta Maria del Carmine E.IV
13. ——— di S. Celso E.VIII
14. ——— delle Grazie C.V
15. ——— della Passione I.V
16. S. Maurizio Maggiore E.V
17. S. Nazaro G.VII
18 S. Pietro in Gessate I.VI
19 S. Satiro F.VI
20 S. Sebastiano F.VI
21 S. Simpliciano F.III
22. S. Stefano H.VI
23 S. Tomaso E.V
24 S. Vittore C.VI
Public Buildings.
25. Palazzo Reale G.VI
26 Pal. Arcivescovado G.VI
27. Brera F.III
28. Ambrosiana F.VI
29 La Scala Theatre F.V
30 Cannobiana Th. G.VI
Palaces.
31. Archinti I.V
32 Belgiojoso G.V
33 Borromeo E.VI
34 Busca (Isabellina) I.IV
35 Litta D.V
36 Trivulzi F.VI
Places
37 de Mercanti F.V
38 del Duomo G.VI
39 Imperiale G.VI
40 Fontana G.VI
+ Post Office G.VI
A
B
C
D
I
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V
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VII
VIII
IX
N
O
E
S
Arco della Pace
PIAZZA D' ARMI
Castello
Porta Ticinese
Darsena
Navigli



Malby & Sons. London.

MILAN (ITALY).

GRAND HOTEL DE LA VILLE,

T. BAER, PROPRIETOR.

(Not to be confounded with the Grand Hotel de Milan.)



This excellent first-class Hotel is situated in the finest part of the city, opposite St. Charles', and close to the Cathedral and Public Gardens. Honoured for many years with the patronage of the Nobility and Gentry of all nations, it is recommended for its clean and comfortable apartments, excellent *cuisine*, and attentive service. Table d'Hote, Reading Rooms, &c. —(See *Murray's Guide.*)

by them has been converted into pleasant walks, shaded by chesnut trees. Milan is one of the most opulent and populous cities of Italy; its streets are regular, wide, and well paved; the dwellings are tastefully built and commodious.

Churches.

The most interesting object in Milan is the Duomo, or Cathedral. It is built of white marble, and is one of the most impressive ecclesiastical edifices in the world. Its foundation was laid in 1387, by Galeazzo Visconti, and during its erection many of the greatest European architects contributed designs for its embellishment. The Milanese have, in progress of time, furnished the means necessary for its construction. But the works went on very slowly till the year 1805, when they were resumed with great activity, in consequence of a decree issued by Napoleon I., and to him it owes the construction of two-thirds of its facade, a considerable number of its statues, and the almost perfect condition in which it now strikes the eye. The length of the cathedral is 490 ft., its breadth 298 ft., its interior elevation, under the dome, 258 ft., and its exterior, to the summit of the tower, 400 ft. Its form is that of a Latin cross, divided into five naves, terminated by an octagonal apsis, and supported by fifty-two pillars, the interior being ornamented with fret-work, carvings, statues, and paintings. It has a facade of white Carrara marble, and the building is adorned by 106 pinnacles, and 2,500 statues. The roof is covered with slabs of marble, and above the dome rises an elegant tower, or spire, in the shape of an obelisk. On the highest pinnacle is a colossal figure of the Virgin, in bronze.

The effect of the interior is very fine. The chancel is entirely open, and separated from the nave only by its elevation. In front of the chancel, and almost immediately above the steps, rises the altar, and behind it the choir. There are no chapels. Their absence contributes much to the simplicity and unity of the edifice. The pillars are more than 90 ft. in height, and 12 ft. in diameter.

The three large windows behind the choir are remarkable for their size, variety, and beauty. They are filled up with tracery and stained glass, in whose colours ruby and dark-blue predominate. The lantern is a striking combination of grandeur and simplicity. By the light, streaming from this cupola, the tabernacle of the great altar appears with remarkable effect.

Principal Objects in the Interior.

Entering the church and proceeding by the South or right aisle, we see the sarcophagus of Bishop Antimianus (date 1045), with a crucifix; a Gothic monument of Bishop Corellus. In the South Transept, a monument erected by Pius IV. to his brothers Giacomo and Gabriel de Medici; the three statues are by Leone Leoni. Near by is the door of the stairway leading to the roof, 194 steps; fee, 25 *centimes.* (*The services of an intelligent guide add much to the enjoyment of a visit to the roof. Peter Ansoni, who may always be found in the cathedral, speaks English and French, and is intelligent and reliable*). On the east wall of this transept is the altar of the Offering of Mary, with reliefs by *Busti.* Close by is the singular statue of St Bar-

tholomew, represented as flayed, with his skin hanging from his shoulder.

In the CHOIR, to the right, is the door of the *Sacristy*, with finely-sculptured decorations. (The *Treasury* may be seen for a fee of *one franc*. It contains many objects, such as are usually found in such collections, the most remarkable being life-sized statues in silver of St Ambrose and St Carlo Borromeo.) Beyond the *Sacristy* is the monument of Cardinal Caraccioli, 1538. New and handsomely carved confessionals have been erected along the wall, for confessions in various modern languages. The visitor will have remarked the *three splendid windows of the choir*, representing more than 300 scriptural scenes, The statue of Pius IV. is seen before we reach the richly-sculptured door of the *North Sacristy*. Entering the NORTH TRANSEPT, and passing an altar, we see a magnificent CANDELABRUM of bronze in the form of a tree, decorated with precious stones. It was made in the 13th century. In the *North Aisle* we see an altar-piece representing St Ambrose absolving the Emperor Theodosius from ecclesiastical penalties. On the adjacent altar of St Joseph, a painting, *The Marriage of Mary*. In the next chapel is the crucifix borne by St Carlo Borromeo during the *plague* of 1576. Near by, under the window, is a monument with a relief of the Virgin and of the two Saints John. The font near the door is a sarcophagus of St Dionysius. All the windows are filled with stained glass, nearly all being of much artistic merit.

Under the choir are two subterranean chapels. By a spacious gallery lined with fine marbles, and by a portal ornamented with beautiful columns, having the capitals and bases richly gilt, the visitor enters the VAULT OF ST CHARLES BORROMEO. (*Fee for showing the relics of the Saint*, 5 *francs for each party*). It is of an octagonal form, and the ceiling is decorated with a succession of *silver tablets*, representing, in relief, the most remarkable events of the life of this famed prelate, from his baptism at Arona, to his death at the age of forty-six, and his canonization.

Above the altar stands the sarcophagus of crystal, containing *the remains* arrayed in pontifical garments, studded with precious stones. The crosiers and mitre are superb. The *sarcophagus* is placed on supports of wrought silver; and enriched with the armorial bearings, in massive gold, of Philip IV., king of Spain, whose gift it is.

"The subterranean chapel in which the body of San Carlo Borromeo is preserved, presents as striking and as ghastly a contrast, perhaps, as any place can show. The tapers which are lighted down there, flash and gleam on alti-relievi in gold and silver, delicately wrought by skilful hands, and representing the principal events in the life of the saint. Jewels, and precious metals, shine and sparkle on every side. A windlass slowly removes the front of the altar; and within it, in a gorgeous shrine of gold and silver, is seen, through crystal, the shrivelled mummy of a man; the pontifical robes with which it is adorned, radiant with diamonds, emeralds, rubies—every costly and magnificent gem. The shrunken heap of poor earth in the midst of this great glitter, is more pitiful than if it lay upon a dunghill. There is not a ray of imprisoned light in all the flash and fire of jewels but seems to mock the dusty holes where eyes were once. Every thread of silk in the rich vestments seems only a provision from the worms that spin, for the behoof of worms that propagate in sepulchres."—*Dickens.*

Carlo Borromeo was born in 1537. He was the second son of Count Borromeo, the representative of one of the noblest families in Lombardy. He

was dedicated to the Church from infancy. He was created Cardinal and Archbishop of Milan by his uncle Pope Pius IV. when he was in his twenty-third year. When he was twenty-six years of age he inherited the family estates, and used the revenues in charity, living himself in the extremest poverty. During the plague at Milan in 1575 he showed the most wonderful personal devotion to his people, selling his great property and giving away the proceeds to the poor and suffering. He constantly exposed his own life but escaped the infection, and died in 1584 in his 46th year. He was canonized 26 years after his death by Pope Paul V. His memory is still revered throughout Italy, where he is spoken of as "*Il buon santo*."

In order to form a correct idea of the *exterior decorations of the cathedral*, it is necessary to ascend to its roof, where alone the various fretworks, carvings, and sculptures can be seen to advantage. A staircase leads to the top of the cathedral, and a small fee is charged for the ascent.

The best views from the roof are to be had early in the day. They comprise, toward the south-west, *Monte Viso*, then *Mont Cenis*, *Mont Blanc*, the Great St Bernard, and, more prominent than any other, MONTE ROSA. To the left of the latter *Mont Cervin* (Matterhorn) and the *Miscabel*. To the north-west, the *Bernese Alps*, the peaks of the *St Gothard range*, the *Splugen* and the *Ortler*. To the south the *Certosa* at Pavia is seen, and, in the distance, the peaks of *the Appenines*.

Upon the roof one is lost in the labyrinth of ornaments, spires, statues, flying buttresses; pinnacles of Gothic fretwork are piled about in rich confusion.

So great is the variety of opinions among writers in relation to the architectural merits of this cathedral, that the editor has deemed it advisable to quote from several well-known writers on the subject.

Goethe says of it:—

"All the northern church decorators sought their greatness only in the multiplication of minute details; few understood how to give to these small forms any mutual relation, and thus rose such monstrous buildings as the Cathedral at Milan, where man has transplanted a marble mountain at an immense cost, and forced it into the meanest forms; even daily they torment the poor stones, to continue a work which can never be perfected, since the inventionless folly that planned it had also the power to give to the design an almost limitless execution."

Eustace says of it:—"Inferior only to St Peter's, it equals in length, and in breadth surpasses, the cathedral of Florence and St Paul's; in the interior elevation it yields to both; in exterior it exceeds both; in fretwork, carving, and statues it goes beyond all the churches in the world, St Peter's itself not excepted. Its double aisles, its clustered pillars, its lofty arches, the lustre of its walls, its numberless niches, all filled with marble figures, give it an appearance novel in Italy and singularly majestic. Over the dome rises the tower or spire, or rather, obelisk, for its singular shape renders it difficult to ascertain its appellation, which, whatever may be its intrinsic merit, adds little either to the beauty or magnificence of the structure which it surmounts. It was erected about the middle of the last century contrary to the opinion of the best architects. Though misplaced, its form is not in itself inelegant, while its architecture and mechanism are extremely ingenious. In ascending

the traveller will observe that the roof is covered with blocks of marble, connected together by a cement that has not only its hardness and durability, but its colour, so that the eye scarcely perceives the juncture, and the whole roof appears one immense piece of shining white marble."

Street, in his "Brick and Marble in the Middle Ages," says: "If it be indeed true that it was designed by a German, there is on the outside even more cause for astonishment at his work than if it had been done by an Italian. The west front is quite modern, but the rest of the exterior is as little German in its character as any building I have ever seen, and—shall I add it?—as little really grand as a work of art. I had just caught a glimpse of its general outline and effect by the bright moonlight, and thus seen, there was certainly something wild and striking in its effect." * * * "Absolutely and without doubt the grandest interior in the world is, I do believe, this noble work. Its grandeur amazes one at first, and delights all the more afterwards as one becomes on more intimate terms with it, and can look at it with less emotion than at first. How shall I describe it?—for to say that it has so many bays in length or in width is not sufficient; all this, and even the detail of its design, were familiar enough to me before I saw it, but still the reality was so very far beyond any description, that I felt, and still feel, averse to attempting it." * * * "There is a regular gradation in the heights of the five main divisions of the church, which are well-proportioned to their respective widths, and resting as these divisions do upon four rows of clustered columns of immense size and height, a more magnificent internal effect is produced than in any other church, for not even in Cologne or in Amiens is there any effect so magnificent. The cathedral teaches little; its main office is rather to prove the consummate beauty and magnificence attainable by the pointed style carried out severely and simply on the very grandest scale, as its interior does most triumphantly beyond all cavil."

SANT' AMBROGIO. This church is preceded by a cloister or a quadrangle of thick columns, with curiously wrought capitals of stone, whence spring ranges of brick arcades. There are some frescoes of the 12th century still remaining on the walls, and a great many very ancient sepulchral effigies of bishops and abbots. The interior might be properly compared to a museum; so great is the number of inscriptions, basso-relievos, monuments, and other objects, many of which date their origin from the remotest ages of Christianity.

This church is said to have been erected on the ruins of a temple of Minerva, though some antiquarians assert that here formerly stood a temple of Bacchus.

The oldest part of the present building is contemporaneous with the age of Charlemagne.

The gates of the western entrance are said to be of the time of St Ambrose, A.D. 387. The marble pulpit from which the saint used to preach is in the principal aisle, and a brazen serpent, standing erect on a column of porphyry, is shown as that which Moses held up in the desert before the afflicted Israelites. The Milanese believe that this serpent will hiss when the end of the world shall come. One of the chapels contains some fine frescoes by Gaudenzio Ferrari, and there are good sculptured

groups in others. In the *Tribuna* are some mosaics of the ninth century.

"Within this venerable and solemn old church may be seen one of the most extraordinary and best-preserved specimens of mediæval art: it is the golden covering of the high altar, much older than the famous pala d'oro at Venice; and the work, or at least the design, of one man; whereas the pala is the work of several different artists at different periods. On the front of the altar, which is all of plates of gold, enamelled and set with precious stones, are represented, in relief, scenes from the life of our Saviour; on the sides, which are of silver-gilt, angels, archangels, and medallions of Milanese saints. On the back, also of silver-gilt, we have the whole life of St Ambrose, in a series of small compartments, most curious and important as a record of costume and manners, as well as an example of the state of art at that time. In the centre stand the archangels, Michael and Gabriel, in the Byzantine style; and below them St Ambrose blesses the donor, Bishop Angilbertus, and the goldsmith Wolvinus. Around, in twelve compartments, we have the principal incidents of the life of St Ambrose, the figures being about six inches high."—*Jameson.*

Sant' Alessandro is the most richly adorned of all the churches in Milan. There are two marble groups by Marchesi, and some modern stained glass; one representation being that of S. Carlo Borromeo visiting those ill of the plague.

San Carlo Borromeo, in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, was erected in 1847, on the site of the ancient church of St Maria de Servi. The form is round, simple in its decorations, and remarkable only for the polished granite columns, several of which are in one piece.

San Lorenzo, in the Corso di Porta Ticinese. The interior is said to have formed part of a Roman temple. Its figure is octagonal, surmounted by a dome. On four of its sides are semicircular apses of two stories supported by columns. The *Chapel of St Aquilinus*, on the right of this church, contains some ancient mosaics, and the sarcophagus of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, its founder. He died in 416.

Close to this church is the Colonne di San Lorenzo, consisting of sixteen ancient columns of the Corinthian order, and forming the most prominent vestige of Roman Milan. Early historians state that they formed part of a temple of Hercules. Modern antiquarians state them to be part of the peristyle of the baths of Hercules, and that they belong to the third century.

Santa Maria della Grazie. This magnificent church was erected towards the end of the fifteenth century. Its dome, the choir, and the side chapels were executed after the design of Bramante. The front is built of brick in the Gothic style. The paintings are very numerous.

"*The Last Supper*," by Leonardo da Vinci, is in the former refectory of the Dominican Convent attached to Santa Maria. It has suffered much from dampness, injudicious attempts at restoration, and other ill usage. "At the time that Milan was in the possession of Napoleon, this convent was converted into barracks, and as the refectory became a stable for the cavalry horses, the already mutilated painting received still further injury. Many anecdotes are related of Leonardo da Vinci during the progress of his picture. It is said that the head of our Saviour was left unfinished; the artist, having invested the countenance of the disciple John with a beauty almost divine, shrank from portraying the mingled

emotions of him whose heart was full of grief, knowing as he did that in the band of his beloved disciples there was one who had proved a traitor."

"The purpose being the decoration of a refectory in a rich convent, the chamber lofty and spacious, Leonardo has adopted the usual arrangement: the table runs across from side to side, filling up the whole extent of the wall, and the figures, being above the eye, and to be viewed from a distance, are colossal; they would otherwise have appeared smaller than the real personages seated at the tables below. The moment selected is the utterance of the words, 'Verily, verily, I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me;' or rather, the words have just been uttered, and the picture expresses their effect on the different auditors. The intellectual elevation, the fineness of nature, the benign god-like dignity, suffused with the profoundest sorrow, in the head of Christ, surpassed all I could have conceived as possible in art; and faded as it is, the character there, being stamped on it by the soul, not the hand, of the artist, will remain while a line or hue remains visible. It is a divine shadow, and until it fades into nothing, and disappears into nothing, will have the lineaments of divinity. Next to Christ is St John; he has just been addressed by Peter, who beckons to him that he should ask 'of whom the Lord spake;' his disconsolate attitude as he has raised himself to reply, and leans his clasped hands on the table, the almost feminine sweetness of his countenance, express the character of this gentle and amiable apostle. Peter, leaning from behind, is all fire and energy; Judas, who knows full well of whom the Saviour spake, starts back amazed, oversetting the salt; his fingers clutch the bag, of which he has the charge, with that action which Dante describes as characteristic of the avaricious:—

'Questi risurgeranno del sepolcro
Con pugno chioso.'
('These from the tomb with clenched grasp shall rise.')

His face is seen in profile, and cast in shadow; without being vulgar, or even ugly, it is hateful. St Andrew, with his long grey beard, lifts up his hands, expressing the wonder of a simple-hearted old man. St James minor, resembling the Saviour in his mild features, and the form of his beard and hair, lays his hand on the shoulder of St Peter—the expression is, '*Can* it be possible? Have we heard aright?' Bartholomew, at the extreme end of the table, has risen perturbed from his seat; he leans forward with a look of eager attention, his lips parted; he is impatient to hear more. On the left of our Saviour is St James major, who has also a family resemblance to Christ; his arms are outstretched, he shrinks back, he repels the thought with horror. The vivacity of the action and expression are wonderfully true and characteristic. St Thomas is behind St James, rather young, with a short beard; he holds up his hand, threatening—'If there be indeed such a wretch, let him look to it.' Philip, young and with a beautiful head, lays his hand on his heart; he protests his love, his truth. Matthew, also beardless, has more elegance, as one who belonged to a more educated class than the rest; he turns to Jude and points to our Saviour, as if about to repeat his words, 'Do you hear what he says?' Simon and Jude sit together (Leonardo has followed the tradition which makes them old, and brothers); Jude expresses consternation; Simeon with his hands stretched out in painful anxiety."—*Jameson.*

"Leonardo said that he had meditated for two whole years how best to portray on a human face the workings of the perfidious heart of Judas; it is believed that he took for his model the prior of the convent, his bitter and malicious enemy."

The church of *Santa Maria di San Celso*, near the *Porta Lodovica*, contains amongst other paintings, the Baptism of Christ, by Gaudenzio Ferrari, a Madonna and Child, with John the Baptist and others, by Borgognone, &c. *San Maurizio* contains some fine frescoes by Luini.

Amongst the *palaces* may be mentioned the following: the *Palazzo Marino*, now the Palazzo

Municipio, near the Scala, the *Palazzo Ciani*, the *Palazzo Saporiti*.

THE BRERA, formerly a college belonging to the Jesuits, is one of the most renowned edifices of Milan. Its exterior architecture exhibits a specimen of very simple but solid construction. The quadrangle of the court is surrounded by a double tier of arcades, Doric supporting Ionic columns. This structure is now appropriated to the use of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. In the exhibition rooms are an elaborate copy (the size of the original) from "The Last Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci, by Bossi, casts from some of the Elgin marbles, Appiani's monument by Thorwaldsen, and marble statues by eminent artists. Among the paintings are some curious frescoes by Luini and G. Ferrari, collected during the French regime from the suppressed monasteries. Among the oil paintings are Domenichino's "Virgin, Jesus and John," Caravaggio's "St Sebastian," Caracci's "Noli me tangere," the "Marriage in Cana," by Paul Veronese, Tintoretto's "St Hubert," the "Virgin standing on a Serpent and Crescent," by Sassoferrato, "Paul the Hermit," by Salvator Rosa, some heads by Titian, and his admirable "St Jerome," "St Peter and Paul," by Guido Reni, the "MARRIAGE OF ST JOSEPH AND THE VIRGIN," *by Raphael*, the "Dancing Loves," by Albano, and the "Ripudio d'Agar," by Guercino.

The public library ranks among the richest libraries in Europe, not only for the precious manuscripts which it contains, but also for the choice collection of classical works of all kinds.

The *Biblioteca Ambrosiana* was founded by Frederick Borromeo, and is one of the most celebrated in Italy. In it are shown the Rufinus version of Josephus, written in the fourth century on papyrus; a fragment of a manuscript of the third century, consisting of two leaves of the Iliad, illuminated; Pliny's "Natural History," curiously illustrated, with numerous paintings on vellum; an illuminated version of the "Bucolics" and "Æneid" of Virgil, with Notes by Petrarch; and some volumes of Leonardo da Vinci's drawings.

The *Teatro della Scala* (so called from its having been built on the site of the ancient church of Santa Maria della Scala) is the largest Opera House in Italy. The interior contains six rows of boxes, each row having from thirty-six to thirty-nine divisions, all of them richly adorned. The pit is capable of accommodating 2000 persons.

The *Ospedale Maggiore* (Hospital) is a fine brick building, begun in the 15th century. It has nine courts, the principal of which is surrounded by arcades.

The *Castle* is now a barrack. Near the *Piazza d'Armi*, or parade ground, is the *Arena*, an amphitheatre capable of accommodating 30,000 spectators.

The SQUARE of the *Piazza d'Armi* contains the *Arco della Pace*, a triumphal arch, commenced by Napoleon in 1804, as the termination of the Simplon route, and finished under the Emperor Francis in 1830. There are three gateways. The arch is of white marble, ornamented with statues and reliefs. On the top is a bronze figure of Peace in a car drawn by four horses, and at each angle are figures of Fame.

The other principal SQUARES are the Piazzas del Duomo and della Scala. In the latter is a fine statue in marble of *Leonardo di Vinci*.

The GALLERIE VITTORIO EMAN-

UELE connects the Piazza della Duomo with the Piazza della Scala. It is 220 yards long, 16 yards wide, and 88 feet high. In the centre is an octagon, surmounted by a cupola 170 feet high. It is richly decorated with frescoes and sculptures. There are 24 statues of distinguished Italians ranged along the sides. The gallery is occupied by handsome shops. It is the evening promenade of the Milanese, and presents, when illuminated and crowded with visitors, a most striking and animated scene.

The *Public Garden*, near the Porta Venezia, is a much frequented promenade. The fashionable promenade, between 6 and 7 p.m., is in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele. Another, called the *New Public Garden*, extends from the Porta Venezia to the Porta Nuova. It is beautifully laid out, with avenues, ornamental pieces of water, &c. Opposite the entrance is a bronze statue of Count Cavour, on a granite pedestal. Clio is represented inscribing his name on her tablets.

In the vicinity is the *Museo Civico*, to which admission is obtained free on Thursday; on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday the charge is 50 c.; the hours of admission are 11 to 3 o'clock. It contains collections of natural history, ethnology, &c.

Few monuments of a date anterior to the invasion of the Goths now remain. Among these the most considerable and interesting is the *Colonna di St Lorenzo*, described above.

The new CEMETERY is well worth a visit. It is very extensive, and the whole immense space is surrounded by colonnades. In the colonnades and everywhere in the grounds are statues, temples, and ornamental tombs. In fact, the cemetery is a vast museum of sculpture. In the grounds is a furnace for *cremation*, erected in 1875.

Milan carries on an immense inland trade, and has considerable manufacture of silk goods, ribbons, cutlery, porcelain, and gloves, which last are excellent and cheap. It is the birth-place of Popes Alexander II., Urban III., Celestine IV., Pius IV., and Gregory XIV., and of Beccaria, Agnesi, and Alessandro Manzoni the novelist.

HISTORY.—Its foundation is attributed to the Insubrian Gauls, but the first notice of it occurs B.C. 221, when it was subdued by the Romans, under whom it acquired so much importance, that in the division of the empire, attributed to Constantine the Great, it ranks as the second city of Italy. In the middle of the fifth century it was sacked by the Huns, under Attila, and again, in the following century, by the Goths. Greater horrors yet awaited it, and the Goths, who had been driven out by Belisarius, having regained possession by the aid of the Burgundians, gave it up to the flames, and put almost all its inhabitants to the sword. Having been rebuilt, it again rose to eminence, and became very flourishing under the Lombards and Charlemagne. Arrogance grew with its prosperity, and it lorded it so haughtily over the neighbouring towns and republics, that in 1162, when the Emperor Frederick I., whose supremacy it refused to acknowledge, had resolved to take summary vengeance, the inhabitants of Pavia, Cremona, Lodi, Como, and Novara eagerly hastened to the task, and razed it to the ground. The cruelties practised produced a reaction, and in 1167 the famous Lombardy league was formed at Pontita, and, among other im-

portant results, succeeded in bringing back the Milanese; and the city, again rebuilt, became even more populous and influential than it had ever been before. It long continued, however, to be torn by internal factions, headed by the leading nobility, among whom the Visconti at last gained the ascendancy, and ruled it from 1395 to 1447. They were succeeded by the Sforza, whose last duke died in 1535. The Spanish rule now commenced, and lasted for 170 years, but ultimately, after long wars, in which all the great European powers were engaged, the peace of Utrecht was concluded in 1711, and gave the duchy of Milan to Austria. Her possession was interrupted by the victories of Napoleon, but restored at his downfall, and Milan, which the French had made the capital of their kingdom of Italy, became the capital of Lombardy. After the war of 1859 it became a component part of the kingdom of Italy.

Route 166.

ARONA TO MILAN.

42 *miles*; *first class*, 8·5 *francs*; *second class*, 5.85 *francs*; *third class*, 4·15 *francs*.

WE keep by the western shore of the Lago Maggiore as far as *Sesto Calende* (5½ miles), on leaving which the railway gradually ascends towards the hilly region of La Somma. Huge blocks of detached stone lie about the plain of Ticino, below these heights. During this part of the journey we have an excellent view of Monte Rosa, and the Alpine range connected with it. The village of Somma stands at the summit of the hills of the same name. There is here a castle, once the residence of the family of Visconti, and a cypress tree, said to have been in existence in the time of Julius Cæsar. *Somma* (12 miles) is situated on a bleak and barren height. The government has, of late years, established a camp here. From this point we descend to *Gallarate* (17 miles), situated in a very fertile district. Here several lines branch off. Near Legnano (16 miles), Frederic Barbarossa was defeated in 1176. *Rho* (20½ miles) is situated near the confluence of the Olonna and Lura. Here the line from Turin to Milan falls in. We pass through a rich expanse of country, abounding in groves of mulberry trees, pastures, and meadow lands, to MILAN (42 miles.) (For a description of this city, see Route 165.)

ROUTE 167.

TURIN TO GENOA, BY ALESSANDRIA.

(Distance, 103 miles; fares, *first class*, 18·80; *second*, 13·50; *third*, 9·40.)

AFTER leaving Turin, we soon pass *Moncalieri* (5 miles), near which the railway crosses the Po on a long bridge. On a height above the village is the royal castle in which Victor Emmanuel I. died in 1823. Passing several unimportant stations, ASTI is reached (35 miles), celebrated for its wines. Under its church of S. Giovanni are the remains of an ancient Christian basilica (6th century). *Alfieri* was born at Asti. A line goes off to Mortara (Milan). The next important station is ALESSANDRIA (56 miles), a fortified place, and an important railway centre. (The *railway restaurant* is excellent. All trains stop 10 to 20 minutes). Soon after leaving, the train crosses the Bormida. A little over a mile east of the bridge is Marengo, near which was fought the famous battle between Napoleon and the Austrians, June 14, 1800. NOVI (70 miles), where a line goes off to Pavia and Milan, and to Piacenza. At Serravalle we enter a broken and hilly region, and pass *Arquata*, with a ruined castle above it. The scenery increases in beauty and grandeur until we reach BUSALLA (89 miles), near which we enter the longest of the many tunnels on the route. It is more than two miles in length. Soon after passing it the route descends, and the vicinity of a large city is apparent from the villas of the Genoese seen scattered along the line. We soon cross the Polcevera by a long bridge, and presently reach *S. Pier d'Arena*, a suburban station where passengers going directly to *Nice* change carriages. We soon see the light-house and citadel, and passing through a tunnel reach GENOA (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.")

ARRIVAL. — Omnibuses and porters from all the hotels meet the trains.

Cab hire, per course, one horse, 1 *fr.*; per hour, 1·50; each additional half-hour, 75 *c.*

ENGLISH CHURCH, services in the new church in the Via Goito every Sunday. *Scotch Church* in the Via Peschiera, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

GENOA (called "La Superba" from its beautiful situation and the attractions of its streets and buildings) is placed between two rivers, the Bisagno and the Polcevera, at the head of the Gulf of its name.

The aspect of Genoa from the sea is, perhaps, not inferior in beauty to that of any other Italian city. The hills of Carignano on the east, and of St Benigno on the west, joined by the intervening mountains, form a splendid amphitheatre, in the centre of which Genoa is built; while the rich and varied appearance of the buildings of the city, the port, and the numberless villas of the neighbourhood, combine to fill up the scene.

The fine harbour, of which the diameter is rather less than a mile, is semicircular, and formed by two piers, at the extremity of one of which stands a light-house tower 300 ft. high. Vessels of the largest class can enter the harbour, which, notwithstanding the heavy swells occasioned by the south-west winds, is safe. As yet, however, there is no

landing-pier for passengers, all of whom, at considerable inconvenience, are carried ashore in row-boats. The harbour is visited daily by French and Italian steamers in communication with other ports in the Mediterranean.

Several important establishments are grouped around the port, viz., the arsenal, the convict-prison, the custom house, and the *Porto Franco*, or free port warehouses, where merchandise may be stored, previous to its re-exportation, free of duty. Genoa is the great commercial depot of a wide extent of country, of which the chief raw exports are olive oil, rice, fruits, cheese, steel, &c.; the manufactured goods exported are velvets, silks, damask, gloves, flowers, paper, soap, jewellery in silver and coral, in all of which industrial branches the excellence of the Genoese workmen is incontestable. The imports are principally cottons, woollens, cochineal, indigo, grain, hides, &c. The annual exports were valued in 1863 at £3,000,000, while the imports are returned at £2,000,000. The increase since 1863 must have been very considerable.

Genoa possesses few attractions for the tourist, and THE OBJECTS BEST WORTH SEEING in the city may be visited in a single day.

The *Cathedral*, the churches of the *Annunziata*, Santa Maria di Carignano, S. Ambrogio, and S. Stefano della Porta, and the palaces Brignole Sale, del Municipo, Serra, Balbi, Reale, Pallavicini, and del Principe, and the objects which will be encountered in passing from one to the other, comprise all the sights which the tourist will care to see.

The principal streets are the *Strada Nuova*, the *Strada Nuovissima*, and the *Strada Balbi*. The former was commenced about 1552, after the destruction of a low and poor quarter which stood on the site of the present *Fontana Amorosa*; this street is the handsomest in the city, and is formed of a double line of palaces, having seven on its south and six on its north side; these are, for the most part, the work of the architect Galeazzo Alessi. The Strada Nuovissima, which joins it on the west, is so named from its more recent construction, being built principally for shops. It enters the *Piazza Annunziata*, which connects it with the Strada Balbi. Although this street is generally inferior to the Strada Nuova, it contains several splendid palaces.

The DUOMO, or cathedral church of S. Lorenzo. The interior is Teutonic, and composed of alternate blocks of black and white marble. It dates chiefly from the 11th century. The cupola and the choir were built by the architects Alessi and Pennone towards the close of the 14th century.

Among the many curiosities contained in this church are the ashes of St John the Baptist, which are carefully preserved in two reliquaries, or urns, of silver gilt, the workmanship of the celebrated Contucci, in the year 1488. They are paraded through the streets of Genoa on Corpus Christi day with much pomp. They were brought from the city of Myrrha, a seaport town in Lycia, in 1097.

The *Catino*, or emerald dish, is also an object of great veneration among the Genoese, who still believe it to be the same as that which held the Paschal Lamb at the Last Supper. It was captured from the Saracens by the brave Guglielmo Embriarco, at the storming of Cesarea in 1101.

The CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION (Annunziata) is the most

magnificent in Genoa. It was originally built in the year 1228, and was dedicated to St Martha, but afterwards came into the possession of the Order of the Conventurati about 1509, who enlarged and completed it. It owes much of its splendour to the liberality of the Lomellini family. The interior is very sumptuous. The nave and aisles are supported by twelve columns of white marble inlaid with red. The vaulting and dome are richly gilded. Over the chief entrance is the "Cena," the masterpiece of Procaccini.

The church of *Santa Maria di Carignano*, on a hill commanding a fine view of the sea, contains some excellent paintings. Opposite this church is a bridge or viaduct which joins two hills, crossing the street and the houses below.

Among other churches of note are: *St Stefano della Porta*, a handsome structure, containing a painting of the martyrdom of the titular saint, the joint production of Raphael and Giulio Romano; and *Sant' Ambrogio*, containing some fine paintings and beautiful internal decorations, &c. The altar-piece is by Rubens.

Palaces.

(The palaces are generally open to strangers from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. *Hand catalogues of the paintings in each room*, in French and English, are placed on the tables.)

The *Palazzo Brignole Sale*, commonly called the Palazzo Rosso or the Red Palace, from the colour of its facade, is in the Strada Nuova. It contains, in its beautiful apartments, the most valuable collection of paintings in Genoa, including works of nearly all the great masters. The paintings of Van Dyck in this palace are considered among that master's best works.

This palace, with its contents, was presented to the city of Genoa by the Marchesa Brignole Sale in 1875. Opposite this palace is the *Palazzo Bianco*, with a gallery of 200 pictures. The gem of the collection is Raphael's *Madonna della Rovere*. It contains also works of *Murillo* and *Rembrandt*.

The *Palazzo del Municipio*, in the Strada Nuova, is now occupied by the city government. It was formerly the residence of the Queen Dowager of Sardinia. The apartments contain a few pictures, three *autograph letters of Columbus*, and a large bronze tablet of B.C. 187, recording the decision of the Roman Commissioners in a dispute which had arisen between the ancient Genoese and their neighbours the Viturii, in relation to the proper boundary of their respective territories. *The violin of Paganini*, who was a native of Genoa, is preserved in one of the apartments.

Palazzo Balbi, in the Rue Balbi, is remarkable for its *handsome court* with marble columns. It contains a gallery of paintings.

Palazzo Reale, formerly the Palazzo Durazzo, in the Rue Balbi, is an imposing structure from the grandeur of its proportions. It was purchased by Charles Albert in 1842 as a Royal residence. Its marble staircases are much admired. Its best paintings have been sent to Turin.

Palazzo Marcello Durazzo, in the Rue Balbi, has a handsome facade and a superb staircase. It contains the gallery of paintings called the *Galleria Durazzo-Pallavicini*. It has works of the *Caracci*, *Guido-Domenichino*, *Rubens*, *Paul Veronese*, and other great masters.

Palazzo Pallavicini, in the Rue Carlo Felice, contains an excellent collection of paintings.

Palazzo del Principe Doria, near the railway station, the gardens of which overlook the port, was formerly the residence of the great *Andrea Doria*. It was presented to him in 1522. An inscription in Latin in front of the edifice records, in substance, that having served as admiral of the fleets of the Pope, Charles V., Francis I., and of Genoa, he prepared this palace in 1528, as a place of repose during his old age. The palace still belongs to the elder branch of the Doria family, whose principal residence is at Rome. Visitors are shown the great entrance hall, a corridor in which are pictures of the Doria family, and a saloon with a fresco on the ceiling representing Jupiter vanquishing the Titans. Portions of the palace are let in apartments to private families.

There are several other palaces and private collections of paintings and other works of art, but it would be beyond the limits of this work to particularize them.

The ALBERGO DE' POVERI, beyond the Porta Carbonara, founded in 1564, is a fine building devoted to the welfare of the poor, of whom 2,200 can be accommodated within its walls. Provision is also made for the out-door relief of others. Girls who marry out of the institution receive a dowry. In the chapel is a Pietà of Michael Angelo, and a statue of the Virgin by Puget.

The OSPEDALE DI PAMMATONE, on the promenade of the Acquasola, has usually 1,000 patients and 3,000 orphans: it contains also an institution for the deaf and dumb.

Beyond the Porta Romana is an *Hospital for the Insane*, containing, on an average, 700 patients.

There are in Genoa 15 establishments for women called *Conservatorie*. Some of them are refuges for single women; others are penitentiaries; others are schools; others again, are asylums for orphan or deserted children.

Of the Theatres, the TEATRO CARLO FELICE is the first. It ranks next in size to the Scala at Milan and the San Carlo at Naples.

Genoa has also an ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, a PUBLIC LIBRARY, and an ARSENAL.

The ACQUASOLA, on an eminence on the north-eastern side of the city, is the chief promenade. The gardens are beautifully laid out, and military bands frequently perform there. The *Villa de Negri*, in the neighbourhood, has been added to the promenades. Its grounds are beautifully laid out, and the building itself has been converted into a museum. There are several other public gardens.

Near the railway station is a *Monument to Columbus*, erected in 1862. At the corners of the square pediment are figures of Religion, Geography, Force, and Wisdom; above is a circular pedestal, adorned with prows of ships, surmounted by marble figures representing Columbus and the kneeling figure of America. The pediment is decorated with bas-reliefs of scenes in the life of the great navigator.

The CAMPO SANTO, or Public Cemetery, should be visited. It is laid out with terraces, and contains many handsome monuments. A fine circular chapel, with doric columns, stands in the centre.

At the Palazzo Pallavicini tickets may be procured to visit the Villa Pallavicini at *Pegli*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Genoa. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and at

great expense; artificial grottoes have been made from masses of stalactites conveyed from distant places, and lakes formed in caverns, through which a passage can only be made in a boat. Several points of view afford magnificent views of Genoa, the sea, and the mountains. One of the gardeners conducts visitors.

STEAMERS leave Genoa every day for all the principal ports of the Mediterranean. Notices of the sailings are posted in all the hotels.

FILIGREE.—Genoa is noted for its *silver and gold filigree* work, of which visitors are certain to procure specimens. The best assortment, both in quantity and quality, may be found in the establishment of *Auguste Horace Mossa*, in the Hotel d'Italie. This house obtained the medal at the London Exhibition. His prices are fixed.

ROUTE 168.

GENOA TO MILAN BY PAVIA.

95 *miles*; 1*st class*, 17·25 *francs*; 2*nd*, 12·25 *francs*; 3*rd*, 8·85 *francs*.

FOR that part of this route between *Genoa* and *Novi*, 33 miles (in the inverse order), see the foregoing Route 167. Leaving the direct line between Genoa and Turin, at Novi, we next reach

TORTONA (45 miles), an ancient town, near the right bank of the Scrivia. The *Duomo* contains an ancient sarcophagus with inscriptions in Greek and Latin, and adorned with Christian and Pagan symbols. *Voghera* (55½ miles), a town of 11,500 inhabitants, near the foot of the Sub-Apennine hills. The Church of *San Lorenzo* is a handsome edifice.

PAVIA (72½ miles, *Hotel*: *La Croce Bianca*). The *Castle*, once a very fine building, is now a barrack. The *Duomo* was commenced in the 15th century. It contains some good paintings and the handsome tomb of St Augustine. There are several other churches, some of which are worth seeing. The *University* is said to owe its foundation to Charlemagne. It contains a good library, a collection of coins, and museums of anatomy, pathology, and natural history.

The *Casa Malaspina* contains a picture-gallery and a collection of curiosities.

CERTOSA (75½ miles). Here is a *magnificent monastery*, founded in the 14th century. The Church is remarkable for its rich marble facade, one of the most beautiful in Italy, and for the beautiful frescoes in its chapels, choir, and transept. The *Great Cloister* is 412 feet long by 334 feet wide. It is beautifully ornamented with *terra cotta*, and surrounded by cells for the monks, only eight or nine of whom, however, remain in the monastery. The whole establishment is one of the most magnificent of its kind in Italy, and well merits a visit.

(The Certosa may be visited in one day from Milan. The best way is to go by *railway to Pavia* (*return ticket*), and drive thence to the monastery).

The celebrated battle of Pavia (24th of February 1525), in which Francis I. was taken prisoner, was fought in this neighbourhood. There is no place of interest between Certosa and MILAN (95 miles). (For a description of this ctiy see Route 165.)



LUGANO



COMO.

ROUTE 169.

MILAN TO COMO.

30 *miles*; 1*st class*, 5 *francs*; 2*nd* 3·85 *francs*; 3*rd*, 2·55 *francs*.

LEAVING Milan we pass *Sesto* (4½ miles), surrounded by country houses, amid pleasant scenery, and reach MONZA (8 miles). (*Hotel*: *Il Falcone.*) The *Broletto* (Town-hall) is a handsome building in the Italian-Gothic style. Adjoining it is a lofty campanile. The DUOMO stands on the site of a Temple of St John the Baptist, erected in 595. The existing structure is of the 14th century. The front of the altar is of silver-gilt, inlaid with enamel and gems. The galleries for the singers, in the nave, are of fine Gothic workmanship, and the woodwork in the choir is worth notice. The *Sacristy* contains some very curious relics.

In a casket forming the centre of the cross over the altar on the right of the choir, is preserved the celebrated IRON CROWN, with which thirty-four Lombard kings have been crowned. It was used at the coronation of Napoleon as King of Italy, in 1805. It consists of a band of gold adorned with precious stones; in the interior is a thin strip of iron, said to have been made from one of the nails of the true Cross which the Empress Helena brought from Palestine. The crown was carried away by the Austrians in 1859, and was restored in 1866.

The Royal *Summer Palace* near Monza is a large building, with an extensive and beautiful park.

Passing *Desio* (12½ miles), where are some beautiful gardens belonging to the *Villa Varesa*, *Seregno* (14½ miles), and *Camnago* (18 miles), we reach *Cucciago* (24¼ miles). About two miles on the right is the village of *Cantu*, the church at which has a tall belfry which once served as a beacon, fires being lighted upon it.

COMO (*Hotels*: *Volta*, *d'Italia*). This is a place of considerable commercial importance. Its situation, on the border of the lake of the same name, is very beautiful. The *Duomo* is a handsome building of marble, commenced in 1396, and completed in 1732. The Gothic facade is richly ornamented with carvings and bas-reliefs. It has three entrance doors, and a beautiful rose window. The remainder of the structure externally is in the Renaissance style, except the cupola. The doorways and windows are profusely adorned with arabesques and pinnacles. The nave and aisles are Italian-Gothic, the choir is circular, and is adorned with Corinthian pilasters, surmounted by statues between the windows. There are paintings by Luini and Gaudenzio Ferrari. Several of the altars are very handsome.

The other public buildings are the Broletto, or Town-Hall, the *Church of St Abondio*, containing the tombs of many of the bishops of Como; the theatre, a handsome building; the *Liceo Imperiale e Reale*, containing a natural history collection, reading-rooms, &c.; the *Palazzo Giovio*, containing a library, and an antiquarian collection.

THE LAKE OF COMO.

(Steamboats leave Como three times a day for Colico, 3½ hours (fare 4·85 *francs*), twice every day for Lecco, and as often from Lecco to Colico).

The Lake of Como is about 42 miles in length from north to south, and from 1 to 4½ miles in breadth. Its greatest breadth occurs between Menaggio and Varena. It is of very irregular figure, consisting of three long narrow arms, one stretching north, another south by east, and another south by west. Its area is 61 square miles. The lake, at the point of Belaggio, when about three miles wide, is divided, in an acute angle, into two branches. The wider and larger branch, which is about 18 miles in length, and has no outlet, extends in a south-westerly direction to the town of Como, and retains the name of the Lago-di-Como. The view of the lake from this town is confined to a small circular basin surrounded by high hills, and enlivened by villas; but on doubling the low headland of Cernobbio, a very beautiful reach opens up, in which the mountains rise on each side boldly from the water's edge, their ascent covered by a triple plantation of olives, vines, and chesnut trees, and their summits terminating in peaks of varied form and elevation. The south-east branch, 12 miles in length, is called the Lago-di-Lecco, from the town of that name, near which it begins gradually to narrow into the Adda. Owing to the want of an outlet at Como, the waters of that branch are forced to return to the Point of Bellaggio, and are thus subjected to constant interruption, either in their downward or upward course, by the cross influence of the wind; so that one side is frequently excessively agitated, while the other is perfectly calm. From this circumstance, and from the vast height of the bordering mountains, the navigation is rendered uncertain and sometimes dangerous by the violent swells and squalls to which it is particularly liable. Steamboats, however, navigate the lake from one extremity to the other in four or five hours. The depth, according to Eustace, varies from 40 to 600 feet. It deepens rapidly from the edge. In summer the water is higher than at other seasons, from the melting of the snows. Throughout its whole extent the banks of the lake are formed of precipitous mountains from 2000 to 3000 feet in height; in some places overhanging the water, in others partially clothed with wood, and studded with hamlets and villas. But a vast extent of the scenery is bare; for the woods, luxuriant and beautiful as they are on the immediate shores of the lake, bear but little proportion to the bordering mountains, where the crags and cliffs, partly from their excessive steepness, partly from the dryness of the soil, and the burning effects of the sun, nourish no vegetable production whatever, but present an aspect of glaring arid whiteness.

On the west bank of the lake, soon after leaving the suburb of Vico, between the villages of *Cernobbio* and Moltrasio, is the Villa d'Este, long the residence of Queen Caroline, the unfortunate wife of George IV. of England. It is now an hotel called Grand Hotel Villa d'Este,* and is connected with the hotel *Reine d'Angleterre*. It is a favourite resort of tourists. (*A beautiful road* along the lake from Como to the Villa d'Este, 3½ miles.)



GRAND HOTEL BELLAGIO.

One of the finest Hotels in Europe, situated on one of the most beautiful parts of the Lake, and surrounded by a splendid Garden and Park. Superior accommodation. Thirty Sitting Rooms. Saloons. Fine Dining Room. and every comfort combined with moderate charges.

N.B.—The Hotel is patronized by the high class of English and American travellers.

L. BREITSCHMIDT, PROPRIETOR.


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Meli
Ponte Tresa
Baveno
Stresa Borromean
Simplon Route
Laveno
LAKE MAGGIORE
STRESA
Por
Cavirate
Comero
Belgirate
Barasso
Lesa
Ranco
LAKE OF VARESE
Statue of San Carlo Borromeo
Angera
ARONA
To Orta
Sesto Calende
Soma
Gallarate



F. Dungerfield, lith. London

On the east bank, a little beyond the village of *Blevio*, is the villa Taglioni, with a Swiss cottage, formerly the property of that celebrated danseuse. A little way beyond *Torno*, on the east bank, is the *villa Pliniana*, at the end of a bay and at the entrance of a narrow gorge. It is a gloomy edifice, now the property of the Princess Belgiojoso. Behind it is the celebrated intermittent fountain described by the younger Pliny. *Tremezzo* is passed on the left, west bank, and soon *Cadenabbia* is reached. Just before landing the beautiful Villa Carlotta is passed.

Opposite Cadenabbia, and at the angle formed by the branches of Como and Lecco, is BELLAGIO (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") The scenery here is exceedingly beautiful. Bellagio is regarded, in fact, as the most delightful point on the Italian lakes. Its views extend in every direction, while those from Cadenabbia, its only rival, are in one direction only. The open and airy position of Bellagio on the point of division between the two lakes renders it particularly cool and airy, in contrast with Cadenabbia, which, from its sheltered position, is at certain hours of the day oppressively hot.

On the hill above Bellagio is the VILLA SERBELLONI, the views from the grounds of which are the finest on the lake. Near by is the *Villa Melzi*. In the interior are several works by Canova.

The *garden* (*fee*, 50 *c.*) has magnificent magnolias, camellias, aloes, and other tropical plants. Opposite Bellagio, close to Cadenabbia, is the *Villa Carlotta*, with small but beautiful gardens. The interior contains the famous *Cupid* and *Psyche* of Canova, and Thorwaldsen's relief, "*The Triumph of Alexander*," said to have cost £15,000. (*Fee*, 1 *fr.* each person.) The most beautiful position at Bellagio is that occupied by the new Grand Hotel. The views from its apartments and terraces are very fine.

Four miles beyond Bellagio, on the west bank, is MENAGGIO (*Hotel*: *Victoria*), from which there is a good carriage road, six miles, *to Porlezza on Lake Lugano*. Beyond this point there are fewer villas, and the shores are less interesting. At Colico, which is the last point at which the steamers land, commences the route to Coire, by way of Chiavenna and the *Splugen Pass*, and that to the Maloja and Stelvio Passes.

ROUTE 170.

MILAN TO VENICE.

178 *miles*; 1*st class*, 41·40 *francs*; 2*nd*, 30·15 *francs*; 3*rd*, 17·90 *francs*.

WE pass through fertile meadow-lands for a considerable distance, and reach *Cassano* (16¼ miles), situated on the Adda. A considerable business is done here in the manufacture of silk. At *Treviglio* (20 miles) a line goes to Caravaggio and Cremona. The country beyond Treviglio abounds in plantations of mulberry trees. We make a gradual ascent to

BERGAMO (31½ miles), (*Hotel*: *d'Italia*). It consists of the old and the new town. In the former, in the great square called Piazza Garibaldi, is the *Palazzo Nuovo*, occupied by the municipal offices, and the *Palazzo Vecchio*, standing upon three Gothic arches, with

sculptured pillars; in front stands a statue of Tasso.

The *Public Library* is on the first floor of the Palazzo Vecchio. Behind this building is the fine Church of *Santa Maria Maggiore*, of which the earliest portion is of the 12th century. The interior contains some fine paintings and elaborate wood-carvings. The *Duomo* is without interest. The *Church of Santa Grata* has a fine altar-piece, representing the Virgin and several saints. The *Church of San Spirito* and some others contain good paintings.

There is a *Picture Gallery* in the *Academia Carrera*, and a good library in the *Broletto*, or Town-hall.

Pleasant excursions may be made in the neighbourhood. From Bergamo *there is a railway to Lecco.*

BRESCIA (63 miles), (*Hotel*: *d'Italia*), the *Brixia* of the Romans, a prosperous city. It contains the ruins of an ancient Roman building, with Corinthian columns, supposed to have been a temple. Within its precincts is the *Museo Patrio*, containing bronzes and other remains, discovered in making excavations. There are two Cathedrals. The *Duomo Vecchio*, called the Rotunda, a building of the 9th century, contains some fine paintings. Good paintings and frescoes are also to be found in many of the other churches. The *Palazzo della Municipalita* is richly decorated with carvings and sculptures. There are several other palaces and galleries worth visiting. The *Museo Civico* contains a collection of ancient and modern pictures.

Brescia possesses, moreover, a good *Library*, containing many rare volumes and manuscripts, a curious old *Town-hall*, and a fine *Clock-tower*. The *Campo Santo* is beautifully laid out. Some miles after leaving Brescia we obtain a view of *Monte Chiaro* on the right, and soon afterwards reach *Lonato* (78 miles), beyond which we obtain the first view of the *Lago di Garda*, and crossing a viaduct arrive at

Desenzano (80½ miles), (*Hotel*: *Albergo Reale*), situated near the shore of the lake. The Peninsula, or island of Sermione, is covered with groves of olives. It contains an old castle, a church adorned with frescoes, and several Roman remains. The scenery around the lake is varied and beautiful. The lake itself is the largest in Italy, being 35 miles long, and 7 miles broad in the widest part; its greatest depth is 1900 feet.

[From Desenzano an excursion may be made to Solferino, the scene of the great battle fought between the Austrians and the allied forces of the French and Piedmontese, on the 24th of June 1859, in which the latter were victorious. Part of the battle-field is in sight of the railway, south.]

The next station is PESCHIERA (90 miles), a strongly fortified place near the lake. [Steamers in five hours to RIVA (*Hotel*: *Sole d'Oro*), at the head of the lake; a charming excursion. Riva is in the Tyrol, and is an Austrian fortress. The environs are very beautiful. See Route 156.]

Passing Castel Nuovo, a village burned by the Austrians in 1848, and Somma Campagna, we reach

VERONA (104½ miles), (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.")

ARRIVAL.—Omnibuses from the hotels meet the trains.

Cabs.—Per course, 75 *c.*; per hour, 1·50. From or to the railway station, 1 *fr.*

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST.—*Arena and Piazza Bra, Tombs of the Scaligers, Cathedral,*

San Anastasia, San Zeno, Piazza de Signori, Piazza delle Erbe. All the sights really worth seeing may be seen by those pressed for time in three or four hours.

It is beautifully situated on the Adige, by which it is divided into two unequal parts. It is a fortress of the first rank, a member of the famous Quadrilateral, and has always been considered a place of strength since it was surrounded with walls by the Emperor Gallienus, A.D. 265. Its modern fortifications are amongst the most extraordinary works of military engineering in Europe. After passing into the hands of the Austrians in 1815, it was greatly strengthened. The interior of the town is worthy of its situation. The Adige sweeps through it in a bold curve, and forms a peninsula, within which the whole of the ancient, and the greater part of the modern city, is enclosed. The river is wide and rapid; the streets, as in almost all continental towns, are narrow, but long, straight, with houses well built, and frequently presenting, in the form of the doors and windows, and in the ornaments of their framework, fine proportions and beautiful workmanship.

This city possesses one of the noblest monuments of Roman magnificence now existing; its AMPHITHEATRE, or *Arena*, inferior in size, but equal in materials and in solidity to the Coliseum. The external circumference, forming the ornamental part, was destroyed long ago, with the exception of one piece of wall containing three stories of four arches, rising to the height of more than eighty feet. The pilasters and decorations of the outside were Tuscan. Forty-five ranges of seats, rising from the arena to the top of the second story of outward arches, remain entire, with the numerous *vomitoria* and their respective staircases and galleries of communication. The whole is formed of blocks of marble, and presents such a mass of compact solidity as might have defied the influence of time, had not its powers been aided by the more active operations of barbarian destruction. The amphitheatre was built, it is supposed, between the years 81 and 117. Its lesser diameter is 404 feet, that of the arena 146 feet, and the edifice is calculated to have contained 22,000 people. This, as well as many of the other structures of the city, has a handsome appearance, owing to having been built of Verona marble. Amongst other Roman remains are the *Porta dei Borsari* and the *Arco de' Leoni*, both fine specimens of ancient Roman gateways. The walls of the town also preserve, in many parts, traces of their Roman origin. In the Piazza Bra, in which is the *Arena*, are also the old Town Hall, now a barrack, the *Teatro Filarmonico* and the *Museo Lapidario*, the latter containing a good collection of Roman statuary, bas reliefs, &c., and the *Municipio* or city hall. The *Piazza dei Signori* contains the *Palazzo del Consiglio*, or Hall of Council. It is a handsome building, adorned with bas-reliefs, and statues of distinguished Veronese, of whom the most renowned is Catullus, the poet. In the centre is a statue of Dante. Adjoining the Piazza dei Signori is the *Piazza delle Erbe*, or vegetable-market, formerly the Forum. A fountain stands in the centre, said to have been erected by King Berengarius in the 10th century. There is also a clock-tower of the 14th century, and a pillar consisting of a single block of marble, on which the lion of St Mark once stood.

In this square is the *Casa dei Mercanti*, or Exchange, built in 1301, and the Palazzo Maffei, a fine building in the Italian style of the 17th century. In a churchyard adjoining the church of *Santa Maria l'Antica*, near the Piazza dei Signori, are the TOMBS OF THE SCALIGERI, seigniors of Verona. These curious monuments, the perfect preservation of which is so highly creditable, present one of the most attractive sights in Verona. The most striking are those of Mastino II., who died in 1351, and his son, Can Signorio; that at the corner of the Piazza dei Signori, Mastino ordered to be prepared during his lifetime for the reception of his remains; as, in imitation of his father, did Can Signorio, whose monument was finished in 1375, a year before the death of its princely occupant. The PALAZZO POMPEI, near the Ponte Navi, contains a fine *Picture Gallery*, and a *Museum* of marbles and other antiquities.

The *Cathedral* is a Gothic building of the 14th century, but the facade and choir are of the 12th century. In the porch, which is supported by columns, of which those in front rest on griffins, stand the statues of the renowned paladins, Roland and Oliver. Over one of the altars is an Assumption, by Titian. Many of the other churches, of which there are forty, contain fine paintings, sculptures, and monuments. Amongst those best deserving of a visit are *Sant' Euphemia*, *Santa Elena*, *Sant' Anastasia*, *San Bernardino*, *San Fermo Maggiore*, *San Giovanni*, *San Zenone*, *Santa Maria in Organo*, *Santa Maria della Scala*. In a garden on the bank of the Adige, south of the Piazza Bra, is shown a sarcophagus of Verona marble, which is called *the Tomb of Juliet*. It is supposed that Juliet died in 1303, in the reign of Barthelemo della Scala, Shakespeare's Escalo. The rival families who owe their fame to the mighty master, were styled the Montecchi and the Cappelletti. The Cappelletti Palace is still pointed out in Verona, in the street S. Sabestiano, a few doors from the *Piazza delle Erbe*.

The early history of Verona is involved in obscurity, and there is some difficulty in determining whether it originally belonged to the Euganei, or the Cenomani. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Romans, and, under the empire, became one of the most flourishing cities in the north of Italy. Constantine took it by assault in 312; Stilicho defeated the Goths here in 402; Charlemagne took possession of it, and made it the royal residence of his son, King Pepin. The Montagues, who were Ghibellines, lived here in perpetual and deadly enmity with the Guelph Capulets; and, from the contentions that took place between these families, Shakespeare, drawing upon an Italian authority, has derived materials for his tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." In 1259 the town received Mastino della Scala as its ruler. In 1405 the city gave itself over to Venice, in order to free itself from its tyrants, who were alternately of the Scala, the Visconti, or the Carrara families, and has since shared the vicissitudes of the rest of Venetia.

Leaving Verona, we pass *Caldiero* (112 miles), the ancient *Calidarium*, where are some mineral springs, known to the Romans. Two miles south of *San Bonifucio* (118 miles), is Arcole, where, on the 15th of November 1796, and the two following days, a great battle took place between the French and Austrians. Passing along the

base of the Monti Berici, which rise on the right, we reach VICENZA (134½ miles) (*Hotel: de la Ville*). It is situated at the confluence of two small rivers, the Bacchiglione and Retrone, which are crossed by eight bridges, one of them, consisting of a single arch, being ascribed to Palladio, who constructed many of the buildings in the town. The *Piazza dei Signori* is a fine square. Here are two columns erected by the Venetians, resembling those in the Piazza di San Marco at Venice, and a campanile 270 ft. high. The *Basilica*, or Palazzo della Ragione, is a fine Gothic building, with two tiers of galleries surrounding it; the lower being Doric, the upper Ionic. It is of the sixteenth century; the work of Palladio. Several of the palaces merit attention.

The *Duomo* is a Gothic structure, built in 1467. It contains some frescoes and paintings. Some of the sittings of the Council of Trent were held here. The Church of *San Lorenzo* contains some interesting monuments. The Church of *La Santa Corona* has some fine paintings, and richly sculptured tombs. The *Theatre*, by Palladio, is a fine building. The *Museum* in the *Palazzo Chiericati*, in which is the *Museo Civico*, contains a good collection of pictures and engravings; a collection of natural history; another of coins, sculptures, &c. A long series of arcades leads up to the sanctuary on the Monte Berico, erected in 1420. The church contains some good paintings. At the foot of the mountain is the *Rotonda Capra*, or Palladio's Villa, now almost in ruins.

PADUA (153 miles), (*Hotel: Fanti*). This is the oldest city in the north of Italy. Its foundation was ascribed by Virgil to Antenor. In 1274 a marble sarcophagus was discovered by some workmen while digging the foundations of an hospital; it contained a skeleton holding a sword, which bore an inscription, supposed to identify the tomb as that of Antenor. It was removed to the church of San Lorenzo, since destroyed. It now stands beneath a canopy of brick in front of the palace of the *Delegazione Provinciale*, near the bridge of *San Lorenzo*.

One of the most interesting buildings of Padua is the *Palazzo della Ragione* (1172-1219), extending along one side of the market-place. It is said to have been built on the plan of a palace in India, which the architect, an Augustine friar, named Frate Giovanni, had brought over from that country. The great hall is 267 ft. long, 89 wide, and the same in height. The walls are covered with paintings, in 319 compartments. At one end is the monument of Livy, erroneously supposed to be the Roman historian of that name. In the hall is a large wooden horse intended to serve in some public ceremonial. The *Pinacoteca*, or Picture Gallery, also in this palace, contains several good paintings. In other parts of the building are a *Museum* and the *Municipal Library*, of 10,000 volumes. The *Cathedral* deserves no particular mention. The Church of SANT ANTONIO, built in the early part of the fourteenth century, has eight cupolas. The western front has three pointed arches, with a niche containing a statue of the saint; above it is a portico of pointed arches, surmounted by a turret. There are two beautiful octagonal bell-towers. The form of the church is a Latin cross. It is 280 ft. long, and 138 ft. wide between the ex-

tremities of the transepts, and 116 ft. high. In the north transept is the *chapel* of the saint. It is illuminated day and night with golden lamps and silver candlesticks and candelabra, and adorned with bas-reliefs. It was commenced in 1500, and finished in 1553. The Chapel of St Felix, on the other side of the church, has several good frescoes. On the left of the altar is a magnificent bronze candelabrum. This church contains several handsome tombs. There are some fine frescoes in the church of *San Giorgio*, and good paintings in that of *Santa Giustina*, including one of the Martyrdom of the Saint, by Paul Veronese. The *Piazza Vittorio Emmanuele*, formerly called the Prato della Valle, is a large oval space surrounded by statues of distinguished inhabitants of Padua, and others who studied at its University: amongst other monuments are those of Petrarch, Tasso, Galileo. Within the space called the *Arena*, formerly a Roman amphitheatre, is the beautiful chapel of the *Annunziata*, or *Santa Maria Della Arena*, built in 1306 and decorated by *Giotto*. It is profusely adorned with FRESCOES. The Church of *San Agostino degli Eremitani*, in the vicinity of the Arena, also contains several fine frescoes and interesting monuments. The Churches of *Santa Sofia*, *San Michele*, *San Gaetano*, *Santa Maria in Vanzo*, and *Il Carmine* are worth a visit. The University was celebrated as early as the thirteenth century—especially as a school of law and medicine. It is still famous for the latter faculty. The *Palace of the University*, called *Il Bo* (the Ox) from the sign, as it is supposed, of the inn which formerly occupied its site, has a very handsome court, adorned with armorial bearings. There is here an anatomical theatre, an excellent collection of objects of natural history, and a collection of bronzes, &c. Padua has a beautiful *Botanic Garden*—the oldest in Europe, and a *Public Library*.

VENICE

(178 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST").

SHOPS. — See "*Specialities of* EUROPEAN CITIES."

ARRIVAL.—Porters from the hotels meet all the trains. Luggage tickets may be given up to them at the door of the station, and they will point out the gondolas of their respective hotels, and assist passengers to embark.

Gondola fares.—For the first hour, or for each course, 1 rower, 1 *franc*, for each additional hour, 50 *cents*. For a whole day of 10 hours, 5 *francs*, but a gratuity is expected in addition to these fares.

(An excellent gondolier who knows Venice well and who speaks French, is *Santo Multa*, whose station is the campo *St Maria della Giglio* a little west of the Grand Hotel. Personal application or a note by a trustworthy messenger, will secure his services.)

ENGLISH CHURCH, every Sunday in the Palazzo Contarini degli Scerigni, Grand Canal, 11.30 A.M.

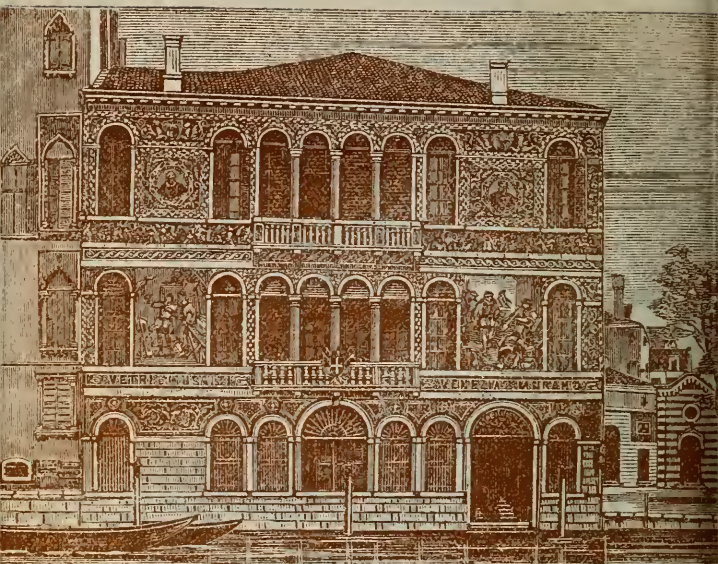
PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST.—*St Mark's* (with *Campanile*) *Doges' Palace*, *Academy of Fine Arts*. Churches, *Frari* (*and Scuolo di S. Rocco*), *S. Giovanni Paolo*, *S. Maria della Salute*, *S. Zaccaria*, *Madonna del Orto*, *Gesuiti*, *S. Giorgio Maggiore*, *Redentore*, *Palazzo Emo Treves*, *Pal Vendramin*, *Museo Correr*, *Arsenal*, *Giardini Publici*.

PLAN OF VISIT.—Two or three days will suffice for a hasty visit


A
B
C
D
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
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Canale per Mestre
Canale delle Sacche
Gran Ponte della Strada Ferrata
Canale Colombola
Canale
Orto Botanico
Stazione
Canale dei Burchi
Isola di S. Chiara
CANAL GRANDE
Canale di Santa Chiara
Canale
Campo di Marte
Canale Santa Marta
Spiaggia di S. Marta
Punta di S. Marta
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to the principal objects of interest in Venice. In one week nearly everything usually regarded as worth seeing, may be visited.

The first day is usually spent in a walk in the Piazza San Marco, in a brief visit to the Cathedral and Campanile (an excellent point from which to get an idea of the topography of the city), and a ride in a gondola from the Piazzetta along the Grand Canal to the Railway Station and back. In passing, a visit might be made to the Church of Sta Maria della Salute, which is on the Grand Canal, near its eastern extremity. It is described below.

The chief objects of interest are in and near the Piazza San Marco. Here are the Cathedral and the Doge's Palace, here is the principal promenade of the Venetians, and here are the best shops. Adjoining the Piazza is the Piazzetta, prominent objects in which are the two red stone columns, one bearing the *Lion of St Mark*, the other the image of *St Theodore* standing upon a crocodile. Adjoining the Piazzetta and extending eastward along the Lagune, is the broad quay called the *Riva degli Schiavoni*. From the first bridge on this quay beyond the front of the Doge's Palace, is to be had the best view of the famous BRIDGE OF SIGHS. Looking east from this quay the *Giardini Pubblici* are seen, and beyond, the LIDO, the narrow island which cuts off the view of the Adriatic in that direction.

Every part of Venice is accessible on foot, the numerous bridges, said to be 300, affording means of communication. The streets are narrow and with one or two exceptions uninteresting. The principal street is the *Merceria*, which leads from the Piazza under the Clock Tower, to the Rialto. A walk through this street is very interesting. It has rows of shops on each side, many of which are very attractive and in which goods are sold at prices much below those demanded in the shops on the Piazza.

A military band plays in the Piazza nearly every evening in summer, and of late years concerts have been given by a company of singers who go along the Grand Canal in the evening singing in the neighbourhood of the large hotels.

Venice is built upon a cluster of islands in the lagoon of the same name, on the north-west fringe of the Adriatic Sea. The lagoon is banked off from the Adriatic by a long narrow sandbank, extending south-west from the mouth of the Piave to that of the Adige, and divided into a number of islands by narrow sea passages, six in number. Formerly the chief of these entrances into the lagoon was the *Porto di Lido*, through which all the great merchantmen of the republic passed direct into the city, and which is still frequented by small vessels and by the Trieste steamers. The *Porto di Malamocco*, between the island of the same name on the south, and that of Lido on the north, is now the deepest channel into the lagoon. Inside of this sandbank, and between it and the mainland, which is from three to five miles distant, is the lagoon—a sheet of shallow water, navigable for vessels of very light draught, except where channels have been formed naturally by rivers, and artificially maintained. In some parts of this marshy, sea-covered plain, islets have—by the actions of currents and otherwise—become consolidated into ground firm enough to be built upon, and fruitful enough to be cultivated ; and in the midst of a crowded cluster of such islets, amounting in number to between

70 and 80, the city of Venice is built.

The chief of the islands is called *Isola de Rialto* (Island of the deep Stream). The islands, in many places only shoals, afford no good foundations for buildings; and the city, for the most part, is built upon artificial foundations of piles or stone.

The *Canalazzo*, or Grand Canal —its tortuous course through the city being in the form of the letter S reversed—divides the city into two unequal parts, and is the main thoroughfare for traffic or pleasure. But the city is subdivided by 146 smaller canals, or *rii*, as they are termed. These are the water streets of Venice, by means of which passengers can be conveyed to any quarter, for here the canal is the street, and the gondola is the cab or carriage. Access can also be had to all parts of the town by land—across the canals by bridges, and along their banks by narrow passages called *calli*. There are in all 306 public bridges, and of these, three cross the Grand Canal—the Rialto, a stone structure, and the most famous; and two iron bridges. Rogers has thus described Venice in his "Italy—

"There is a glorious city in the sea;
The sea is in the broad, the narrow streets,
Ebbing and flowing; and the salt seaweed
Clings to the marble of her palaces.
No track of man, no footsteps to and fro,
Lead to her gates. The path lies o'er the sea,
Invisible; and from the land we went,
As to a floating city—steering in,
And gliding up her streets as in a dream."

The PIAZZA or Square of ST MARK is the great centre of business and amusement, and the locality most frequently visited by travellers in Venice. It presents a particularly animated appearance in the evening. It is 576 ft. in length, 269 ft. in greatest width, and 185 ft. in least width. The east side of this square is occupied by the *Cathedral of St Mark* and the *Piazzetta*, a small piazza which extends to the Lagune. On three sides it is enclosed by imposing structures, which seem to form an immense palace. These were once the residence of the Procurators or highest officers of the Government; hence the name given to these palaces of *Procurati*.

The *flocks of pigeons* which one sees everywhere in Venice are fed in the Piazza at 2 o'clock every afternoon at the expense of the city.

SAN MARCO. The first church on the present site was built in 813, and was destroyed by fire in 976. It was rebuilt in 1071, and consecrated before the close of the 11th century. It was considerably added to in the 14th and 17th centuries.

This singular church stands as a monument of the ancient magnificence of Venice; no spot within her limits recalls so forcibly the time of her greatness. It was erected in honour of St Mark the evangelist, and as a depository of his bones, which were among the treasures brought from the East. Previous to 1807 this church was a chapel of the Doges, since then it has been the cathedral church of Venice.

The architecture of the facade is of the most mixed and extraordinary kind; true to no style, no order, nor even to one country, it is, as Forsyth says, "neither Greek, nor Gothic, nor Basilical, nor Saracenic, but a fortuitous jumble of all." The roof is covered with small cupolas like mosques, and rows of arches are piled one above another, without



VENICE.



PIAZZETTA.

VENICE.

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use, and certainly without beauty. Nevertheless the whole presents such magnificence, and recalls so many thoughts of past grandeur, that even the critic whose knowledge may give him a right to severity in judgment, must stand in wonder and even admiration before the church of St Mark.

The four bronze horses, which stand outside the portico, are as celebrated for their adventures as for their beauty. They are supposed to be the work of Lysippus, a Corinthian artist; and are said to have been presented to Nero, who caused them to be harnessed to the Chariot of the Sun, which surmounted his triumphal arch in Rome. They were removed by Constantine to his new capital, and at the conquest of Constantinople by the Crusaders, they formed part of the valuable spoil which fell to the share of the Venetians. When Venice was taken by Buonaparte, these horses were among the many works of art which were conveyed to Paris; but at the peace of 1814 they were restored to Venice. They were the subject of the famous threat uttered by Paganino Doria, the Genoese admiral, who, when sued to grant peace to the exhausted Venetians, exclaimed, "Peace! yes, when I have put a bit in the mouth of St Mark's steeds."

The mosaics on the façade are best seen from the flagstaffs. Over the principal entrance is the Last Judgment. On the right, the Embarcation of the body of St Mark at Alexandria, and its landing at Venice. On the left, the Veneration of St Mark and the Church of St Mark.

We enter the church through the splendid vestibule, where three blocks of red marble mark the spot rendered famous by the interview between Frederick Barbarossa and Pope Alexander III. on the 23rd of July 1177, at which a reconciliation took place between them. It is stated by some writers that Frederick prostrated himself before the Pope, who placed his foot upon his neck. Rogers thus speaks of this scene—

> "In that temple porch
> (The brass is gone, the porphyry remains)
> Did Barbarossa fling his mantle off,
> And, kneeling, on his neck receive the foot
> Of the proud Pontiff; thus, at last consoled,
> For flight, disguise, and many an anguish shake
> On his stone pillow."

The first view of the INTERIOR of the church is imposing; the gorgeousness of the marbles and mosaics, which would otherwise be too dazzling, is softened into solemnity by the little light that is admitted. The effect is very fine. The ceiling is almost entirely composed of mosaic, the ground of which being gold, gives an inconceivable splendour to the edifice.

The INTERIOR is 258 feet long, and 210 feet wide. About the central door is the mosaic, *Christ, Mary, and St Mark*. In the three domes of the nave are represented *God with David, Solomon and the Prophets*, the *Ascension, the Descent* of the *Holy Ghost*, and the *Holy Trinity*. The mosaic *pavement*, which is very uneven, owing to the settling of the floor, is to be restored. A part of the new pavement has been completed. By the screen on each side as we go toward the high altar, are two pulpits. On the screen are fourteen marble statues of *St Mark, Mary, and the twelve Apostles*. In the left transept are two fine bronze candelabra of the 14th century. Above, on the left, mosaic representing

the *genealogy of Mary*, next to it, Byzantine mosaics. In the right transept are also two bronze candelabra of the 15th century. On the parapet on each side of the choir are reliefs representing scenes in the *life of St Mark*, on the parapet of the stalls the four Evangelists, and four fathers of the church, in bronze. The *High Altar* is covered by a canopy of verde antique on four marble columns. Underneath the altar are the *relics of St Mark*. The *Pala d'Oro*, wrought on plates of gold in enamel work with jewels, forms the altar-piece. It is covered except on high festivals. It is uncovered at other times for a fee of *six francs*. Behind the high altar is a second altar with four spiral alabaster columns, the two semi-transparent ones in the middle said to have come from the Temple of Solomon. The *Sacristy*, the door of which with reliefs, is the work of Sansovino, contains beautiful mosaics in the vaulting, and inlaid cabinets of the 14th century. The *Chapel* of St Clementi, to the right of the high altar, has a relief representing St Nicolas, St James, and St Andrew, and the Doge Gratti. The *Baptistry* is in the right aisle close to the entrance. The bronze font is of the 14th century, above it is St John the Baptist. From the Baptistry we enter the chapel Zeno, with the monument of the Cardinal of that name with his effigy on the sarcophagus.

The *Treasury* (open on Mondays and Fridays, 12½ to 2) contains candelabra by Benvenuto Cellini, a crystal vase with Blood of the Saviour, a fragment of the True Cross, a piece of the skull of St John, and other curious objects. The *crypt* (open from 12 to 2) is worth a visit.

Outside the church, on the north side, is the tomb of *Daniele Manin*, President of the Republic of Venice in 1848, a marble sarcophagus borne by lions.

Opposite St Mark's, on the south-west, is the *Campanile*. It was commenced in the tenth century, and was not completed until after the lapse of 240 years. It is 304 feet in height. A pathway leads to the summit, from which a fine view may be enjoyed. The bronze doors of the vestibule, or *Loggetta*, are worthy of inspection. This chamber was formerly the waiting-room of the procurators, who, during the sessions of the great Council, commanded the guards. It is now used for auctions and lottery drawings.

On the right, on coming out of the Cathedral, is the *Torre dell' Orologio*, with a large clock, and two bronze figures which strike the hours upon the bell. One of the curious sights of Venice is the flocking of the pigeons to the Piazza, to be fed, when the hour of two is struck by the figures upon this tower.

In the Piazzetta, close to the landing place, are two lofty red granite columns, which have stood for many centuries trophies of Venetian conquest, having been brought from the east by Domenico Micheli in 1125. The following anecdote is related of their erection, which took place some years after on the spot they now occupy. The architect being promised any reward for rearing these pillars, he demanded that games of chance, which had been prohibited in Venice, should be allowed to be played between these columns. The senate was bound to comply with his request; but, to counteract in some measure the effect of the permission, they appointed that all public executions should take place on this spot, which thus was rendered a place of abhorrence. One of these columns is surmounted by the winged lion

of St Mark, and the other by St Theodore, an early patron of the city.

The PALACE OF THE DOGES (open daily from 9 to 4), was originally founded in 800. It has, since that date, been five times destroyed, and as often rebuilt in a style of greater magnificence. The west side, facing the Piazetta, is 230 feet in length, the south side 220 feet in length. The present edifice, which is in the Moorish-Gothic style, dates from the 14th century. On the west and south sides the palace is flanked by two colonnades of 107 columns, one above the other. The mouldings of the upper colonnade are exceedingly rich. From between the two red marble columns in this colonnade (the 9th and 10th from the principal portal), sentences of death were read during the time of the Republic.

Entering the palace we find ourselves in the spacious court around which the edifice is built. In the centre of the court are two cistern openings in bronze. Opposite the Giant's Staircase are the statues of Adam and Eve. Ascending the Giant's Staircase, so called from the colossal statues of Mars and Neptune at the head, we enter the palace.

Admission 1 *franc, to the dungeons,* 40 *c.*

We ascend the SCALA D'ORO, which was formerly used only by those whose names were entered in the Golden Book as *Nobili.* Going by this staircase to the second floor, we enter the ATRIO QUADRATO, with a ceiling painting by Tintoretto, representing *the Doge Priuli receiving the Sword of Justice.* The walls contain portraits of eight senators. We next enter the SALLA DELLE QUATTRO PORTE, the doors of which were designed by Palladio. The paintings are, on the right, *Verona conquered by the Venetians,* by G. Contarini; *The Doge A. Grimini kneeling before Religion,* by Titian. On the left, *Arrival of Henry II. of France at Venice,* by A. Vicentio; *Doge Cicogna receiving the Persian Ambassadors,* by C. Caliari. Next is the SALA DEL SENATO. Over the throne is Tintoretto's *Descent from the Cross.* On the wall are three paintings by Palma Giovane, *Venier before Venice, the Doge Cicogna in presence of the Saviour, Venice on the Lion against Europa on the Bull.* Tintoretto's *Doge P. Loredano imploring the Virgin to aid Venice.* On the ceiling Tintoretto's *Venice, Queen of the Adriatic.* Beyond is the *ante-chamber* of the chapel of the Doges, containing nothing of interest. The CHAPEL has, over the altar, a *Madonna* by Sansovino; on the left of the altar, *Pietà,* by P. Bordone; a *Landscape,* by Paul Veronese; *Madonna,* by Cima da Conegliano; *Mocking of Christ,* Dürer; *Christ in Purgatory,* Giorgione; three pictures of *Christ Teaching,* by Bonifazio, to the right of the door; *Crossing the Red Sea,* by Titian. Returning to the Sala del Senato we enter the SALA DEL COLLEGIO. Over the door is *Nuptials of St Catherine,* left of it, the *Virgin in Glory, Adoration of the Saviour,* all three by Tintoretto; over the throne, *Battle of Lepanto, Christ in Glory,* both by Paul Veronese; opposite, *Prayer of the Doge Gritti to the Virgin,* by Tintoretto; on the ceiling, *Neptune and Mars, Faith, Venetia with Justice and Peace,* by Paul Veronese. Next is the ANTI-COLLEGIO. On the left, *Rape of Europa,* by Paul Veronese; *Jacob's Return,* by Bassano; and four pictures by Tintoretto, *Forge of Vulcan, Mercury with the Graces,* opposite it, *Minerva driving back Mars,*

Ariadne and Bacchus. The painting on the ceiling is *Venice enthroned*, by Paul Veronese. Next is the STANZA DEI TRE CAPI DEL CONSIGLIO, with ceiling, *Angel driving away the Vices*, by Paul Veronese. The SALA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI DIECI has on the wall *Pope Alex. III., Doge Ziani*, by Bassano; opposite, *Peace of Bologna*, by Vecellio; on the ceiling, *Portraits of a Man and Woman*, by Paul Veronese. Next is the SALLA DELLA BUSSOLA, by the entrance to which is an opening in the wall formerly decorated with a lion's mouth (*Bocca de Leone*), into which secret denunciations were thrown. This was the anti-chamber of the three inquisitors. The two pictures, *Taking of Brescia* and *Taking of Bergamo*, are by Alliense. We now descend to the first floor, and enter the SALA DEL MAGGIOR CONSIGLIO. It is 165 feet long by 78 feet broad and 47 feet high. On the frieze are the portraits of 76 Doges; on the walls are 21 large pictures by Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, Bassano, and other noted painters. On the east wall is Tintoretto's famous painting of *Paradise*, said to be the largest oil painting in the world. The paintings on the walls, blackened, and often injured by unskilful re-painting, illustrate the history of Venice. Above these are the pictures of 72 Doges. Over the space where should have been the portrait of Marino Faliero, is the inscription, "Hic est locus Marini Falethri decapitate pro criminibus."

The ceiling paintings represent battles fought by the Venetians, and are by Paul Veronese, Tintoretto, and Palma Giovane. The *Fame of Venice*, next the entrance, is by Paul Veronese. From this hall we enter the *Sala dello Scrutinio*, occupying the remainder of façade toward the Piazetta. Here were elected the 41 nobles by whom the Doge was afterwards chosen. The walls are covered with historical pictures; on the entrance wall the *Last Judgment* of Palma Giovane. The *Library of St Mark* is open to the public on Wednesdays at 2.45 only. It has a rare collection of coins and some valuable manuscripts. The *Archeological Museum* occupies what were the private apartments of the Doges. A passage lined with sculptures of no interest leads to the *Stanza degli Scarlatti*, once the bedroom of the Doges. The *Cupid* (120) is the best piece of sculpture in this room. The *Sala dello Scudo* was the room where the Doge's shield of arms was placed after his election. The famous *Map of the World* (Mappamondo), made by Fra Mauro in 1457-1459 is in this room. Following this are two rooms with sculptures, busts, &c., of no especial interest. *The Pozzi* or prisons are shown by a guide who carries a torch. They connect with the modern prisons across the canal by the Bridge of Sighs. These prisons are well described by *Dickens*.

"I descended from the cheerful day into two ranges, one below another, of dismal, awful, horrible stone cells. They were quite dark. Each had a loophole in its massive wall, where, in the old time, every day a torch was placed to light the prisoners within for half an hour. The captives, by the glimmering of these brief rays, had cut and scratched inscriptions in the blackened vaults. I saw them. For their labour with the rusty nail's point had outlived their agony and them for many generations.

"One cell I saw in which no man remained for more than four and twenty hours, being marked for dead before he entered it. Hard by another, and a dismal one, whereto at midnight the Confessor came — a monk brown-robed and hooded—ghastly in the day, and free bright

air, but in the midnight of that murky prison, Hope's extinguisher and Murder's herald. I had my foot upon this spot where, at the same dread hour, the shriven prisoner was strangled; and struck my hand upon the guilty door — low-browed and stealthy—through which the lumpish sack was carried out into a boat and rowed away and drowned where it was death to cast a net."—*Dickens.*

The Academy of Fine Arts.

It is in the ancient convent of La Carita, close to the iron bridge over the Grand Canal. Open daily, 10 to 3. Admission on week-days, 1 fr.; on Sundays, free. (The pamphlets by Mr Ruskin, sold at the door, are of no use as catalogues, only a few of the pictures being mentioned. Official catalogue, 1 fr.)

The gallery is reached by a corridor lined with marble. In our notice of the Academy, only the paintings which are the most noticeable will be mentioned.

First Hall (Sala degli Antichi Dipinti).

1. *Bartolomeo Vivarini.* — 1464— Madonna and Four Saints. One of the earliest works of the artist, painted on a gold ground.

5. *Lorenzo Veneziano* and *Bissolo Francesco.*—The Annunciation with Saints.

Second Hall (Sala dell' Assunta).

24. *Titian.*—The Assumption. This master's most important picture. "The Madonna is a powerful figure, borne rapidly upwards as if divinely impelled. Head, figure, attitude, drapery, and colour are all beautiful. Fascinating groups of infant angels surround her, beneath stand the Apostles looking up with solemn gestures."—*Kügler.*

25. *Tintoretto.*—Adam and Eve.

31. *Marco Basaiti* (1510).—The calling of the Sons of Zebedee.

32. *Tintoretto.* — The Virgin and Child with three Senators.

33. *Titian.*—The Burial of Christ completed by Palma Vecchio

35. *Titian.*—The Visitation.

37. *Giorgione.*—The Legend of St Mark and the Fisherman.

38. *Giov. Bellini.*—The Virgin and Six Saints.

45. *Tintoretto.*—St Mark delivering a Slave condemned to Death.

51. *Tintoretto.*—Portrait of Doge Alvise Mocenigo.

54. *Paul Veronese.*—The Madonna in Glory, with S. Dominic below distributing Garlands of Roses.

55. *Bonifazio.*—The Judgment of Solomon.

57. *Bonifazio.*—The Adoration of the Magi.

62. *Paul Veronese.*—Scourging of St Christina.

63. *Tintoretto.*—The Death of Abel.

Third Hall (with a ceiling painted by Tintoretto).

65. *Tintoretto.*—Portrait of Pietro Marcello.

71. *Giov. Bellini.*—Madonna and Child.

Unnumbered. *Giov. Bellini.*—The Supper at Emmæus.

74. *Cima da Conegliano.*—St John the Baptist, with SS. Peter, Mark, Jerome, and Paul.

Fourth Hall (contains Original Sketches by the Great Masters).

Fifth Hall (Pinacoteca Contarini).

94. *Giov. Bellini.*—Madonna and Child.

125. *Cima di Conegliano..*—Virgin and Child, with SS. John and Paul.

132. *Boccacino da Cremona* —The Virgin and Child, with SS. Peter, John Baptist, Catherine, and Barbara.

168. *Tintoretto.*—A Portrait.

186. *Francesco Bissolo.*—Virgin and Child.

Sixth Hall (Gabinetto Contarini).

234-238. *Giov. Bellini.*—Miniature Allegorical Pictures.

Seventh Hall (contains Groups of Ethiopian Slaves in ebony, bearing Japanese Vases, executed about the Middle of Last Century, and other Sculptures).

Eighth Hall.

268. *Holbein.*—A Portrait.

274. *Andrea Martegna* —S. George

Ninth Hall.

295. *Tintoretto.*—Portrait of Antonio Capello.

313. *Giov. Bellini.*—Madonna and Child.

319. *Titian.*—Jacopo Lorenzo.

326. *Bonifazio.* — Madonna and Saints.

Tenth Hall.

366. *Titian.*—John the Baptist in the Wilderness.

368. *Bonifazio.*—Adoration of the Magi.

372. *Giov. Bellini.*—The Virgin and Sleeping Child.

Eleventh Hall.

388. *Giovanni da Udine.*—Christ amongst the Doctors.

Thirteenth Hall (contains a Collection bequeathed by Countess Renier in 1850. Pinacoteca Renier.).

424. *Giov. Bellini.*—The Virgin, with SS. Paul and George.

436. *Giov. Bellini.* — Virgin and Child, with SS. Mary Magdalen and Catherine.

Fourteenth Hall.

446. *L. Bassano.*—Adoration of the Shepherds.

Fifteenth Hall (which contains the original model for the Hercules and Lychas of *Canova*, and which has a ceiling by Tiepolo).

487. *Titian.*—The Presentation of the Virgin, one of his best works, said to have been executed in his 15th year.

492. *Paris Bordone.*—The Fisherman presenting to the Doge the Ring he received from St Mark.

500. *Bonifazio.*—Lazarus and the Rich Man.

503. *Tintoretto.*—The Virgin and Child and Four Senators.

519. *Paul Veronese.*—The Virgin, with SS. Joseph, J. Baptist, Justina, Francis, and Jerome.

Sixteenth Hall.

529. *Gentile Bellini.*—Miraculous finding of a Fragment of the "True Cross" in the Canal, during a Procession to S. Lorenzo. Catarino Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus, and her Suite, are amongst the spectators lining the sides of the canal.

533, 537, 539, 542, 544, 546, 549, 552, 554, 560. *Vittore Carpaccio.*—History of St Ursula, painted in 1475-1515 in ten large pictures.

534. *Marco Basaiti.*—The Agony in the Garden.

547. *Paul Veronese* (1572).—The Supper in the Rich Man's House.

555. *Gentile Bellini.*—A Miracle of the Holy Cross. The scene is the Piazza S. Marco. The church is exhibited in minute detail.

Seventeenth Hall.

572. *Bonifazio.*—Adoration of the Magi.

593. *Palma Vecchio.* — St Peter throned with other Saints.

Eighteenth Hall.

Modern Pictures by Professors and Pupils of the Academy.

Nineteenth Hall.

Pictures from 1700 downwards, most of them mediocre.

644. *Canaletto.* — Architectural Piece.

656, 661. *Carriera.*—Portraits in chalk.

Twentieth Hall.

Modern Pictures.

Churches.

Of the many interesting churches of Venice, the most interesting, and those most frequently visited by tourists, are the Frari and the church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo. Well worth seeing are, among others, *S. Maria della Salute, S. Giorgo Maggiore, Redentore, S. Maria dell Orto, Gesuiti, S. Zaccaria.* We begin our description with the interior of the Frari. The exterior is uninteresting.

Right Aisle.—Adjoining the first altar, the "Monument of Titian," erected by Emperor Ferdinand I. In the centre, above the dedication "Titiano Ferdinandus I., 1852," between four columns, Titian sitting by an angel and uncovering the statue of Sais; on the columns are sculptures representing Sculp-

ture, Architecture, Painting, and Wood-Carving. On the walls are reliefs of the three most celebrated pictures of Titian, the Assumption, Martyrdom of St Peter, and Martyrdom of St Lawrence; above, left and right of the vaulting, Entombment and Annunciation, his last and first pictures; above these, the Lion of St Mark. Below are two figures with tablets: "Eques et comes Titianus sit. Carolus, 1553," and "Titiano monumentun erectum sit. Ferdinandus I., 1839." Over the second altar, *Salviati*, Presentation of Mary in the Temple; adjacent, the monument of Almerico d'Este of Modena, a general of the Republic, with a statue. Third altar, St Jerome, a statue by Vittoria, said to possess the features and figure of Titian when in his 98th year.

Right Transept.—Monument of Jacopo Marcello, a sarcophagus borne by three male figures; altar-piece in four sections. Over the door of the sacristy the monument of Benedetto Pesaro. In the *Sacristy*, opposite the door, a shrine with reliefs in marble of the 17th century; altar-piece, a Madonna and Saints, by *Giov. Bellini*. In the church, to the left of the entrance to the sacristy, the monument of Paolo Savelli.

Choir Chapels.—Second chapel on the right; on the right, the monument of Daccio degli Alberti; on the left, unknown warrior. Choir: mausoleum of the Doge Franc. Foscari, that of the Doge Niccolo Tron (died, 1473), both by Ant. Rizzo. Chapels on the left: first altar-piece, "Madonna and Saints," by Bern. Lianio da Pordennone; second, "Monument of Melch." *Trevisano*, the altar in coloured and gilded carved wood, in the centre, John the Baptist in wood, by Donatello. Third altar-piece, St Ambrose and Saints, by Vivarini and Marco Basaiti; right, St Ambrose on horseback expelling the Arians, by Giov. Contarini.

Left Transept.—Altar-piece in three sections; St Mark with Saints (1474), by Bart. Vivarini.

Left Aisle.—Baptistery: altar in marble, St Peter, Mary, and eight Saints of the 15th century; over the font, a statue of John the Baptist, by *Sansovino*. Farther on, tomb of Jac. Pesaro; altar-piece, Madonna with Saints and Members of the Pesaro family, by *Titian*, who has introduced a portrait of himself as Joseph; monument of the Doge Giov. Pesaro, of a rich architectural character, occupying the entire wall, with unpleasing figures of negroes as bearers, by *Longhena*. *Mausoleum of Canova*, "principis sculptorum ætatis suæ," erected in 1827 from the master's own design for Titian's monument, executed by Canova's pupils, Martini, Ferrari, Fabris, and others. By the west portal the sarcophagus of Pietro Bernardo, by *M. Vittoria*.

In the *Nave* a high parapet of marble, covered with two series of reliefs, separates the seats of the monks from the rest of the church. Elegantly carved stalls by Marco da Vicenza, semi-Gothic in style. A pleasant glimpse of the apse is obtained through the screen.

Just behind the church of the Frari is the SCUOLA DI S. ROCCO, containing the Council rooms of the brotherhood, and a remarkable staircase beside some noted pictures (*fee to custodian*). The ceilings and walls of both floors and the staircase are adorned with pictures by *Tintoretto*. On the upper floor, in a small room on the left, is the CRUCIFIXION, *Tintoretto's masterpiece*. In the same room is *Titian's* ECCE HOMO.

THE CHURCH OF SS. GIOVANNI

E PAOLO, was begun early in the 11th century but not consecrated until early in the 13th. It is in the form of a Latin cross, and is 290 feet long by 125 broad. It contains a great number of the tombs of the Doges, and has been called the Westminster Abbey of Venice.

The exterior is without interest. Beginning our inspection of the interior at the west end, at the right we see, the tomb of the Doge P. Mocenigo with 15 allegorical figures; the tomb of Admiral G. Canal. In the right aisle, the pyramidal tomb of Lancia the painter, then the tomb of Marc. Ant. Bragadin. Second altar, a picture in compartments, then, over the doors, the immense tombs of the Doges Silvestro and Bertuccio Valier, and of the wife of the former. In the right transept, tomb of Nicolo Orsini; over the door, monument of Gen. Naldo, a standing figure. Altar, picture of Christ between SS. Andrew and Peter, by R. Marconi. First chapel, *Three Saints*, by *Bonifazio*; right, tomb of P. Loredan. Second chapel, right, monument of Maltas Giustiniani; left, monument of Marco Giustiniani. On a pillar an ancient pulpit (1512). Apse, at the right of the High Altar, Gothic tomb of Doge Michele Morosini (who reigned but four months). Tomb of Doge Leonardo Loredan with a statue of the Doge by *Campagna*. Left, tomb of Doge Andrea Vendramin (the surrounding statuettes considered very beautiful). Tomb of Doge Marco Corner (14th century Gothic). In the Chapel of the Trinity, right, tomb of Pietro Corner. Third chapel, right, Coronation of the Virgin, by *Leonardo Bassano*; left, monument of Andrea Morosini. Fourth chapel, tomb of Jacopo Cavalli, a Venetian commander in the war with Chioggia; tomb of Doge Giov. Dolfin; beneath this, tomb of Marino Caballo. Left transept, Vittore Capella receiving the staff of command from S. Helena; over the door, tomb of Doge Antonio Venier. (Here is the door of the chapel of the Rosary which was ruined by the fire of 1867, by which Titian's great painting of Peter Martyr was destroyed. The remains of the beautiful marble reliefs are worth seeing). Tomb of Agnese, wife of Doge Antonio Venier, and their daughter. Left aisle, over the door of the Sacristy, busts of Titian and the two Palmas; tombs of the Doge Pasquale Malipiero, of Senator Bonzio, Doge Michele Steno, and Alvise Trevisan. Monument to Pompeo Giustiniani, his figure on horseback. Monument of Doge Tomaso Mocenigo, a sarcophagus with recumbent figure; monument of Doge Nicolo Marcello, in the Lombard style. Altar of the Rosary. Here is a copy of *Titian's* St Peter Martyr, the original of which was burned in August 1867 as above stated. Monument of Hor. Baglioni, with an equestrian figure. The last altar has a statue of S. Jerome, by *Alass. Vittoria*; monument of Doge Giovanni Mocenigo, by Tultio Lombardi. Close to the great door, tomb of Doge Alvise Mocenigo and his wife; tomb of Doge Giovanni Bembo.

Outside the church (to the right in coming out) is seen the beautiful facade of the SCUOLA DI S. MARCO, by Lombardi. The building is now a hospital.

The church of S. MARIA DELLA SALUTE, with its handsome dome, is a conspicuous object at the eastern extremity of the Grand Canal. It was built in 1631-82, in commemoration of the plague of 1630. *Interior*, chapels on the right, three paintings by *Luca*

Giordano. The Presentation in the Temple. The Assumption. Nativity of the Virgin. In the last chapel, left, Descent of the Holy Ghost, by *Titian.* The columns supporting the vaulting of the choir are from a Roman temple at Pola, near Trieste. *Outer Sacristy*, Pieta, a relief ascribed to *Dentone.* St Mark and four Saints, by *Titian*, one of his best works. S. Sebastian, by Marco Basaiti. *The Sacristy*, Entrance wall, SS. Roch. Sebastian and Jerome, by *Giralamo da Treviso.* Madonnas, by *Sassaferrato.* The Last Supper, and Saul, and David, by *Salviati.* Marriage of Cana, by *Tintoretto*, 25 feet long by 15 high, considered one of the master's best works. Ruskin says of it, that "it unites colour as rich as Titian's, with light and shade as forcible as Rembrandt's, and far more decisive."

S. Giorgio Maggiore is opposite the Doge's Palace, on a fortified island. It is cruciform with a dome, and was the church of the adjacent suppressed monastery of Benedictines. It dates from 1560. Over the front door is a portrait of Pope Pius VII., to the right, the monument of Lorenzo Venier ; over the first altar, Nativity by *Bassano* ; third altar, martyrdom of SS. Cosmos and Damianus ; fourth altar, Coronation of the Virgin, both by *Tintoretto.* Choir, Last Supper, Rain of Manna, by *Tintoretto.* On the high altar a fine bronze group, by *G. Campagna.* The *carving of the choir stalls*, by a Flemish artist, represents scenes in the life of St Benedict. In the corridor, mausoleum of Doge Domenico Michiel, in a chapel behind it, Descent from the Cross, by *Tintoretto* ; to the left, farther on, the Resurrection, the Martyrdom of St Stephen, both by *Tintoretto.* An easy staircase leads to the *summit of the campanile* from which may be had a *beautiful view of Venice*, the Lagunes, the Adriatic, and the mountains.

On the adjoining island of Giudecca, and but a little way from the last named church, is, the church of REDENTORE. Its chief interest is in the interior. It has several paintings by the great Venetian masters, but its chief treasures are the MADONNAS of *Giovanni Bellini*, one of which is regarded as the painter's masterpiece, and all three of which have been called "*the most exquisite pictures in Venice.*"

S. Maria dell' Orto, recently restored, has pictures by *Cima da Conegliano*, *Palma Vecchio.* Tintoretto (his large Last Judgment, and Adoration of the Golden Calf), *Palma Giovine*, and Bellini. *The Gesuiti* in the "baroque" style is completely lined with marbles, and is sumptuously decorated. It contains *Titian's* martyrdom of St Lawrence, and an altar piece by *Tintoretto. S. Zaccaria* has pictures by *Tintoretto*, and one of *Giovanni Bellini's* beautiful Madonnas.

There are many other churches well worth seeing, but our limits do not allow descriptions of them.

PALACES.

The most interesting of the palaces are on the Grand Canal, and they may be seen in the course of a gondola tour from the Piazzetta to the railway station.

First on the right, going from the Piazzetta, is the Palazzo *Giustiniani*, now the Hotel de l'Europe ; next, right, *Pal Emo-Treves* (in one of the apartments is *Canova's* colossal group of Hector and Ajax), opposite is the *Do-*

gana di Mare, or Custom-House, with a gilded ball surmounted by a figure of Fortuna; next to it is the *Seminario Patriarchale*, with a small collection of pictures and statuary. Farther on, left, the church of *St Maria della Salute*; right, *Pal. Tiepolo-Zuchelli*, now Hotel Britannia; *Pal. Contarini*, PAL. CONTARINI FASAN, recently restored (often shown as the house of Desdemona), with beautifully sculptured balconies. Next to it, *Pal. Ferro*, now the Grand Hotel. On the other side, left, *Pal. Dario*; *Pal. Venier*, only the ground floor completed; right, *Pal. Fini-Wimpfen*, also part of the Grand Hotel, PAL. CORNER DELLA CA GRANDE, by Sansovino, 1532, now the Prefature; left, *Pal. Da Mula*, pointed style, *Pal. Zichy*, *Pal. Manzoni-Esterhazy*; right, *Pal. Barbaro*, *Pal. Cavalli*, in the pointed style, 15th century, now the property of the Duke of Bordeaux. We now reach the *iron bridge*. On the left, near the end of the bridge, is the *Academy of Fine Arts*; next, left, PALAZZI CONTARINI DEGLI SCRIGNI, 15th century; opposite, right, *Pal. Giustinian-Lolin*, 17th century, now belonging to the Duchess of Parma; left, *Pal. dell Ambasciatore*; next, left, PAL. REZZONICO, 18th century, belonging to the Infanta of Spain. Opposite, right, *Pal. Malipiero*, and *Pal. Grassi*, 18th century, belonging to the Austrian Baron Sina; left, two *Pal. Giustiniani*, and then, on the same side, the PAL. FOSCARI, a noble edifice, 1437. The Foscari and the two adjoining palaces form a conspicuous group at the end of the first reach of the canal. Next, left, PAL. BALBI, now Guggenheim's *magasin* of antiquities. Opposite, right, *Pal. Moro Lin*, 17th century. This palace belonged at first to the family of Lin, on whose extinction it passed to that of Moro, of whom was the Doge Christoforo Moro by some believed to have been the original Othello. Next, right, the three PAL. MOCENIGO, in the one in the centre Lord Byron resided in 1818. In the northern one is a small collection of pictures. Left, *Pal. Grimini*, *Pal. Persico*, *Pal. Tiepolo*, 16th century, PAL. PISANI, a splendid building of the 15th century. In this palace was formerly the "Family of Darius," by *Paul Veronese*, which was purchased by the British National Gallery for £13,500. Right, *Pal. Contarini*, 1546, with shields and torches in the form of trophies in the intervals of the windows of the first story. Left, *Pal. Barbarigo del Terrazza*, was once the residence of Titian. *Pal. Grimini*, *Pal. Bernardo*, a fine building of the 15th century. Right, PAL. CORNER SPINELLI, a beautiful Renaissance building of 1500, with exquisitely decorated balconies. Right, *Pal. Cavalli*, and left, *Pal. Tiepolo* (Renaissance style). Right, PAL. GRIMINI, 16th century, a noble building, now the Court of Appeal, *Pal. Farsetti* (once Dandolo), now the Municipio, partly of the 12th century, the front modernised and very rich. PAL. LORÉDAN, of the 12th century, covered with the richest sculpture. *Mr Ruskin* says that "this palace is the most beautiful in the whole extent of the Grand Canal." In this palace, from 1363 to 1366, lived Peter V. Lusignan, king of Cyprus, as the guest of Federigo Corner Piscopia. It is now occupied by municipal offices. *Pal. Dandolo*, a Gothic building (a café on the ground floor) remarkable only as the residence of the great Doge Enrico Dandolo, the conqueror of Constantinople, who, when he took that city, was ninety-seven years old.

Pal. Bembo, *Pal. Manin*, 16th century, now the National Bank. The last Doge of Venice was a Manin, and lived in this palace.

We have now reached the BRIDGE OF THE RIALTO, until recently the only bridge over the Grand Canal. This part of the city is called the Rialto (*Rivo-alto*), and was the centre of trade and business. Shakespeare refers to this quarter when he makes Shylock say—

> "Signor Antonio many a time and oft
> In the Rialto you have rated me
> About my monies."

The bridge was built in 1588 under the Doge Pasquale Cicogna. It is of one span, 91 feet. Its width is 72 feet, and it is covered with shops. On the right, near the bridge, is the *fish market*, on the left is the fruit and vegetable market.

Passing under the bridge we see on the left the *Pal. Camerlenghi*, once the residence of the Finance Ministers. Right, the *Fondaco de Tedeschi*, now a custom-house, formerly the depot of the merchandise of German merchants. *Pal. Mangili*, *Pal. Michieli della Colonne*, 17th century. Left, PAL. CORNER DELLA REGINA, now the Monti de Pieta, or Government pawnbrokers' office, on the site of the house in which Catherine Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus, was born. Right, the CA D'ORO, or "golden-house," an elegant building, in the pointed style of the 14th century. It is one of the most beautiful and graceful of the Venetian palaces. *Pal. Fontana* — Left, PAL. PESARO, a magnificent edifice, built in 1697, called by Ferguson "a singularly picturesque piece of palatial architecture." This palace is open to visitors every day, 9 to 4; *fee to attendant.* The sumptuous apartments are well worth a visit. The pictures are of no interest. Right, *Pal. Erizzo*, PAL. VENDRAMIN CALERGI, one of the finest palaces on the Grand Canal. It is well kept up, and has a garden at the side. It was built by *Pietro Lambardo* for Andrea Loredan. It is now the property of the Duke of Bordeaux. It contains some good pictures. Open to visitors daily; *fee to porter and to attendant.* Left, *Fondaco de Turchi*, a Byzantine edifice of the 9th century, one of the earliest secular buildings in Venice, now restored. It was the depot of the Turkish merchants. Left, MUSEO CORER, a collection of pictures and curiosities of no great value. Among the curiosities is the cap of the Doge Manin, the door of the Bucentaur through which the Doge threw the ring into the Adriatic. Among the pictures are "Doge Francesco Foscari," by *Gentile Bellini*; "Doge Mocenigo," by *Giov. Bellini*; "The Salutation," by *V. Carpaccio.* Right, *Pal. Labia.* We now reach the iron bridge, completed in 1858, and the RAILWAY STATION.

The ARSENAL.—A small canal leading out of the Lagune about half-way between the Piazzetta and the Public Gardens leads in a few minutes to the Arsenal. It was begun in 1300 and is nearly two miles in circuit. In the time of the Republic 16,000 workmen were employed in it. It is now nearly abandoned for its original purpose, but a movement is on foot to re-establish it as one of the great arsenals of the Italian Government. It is open every day except Sunday and festivals from 9 to 3. At the outer entrance are the four *antique lions*, brought here in 1687 from the Piraeus.

"The lion in a sitting posture and

ten feet in height, stood on the inner shore of the Piraeus harbour, which it seemed to guard. From that statue, the harbour itself derived the name of Porto Leone, which it bore among the Franks, all through the Middle Ages, and down to our times. As such is it mentioned by Lord Byron in "the Giaour."

"The second statue, also of Pentelic marble, was nearly equal to the first in point of art, but far less good in point of preservation. The travellers of 1675 saw it on its original base, a little outside the city, near the ancient 'Sacred Way.' The animal is represented as couching and at rest; and Spon says that he felt inclined to address it in the following words: 'Sleep on, Lion of Athens, since the Lion of the Harbour watches for thee.'

"Close observers must from the first have noticed with surprise, that the statue of the sitting lion bore around each of its shoulders, and in serpentine folds, the remains of barbaric inscriptions. These strange characters were after a time recognised as Norwegian Runes. Their interpretation is due to Mr Rafnr. an antiquary of Copenhagen. If reduced to straight lines, the inscription on the lion's left shoulder is as follows:—

"'Hakon combined with Ulf, with Asmund, and with Orn, conquered this port (the Piraeus). These men and Harold the Tall imposed large fines on account of the revolt of the Greek people. Dalk has been detained in distant lands. Egil was waging war, together with Ragnar, in Roumania and Armenia.'

"We will now give the inscription from the right shoulder of the lion:—

"'Asmund engraved these Runes in combination with Asgier, Thorlief, Thord, and Ivar, by desire of Harold the Tall, although the Greeks on reflection opposed it.'" — *Quarterly Review.*

The interior contains an interesting collection of weapons and curiosities, among them in the LOWER HALL, *Model of a Venetian house showing the piles on which it is built*; *Mast of the "Bucentaur";" Model of the "Bucentaur,"* from which annually, on Ascension Day, the Doge "wedded the Adriatic" by throwing a ring into the sea beyond the Lido. In the UPPER HALL, *Banners taken at the battle of Lepanto*; *Armour of Sebastiano Venier*, the hero of Lepanto; *Armour given to Henry IV. of France* by the Republic in 1603; *Sword of the Doge Pesaro*; *Armour used in torture*; *Doge's chair*, used when he visited the arsenal; *Revolvers and breech-loaders* of the 16th century. *The attendants* in each of the halls expect *small fees.*

THE BUCENTAUR was used in the ceremony of wedding the Adriatic, which was enjoined by the gratitude of Alexander III. after the victory of the Venetians under Doge Sebastiano Ziani over the fleet of Frederick Barbarossa, and which thenceforth annually proclaimed the naval supremacy of Venice to the world. This was attended by the Papal Nuncio and the whole of the diplomatic corps, who, without protest, every year witnessed the dropping of a sanctified ring into the sea with the prescriptive commandment: Despousamus te, mare, in signum veri perpetuique dominii (We espouse thee, sea, in sign of true and lasting dominion.)

The PUBLIC GARDENS were laid out in 1807 by Napoleon I., several monasteries having been demolished. They are planted with sycamores and acacias, and there is a small café. They are but little visited, except on Sundays, when they are much frequented by the lower classes.

The LIDO may be visited in one of the small steamers which leave several times a day from the Riva degli Schiavoni, near the Doge's Palace, making the journey in 12 minutes; a gondola takes half an hour. It is a walk of five minutes from the landing at the Lido across the narrow strip of land to the shore of the Adriatic, where there are extensive baths, restaurants, &c.

An interesting trip is that to MURANO, celebrated for its manu-

facture of "Venetian glass." Permits are issued by the *Venice and Murano Co.*, Grand Canal, to visit its glass works at Murano. The trip there and back by gondola occupies about three hours. The *Cathedral* has a splendid interior, being rich in mosaics and marbles.

The theatre *Della Fenice*, is the largest in Venice, and is capable of accommodating 3,000 persons. There are five other theatres in the city.

HISTORY.—The ancient republic of Venice was founded when the Visi-Goths and Huns under Attila, in 452, and the Longobards, in 568, invaded the Roman empire, and particularly the upper part of Italy, which, even in the time of the Romans, was called Venetia. Many of the ancient inhabitants of this district retired to the islands in the lagoons of the Adriatic, especially that of Rialto, where they founded a small democratic republic, governed by ten tribunes. In 697, they elected their first doge (dux) Paolucci Anafesto. To the doge was entrusted the executive power; the people retained the legislative power in their own hands; the juridical authority was reposed in the tribunes and nobility. The first seat of the government was Traclea. It was afterwards removed to Malamocco; and in 737, to Rialto, where a populous city quickly rose out of the sea, and became the far-famed Venice. Great commercial privileges were granted to the young republic by Rome and Constantinople; and her wealthy sons, no longer satisfied with the possession of the islands of the lagoons, extended their conquest into Italy and Dalmatia. In the wars with the Arabs in the ninth century, the Venetians became expert sailors. In 997, the towns of Dalmatia placed themselves under the protection of Venice. The wealth and power of the republic increased during the crusades, and Venice became the richest and most powerful city of Lombardy:

"Her daughters had their dowers
From spoils of nations, and the exhaustless East
Pour'd in her lap all gems in sparkling showers."

But the aristocracy had begun to encroach upon the rights of the people, and the Doge to extend his power; and several revolts took place.

In 1172 the Doge, Vitali Michieli, was assassinated, and the constitution modified; the arbitrary power of the Doge was now limited, and the supreme power given to a numerous assembly of the nobility. The commercial power of the republic reached its greatest height under the Doge Enrico Dandolo, who, in the crusade of 1202, undertaken by the Venetians and French, conquered Constantinople at the head of the Venetian fleet, and secured the possession of Candia, and several islands of the Archipelago and the Ionian Sea. After the re-establishment of the Byzantine Empire in 1261, the commercial road to India was transferred from Constantinople to Alexandria, and the Genoese gained great advantages over the Venetians. Still more important in its consequences was the decisive revolution by which the Doge, Gradeniego in 1279, consolidated an hereditary aristocracy, admitting only a fixed number of noble families to a share in the government. It was at this period that the horrible council of "The Ten," as it was called, was established. In spite, however, of the abuses and tyrannies of a haughty and all-power-

ful aristocracy, the possessions of Venice on the continent were gradually enlarged, and her rival, Genoa, was humbled, after a struggle of 130 years for the supremacy in Lombardy. Vicenza, Verona, Bassano, Feltre, Belluno, and Padua, in 1402, Fruili in 1421, Brescia, Bergamo, and Cremona in 1428, and the islands of Zante and Cephalonia in 1483, were incorporated with the Venetian territory, and in 1486, after the death of Jacob, the last King of Cyprus, his wife Catherine Cornaro, a Venetian lady, ceded this beautiful country to the Republic.

The power of Venice had now reached its acme; henceforward it began to decline. The Portuguese, in 1498, discovered the way by sea to the East Indies, and the Venetians lost their commerce with that country by Alexandria. The Osmanli, who had become masters of Constantinople, gradually wrested from the Venetians all their possessions in the Archipelago, and in the Morea, and also Albania and Negroponte; and though the danger threatened the Republic by the league of Cambray, in 1508, was averted by skilful negotiations, its power had been greatly crippled by that war. The Osmanli took Cyprus in 1571, and Candia in 1669. The Morea was reconquered in 1687, but was again given up at the peace of Passarowitz in 1713; the Republic, however, preserved Corfu and Dalmatia.

From this period Venice ceased to take any part in the great affairs of Europe. By the peace of Campo-Formio, the whole territory on one side of the Adige, with Dalmatia and Cattaro, was given to Austria; that on the other side was incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic, which, in 1805, obtained also Austrian Venice and Dalmatia, but without the Ionian Islands. In 1814, Venice and its territories were joined to the Lombard-Venetian Kingdom, of which they continued to form a part until 1866, when, in consequence of the misfortunes of Austria in her wars with Prussia and Italy, the city and province were ceded to Napoleon III., under whose auspices they were united to the Kingdom of Italy by a *plebiscitum*.

Route 171.

MILAN TO THE LAGO MAGGIORE, BY VARESE.

THE route from Milan to Como, thence up the Lake of Como to Menaggio, and thence to Lugano (the latter in the inverse order), has already been described at page 451. By the routes already mentioned, Lago Maggiore may be reached by continuing on from Lugano to Ponte Tresa, and thence by omnibus to Luino on the Lago Maggiore, or from Lugano by steamer to Porto, thence by carriage to Varese, which latter place is only 12½ miles from Laveno on Lago Maggiore.

VARESE may be reached directly from Milan by railway in 2¼ hours. Fares: first, 6·80 francs; second, 4·80 francs. The route from Milan, as far as *Gallarate*, is described in Route 166, in the inverse order. Passing *Gallarate*, we soon reach the terminus of the line at VARESE. (*Hotel*: GRAND HOTEL VARESE.) The city of *Varese* is a prosperous place, of about 15,000 inhabitants, but the



GRAND HOTEL VARESE, WITH THE MONTE ROSA CHAIN.

VARESE, ITALY.

GRAND HOTEL VARESE.

(EXCELSIOR).

1320 feet above the level of the Sea. English Church. Lawn Tennis Ground. 200 Rooms and Saloons. 8 Public Rooms. Table d'Hote.

Situated in a splendid position, with the best views of the Alps, Monta Rosa Chain, &c.

Immense Park, with Grottoes. Garden a l'Italienne. English Doctor residing in the Hotel. Hotel patronised by English and American Travellers.

D. MARINI,
Manager.

town itself is uninteresting. The environs are very beautiful, and attract to them great numbers of Milanese and other North Italians, who have many villas in the neighbourhood. The most beautiful part of Varese is that where the *Grand Hotel* is situated, about a mile outside the town. The hotel itself, which was formerly the Villa Recalcate, is in a delightful situation overlooking the Lake of Varese, and the little lakes of Monate and Comabbio, but the chief glory of Varese is the magnificent view from the terrace and grounds of the Grand Hotel of the Monte Rosa chain. "On fine evenings as the sun sinks, there is a most glorious revelation, the whole Alpine range stands out behind the lake against the crimson sky: Monte Rosa, Mont Blanc, Mont Cervin, and a hundred other peaks ending with Monte Viso."—*Hare.* There is no distant view of the Alps at all comparable with this, except, perhaps, the famous view of the Bernese Oberland from the cathedral terrace at Berne. Amongst other excursions to be made from the Grand Hotel at Varese is that to the SACRO MONTE, about three miles north of the town. (Carriage from the hotel 3·50 francs.) From the foot of the mountain a wide and well-paved road leads up the hill (horse, 1·50 franc), but it is more convenient to walk, as one must constantly dismount to see the chapels. This road, which is 30 feet in width for the most part, and never less than 25, protected by stone balustrades on either side, winds up the side of the mountain, in numerous zigzags, and at each of the turns is a chapel, all different, and often of great architectural merit, containing a group of life-sized figures in terra-cotta, illustrative of some event of the Sacred History, connected with the different mysteries of the Rosary. Hare calls it expressively—"a sort of terra-cotta Ober-Ammergau." The events are illustrated in the following order:—1. The Conception. 2. The Annunciation. 3. The Visitation. 4. The Nativity. 5. The Circumcision. 6. Christ amid the Doctors. 7. The Agony in the Garden. 8. The Sepulchre. 9. The Flagellation. 10. The Crowning with Thorns. 11. The Bearing of the Cross, and the Coming of Scholastica. 12. The Crucifixion. 13. The Resurrection. 14. The Ascension. 15. The Day of Pentecost. 16. The Assumption. At the summit of the hill is the church of Madonna del Monte, containing terra-cotta groups of the Adoration of the Magi. The view from many places in the ascent, of the Alps on the one side, and the rich plain of Lombardy on the other, is exceedingly beautiful. Another interesting excursion from Varese is to *Castiglione-di-Olone.* (The distance is 6½ miles, carriage 8 francs.) The collegiate church and baptistery contain frescoes by Masolino, those in the church representing scenes from the lives of Mary, St Stephen, and St Lawrence; those in the baptistery, scenes from the life of John the Baptist. Within easy walking distance of the Grand Hotel is the *Colle Campiglio,* a height 1½ mile to the south, on the road to Laveno. The Lago-di-Varese is 2½ miles. (Restaurant on the shore.) Several of the villas of the nobility in the neighbourhood are shown to visitors. One of the most beautiful is that of the Prince of Castel Barco, 2 miles from the hotel. The view from its terrace is very fine. There are a number of other excursions to be made in the neighbourhood of Varese, for which excellent carriages and horses are

furnished by the manager of the hotel at reasonable rates.

The road from Varese to Laveno (12½ miles) is an agreeable one, and passes a great number of pleasant villas. During part of the way, Monte Rosa is visible. *Laveno* is a steamboat station (see also Route 107). Small boats may be had here to the Borromean Islands, with three rowers, for 10 or 12 francs. Time to the Isola Bella, 1½ hour.

Route 172.

GENOA TO PISA.

Distance, 105 *miles*; *fares*, *first*, 18·15; *second*, 13·60.

THIS route is along the *Riviera di Levante*, the scenery of which resembles that of the Riviera di Ponente. As on the route from Genoa to Nice, the line is carried through many promontories by means of tunnels, of which latter there are more than eighty. For nearly the whole distance there are beautiful views of the Mediterranean.

One of the first stops is at Nervi (*Pension Anglaise*) (7 miles), a small town in the midst of lemon groves. It has a warm climate, is well sheltered, and is becoming a favourite winter resort. Passing *Rapallo* (20 miles), and *Chiavari* (25 miles), both large towns, we reach Sestri Lavante (29 miles), on a beautiful bay. The next town of importance is Spezia (57 miles), (*Hotels*: *Croce di Malta*, *Italia*), beautifully situated on the Gulf of Spezia. Its harbour is one of the best in the Mediterranean. Here is the chief *dockyard* of the Italian Government. The town attracts many visitors in summer for the sea baths, and in winter by the mildness of its climate. Passing *Sarzana* (68 miles), we reach *Avenza* (74 miles), where a branch line goes off to

[Carrara, which is reached in 12 minutes from Avenza. It is well worth visiting for its interesting marble quarries, and the studios of the many sculptors who reside there. The marble works employ 6000 workmen.]

Passing *Massa* (79 miles), Pietrasanta (85 miles), and Viareggio (91 miles), we reach Pisa, which is fully described in Route 177 below.

Route 173.

MILAN TO FLORENCE (AND BRINDISI.)

217 *miles*; 1*st class*, 37·30 *francs*; 2*nd*, 30·25 *francs*; 3*rd*, 22·35 *francs*.

AFTER leaving Milan we pass through a low marshy district, planted chiefly with maize and rice. Passing Melegnano and Tavazzano, we reach

Lodi (20½ miles), (*Hotel*: *Il Sole*.) It is situated on the Adda, in the midst of a very fertile country. The place is celebrated as the scene of the storming of the bridge over the Adda by Napoleon, on the 10th May 1796. The *Duomo* is a handsome building, in the Lombard style. The columns of the porch rest upon griffins. The walls near the high altar are adorned with good

paintings. There is a fine bas-relief of the Last Supper. The *Church of the Incoronata*, in the style of the Renaissance, dates from the 15th century. It is octagonal in form, and contains some fine paintings. The surrounding district is famed for the production of the cheeses called Parmesan. Passing some unimportant places, we reach

PIACENZA (43 miles), (*Hotel: Croce Bianca*). The *Piazza de' Cavalli* contains the bronze equestrian statues of Alessandro and Ranuccio Farnese, members of one of the great ruling families of Italy. The *Duomo*, situated in a street leading out of this square, is in the Lombard style, and was built in the early part of the 12th century. The porticos are very handsome. The Campanile is a square brick tower, about 200 ft. high. The interior of the church is adorned with statues, woodcarvings, bas-reliefs, frescoes, and paintings.

The churches of *Santa Maria della Campagna*, *San Sisto*, and *Sant' Antonino* contain good paintings. The famous "Madonna" in the Dresden gallery was painted by Raphael for the church of San Sisto.

The *Palazzo Farnese*, in the northern quarter of the town, once a beautiful building, is now a barrack. The *Palazzo dei Tribunali* has a beautiful facade of brick, the windows and cornices of which are in terra cotta.

Piacenza contains some good private collections of paintings. Among the numerous charitable institutions of the place are the *Instituto Gazzola*, and the *Ospedale Grande*. Leaving Piacenza, we reach *Borgo san Donino* (65 miles). The *Duomo* is richly adorned with mediæval sculptures.

PARMA (78½ miles), (*Hotels: della Croce, de la Poste*), was formerly a Roman colony. In the middle ages it was the seat of the Guelphs. It is situated on the river of its name. The *Duomo* is a handsome structure in the Lombard style; the principal entrance on the facade is adorned with figures of lions in red marble, one holding down a bull, the other a serpent, and with allegorical sculptures and inscriptions. The interior is decorated with numerous frescoes and with some good paintings. The subterranean church, beneath the Duomo, is supported by twenty-eight marble columns. It contains some good sculptures and frescoes. The *Baptistery* is of grey and red marble, ornamented with tiers of columns and richly sculptured portals. The vault has twenty-four windows, the walls between them being covered with paintings in good preservation. The stalls are finely inlaid. The *Convent Church of San Giovanni Evangelista* contains some good frescoes by Correggio and others. The churches of the *Madonna della Staccata* and *San Lodovico* are adorned with sculptures and frescoes. The *Farnese Palace* contains the *Academy of Fine Arts*, consisting chiefly of the gallery of paintings, 600 in number, among which are works of Raphael, Murillo, Correggio, Titian, and the Caracci. Here is also a *Museum of Antiquities*, and a *Library*. The *Palazzo del Giardino*, on the opposite side of the river, contains good frescoes, chiefly of mythological subjects, and a collection of portraits of members of the principal families of Parma. The *Ducal Garden*, laid out in the old French style, is open to the public.

Leaving Parma we presently reach REGGIO (95 miles), renowned as the birth-place of

Ariosto. The *Duomo*, of the 15th century, contains several fine sculptures. There are some handsome frescoes in the church of *Madonna della Ghiara*, and in the Basilica of *San Prospero*. Reggio possesses a good public library and a museum.

MODENA (110 miles), (*Hotels*: *Albergo Reale*, *San Marco*), is a fortified town. The greater portion of the *Duomo*, a magnificent building in the Lombard style, is of the 11th century. The pillars of the portal rest upon lions. The capitals of those in the interior are adorned with grotesque figures. There are some interesting groups and monuments in marble and terra cotta. The southern facade has two handsome portals elaborately ornamented with sculptures, and four bas-reliefs emblematic of the life of St Geminianus. The campanile, 315 feet high, dates from the 13th century, and is one of the finest in Italy. In the porticos round the court of the palace called *Monto dei Pegni*, is the *Museo Lapidario*, containing Roman and mediæval sculptures, The *Ducal Palace* contains a fine Picture Gallery, and a choice collection of drawings by the old masters, and other works of art. The *Biblioteca Estense* possesses 100,000 volumes, and an excellent collection of coins and medals. Express trains make no stop between Modena and

BOLOGNA (133 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST").

ARRIVAL. — Omnibuses and porters from all the hotels meet the trains. *Cab hire*, per hour, 1 *fr.* 50. To or from the station, luggage included, 1 *fr.*

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST.—*The Piazza Vittoria Emanuele* with the *Palazzi Pubblico* and *del Podesta*, churches of S. PETRONIO, *S. Domenico*, *S. Stefano*, ACCADEMIA DELLE BELLE ARTI, *The leaning Towers*, *Campo Santo*, *Archiginnassio*, University, *Madonna di S. Luca* for the view, *S. Michele in Bosco* for the view.

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Services at the Hotel Brun every Sunday during March, April, May, October, November, and December.

This is one of the most ancient cities in Italy. It is beautifully situated on a plain at the foot of the lower slopes of the Apennines, and is divided into four quarters, the older of which, indifferently built, have a heavy, antique and gloomy aspect, and strikingly contrast with the well-paved thoroughfares and the fine buildings of the modern city. The footpaths of the principal streets are covered with arcades. The public edifices are numerous, and many of them magnificent. The churches alone exceed seventy, and are not less remarkable for the works of art which they contain than for the beauty of their architecture.

Beginning at the PIAZZA VITTORIO EMANUELE, which is close to the Hotel Brun, the principal hotel of Bologna, we see in the Piazza the *Palazzo Pubblico*, dating from 1290, adorned with a Madonna on the facade, and a bronze statue of Pope Gregory XIII. In the interior is the grand staircase by *Bramante*, and in the galleries and halls some interesting frescoes. Opposite is the *Palazzo del Podesta*, dating from 1201. The great hall of this palace is called *Sala del Re Enzio*, from the fact that the young King Enzio, son of Frederic Barbarossa, was kept a prisoner here for twenty-two years. In this piazza is the celebrated *fountain* with a *statue of Neptune* in bronze by *John of Bologna*. Since 1878, in which year a Roman aqueduct was re-adapted for the supply of the city with

spring water from the Apennines, this fountain has been in operation.

The *Church of S. Petronio* in this piazza if finished according to the original plans, which are still in existence, would have been the largest church in the world. Its immense proportions, beautiful Italian and Gothic architecture, fine old chapels, with good stained-glass windows and its three entrance-gates are worthy of careful attention.

Coming out of S. Petronio we find ourselves on the left at the entrance of the ARCHIGINNASIO, formerly the university. This building contains the finest collection of antiquities to be seen in Bologna. The courtyard, passages and rooms are all decorated with the coats of arms of its former students and professors, and the chapel contains well-preserved frescoes now over 300 years old by *Cesi*. The rooms of the first floor contain the *Municipal Library* (200,000 volumes), and free reading room, the *Egyptian Museum*, and an ETRUSCAN MUSEUM, which since the late discoveries from 1869 to 1873 is perhaps the best collection of its kind. Most of these antiquities have been found under the present cemetery, in the new public gardens. The custodian, who speaks English well, politely shows all the rooms and gives information.

The large room, formerly the medical lecture room, has an exceedingly fine carved ceiling in cedar. A great crowd of persons is always found walking along the arcades of the Archiginnasio attracted by the fine shop windows under its arcade. Leaving this place and turning to the left we admire the handsomely painted porticoes of the *National Bank* and go on to the *Church of S. Domenico*. The tomb of San Domenico is one of the finest in Bologna. It has a bas-relief by *Nicola Pisani*, and two small angels (of exceeding beauty) attributed to *Michael Angelo*.

In the passage of the side entrance is a most beautifully finished tomb of the 16th century.

The *cassa di Risparmio*, a banking establishment connected with the savings bank for the labouring class, is the finest modern building in Bologna, and is by *Mengoni* the architect, who built the Gallery Victor Emanuele in Milan.

S. Stefano or the seven churches is a curious agglomeration of the oldest churches in Bologna, the restoration of which began in 1876.

The Church of S. Pietro (Cathedral), not far from the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, contains a good picture of the *Annunciation* and frescoes by *Caracci*.

The *Campo Santo*, a quarter of an hour's drive from the town, can be visited at any time, being all under cover. It may be called a gallery of monuments. This and the one at Genoa are the finest cemeteries in Europe. From here the *Church of San Lucca* is seen on the top of the hill connected with the town and the cemetery by an arcade. From *San Lucca* an exceedingly fine view may be had, including the Apennines and the plain to the north, and the hills between Padua and Verona can be seen. The church is handsome, and the altar-piece, said to have been painted by St Luke the Evangelist, is carried to the cathedral in Bologna every year a week before Ascension Day, to be carried up again in grand procession on Ascension Day. The whole clergy with the cardinal take part in this procession.

San Michele in Bosco, less than a mile from the centre of the town, on a hill outside the Porta d'Azeglia, can be reached with a cab (one franc, besides the ordinary fare). It offers the best view of Bologna. The custodian shows the fine old rooms of the PALACE, which contain a great many objects of art. The copper-plate printing, terra-cotta moulding, which may be called pictures in relief, and a very fine painting on the ceiling of the chapel, are well worth noticing. Many *palaces* are to be seen in the Strada Galliera, Strada Luigi Zamboni, Strada San Vitale, and Strada San Stefano. Ornamental brick, or *terra-cotta*, is used in many buildings, and the front of the Hotel Brun shows some fine samples of it. Besides the churches mentioned, there are others worth seeing, including San Paolo, San Giovanni in Monte, and San Martino.

Bologna being at the foot of very pleasant hills, pedestrians can make many fine excursions among them. There are some beautiful villas near the town. Visitors can learn in the hotels in which of the villas they are admitted.

The ACCADEMIA DELLA BELLE ARTI contains on the *ground-floor* collections of casts and modern works of art, and on the *first-floor* the PICTURE GALLERY, containing chiefly works of the Bolognese School. (Open daily from 9 to 3; admission, 1 *franc*, Sundays, *gratis*.) Each picture bears the name of the painter. The principal pictures are the following:—First Hall.—*Francesco Albani* (1599)—Madonna with SS. Catherine and Mary Magdalene, painted by the artist in his 21st year. Fourth Hall. —83. *Francesco Francia*—The Dead Christ supported by Two Angels. Fifth Hall.—135. *Guido Reni*—The Massacre of the Innocents. "A very celebrated picture. The female figures are beautiful, and the composition is very animated, but the feeling for mere abstract beauty is here very apparent."—*Kugler*. 137. *Guido Reni*—The Triumph of Samson after having vanquished the Philistines. 136. *Guido Reni* —The Crucifixion. 134. *Guido Reni* (1616)—"La Madonna della Pieta," with two Angels bewailing the Dead Christ. Below are SS. Petronio, Domenico, Carlo, Borromeo, Francis, and Proculus, with the town of Bologna. 140. *Guido Reni*—St Sebastian bound to a Tree; and 139. St Andrea Corsini, Bishop of Fiesole. In the right hand, which is gloved, he holds a pastoral staff, in the left a copy of the Scriptures. Sixth Hall.—78. *Francesco Francia* (1494)—Madonna with the Baptist, SS. Augustine and Monica, SS. Francis, Proculus, and Sebastian, and the donor, Bartolomeo Felicini. 197. *Pietro Perugino*—Madonna in Glory, with SS. Michael, Catherine, Apollonia, and John (in old age) beneath; formerly in the Cappella Vizzani in S. Giovanni in Monte, signed "Petrus Peruginus Pinxit." 204. *Timoteo della Vite* (1508)—(The favourite and son-like pupil of Francia) The Magdalen in the Wilderness, from the Cathedral of Urbino. 152. *Raphael*—St CECILIA in ecstasy, surrounded by St Paul, St John the Evangelist, Augustine, and Mary Magdalene. In listening to the heavenly choir, the Saint has dropped her earthly instruments of music, which lie broken at her feet. Painted for the Bentivoglio Chapel at S. Giovanni in Monte.

"All are listening to the choir of

angels only indicated in the air above. Raphael gave song to this wonderfully improvised upper group, whose victory over instruments is here substituted for the conquest, itself impossible to represent, of heavenly tone over the earthly, with a symbolism worthy of all admiration. Cecilia is wisely represented as a rich and physically-powerful being; only thus (not, *e.g.*, as a nervous, interesting being) could she give the impression of full happiness without excitement. Her regal dress also is essential for the desired object, and increases the impression of complete absorption in calm delight. Paul, inwardly moved, leans on his sword; the folded paper in his hand indicates that in the presence of the heavenly harmonies the written revelation also must be silent, as something that has been fulfilled. John, in whispered conversation with S. Augustine, both listening, variously affected. The Magdalen is, to speak openly, made unsympathetic, in order to make the beholder rightly conscious of the delicate scale of expression in the four others; for the rest, one of the grandest, most beautiful figures of Raphael."—*Burckhardt.*

65. *Lorenzo Costa*—S. Petronio, S. Francis, and S. Thomas Aquinas; magnificent colour on a gold ground. 206. *Domenichino*—Martyrdom of St Agnes. Lanzi mentions that Guido, the rival of Domenichino, valued this picture above the works of Raphael. It was painted for the Convent of S. Agnes, where it remained till 1796. The famous group of the mother and terrified child is introduced here on the right, as at S. Gregorio at Rome. 142. *Guido Reni*—Head of Christ. Study on paper for the picture in the Louvre.

Next to the picture gallery, the best pictures are to be found in the Church San Giacomo, which is in the Strada Luigi Lamboni, half-way between the gallery and the *Leaning Towers.* Almost opposite to San Giacomo is the *Theatre Comunale*, well known for having one of the best orchestras in Italy. It is open from the end of September till Advent, and visitors should not miss a performance if they have the opportunity.

Not far from here also, in the same street, is the present *University*, with a good museum of anatomy, natural history, and antiquities, and in a separate building a museum of geology. The latter two collections are shortly to be placed in a building adjoining the Archiginnasio. Opposite the leaning towers is the church S. Bartolomeo, which, among other things, has a beautiful Madonna and child by *Guido Reni.* A few steps from here is the *Mercanzia*, a fine Gothic building used as the Chamber of Commerce.

Nearly in the centre of Bologna are the famous LEANING TOWERS, the most singular structures in Bologna. The *Torre Asinelli* was erected in 1109, is 272 feet high, and 3 feet 5 inches out of the perpendicular. A staircase of 450 steps leads to the top, from which there is a fine view. The *Torre Garisenda* was erected in 1110. It is 138 feet high, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet out of the perpendicular. It is believed that the obliquity of the last-named tower was intentional, the obliquity of the other, as of most of the leaning towers in Italy, having been caused by the settling of the ground.

Bologna is the birthplace of the Popes Honorius II., Lucius II., Gregory XIII., Innocent IX., Gregory XV., and Benedict XIV.; the naturalists Galvani and Aldrovandi, the astronomer Marsigli, the mathematician Manfredi, the painters Guido, Domenichino, Albano, and the three Caracci.

[BOLOGNA TO BRINDISI.

Travellers destined to the East viâ Brindisi leave the route to Florence at Bologna, and proceed viâ Ancona. Distance from Bologna to Brindisi, 470 miles. Time by the India mail train, 10 hours.

The mail train stops at ANCONA (*Hotels*: *de la Paix*, *Europa*, *Victoria*), a busy town with some fine buildings, a fine cathedral, and a famous Arch of Trajan; and at Foggia and Pescara.

BRINDISI (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") It has a sheltered port, and being the nearest port on the system of European railways to Alexandria, has latterly assumed considerable importance. Much has been done of late to make the harbour safe and commodious. All the chief lines of steamers to the East touch here.]

Soon after leaving Bologna for Florence, we cross the Reno, and keep along its left bank for some distance. Beyond *Vergato* (158 miles), we pass through a tunnel nearly a mile long, on emerging from which we obtain a view of the *Monte Ovolo* and *Monte Vigese* on the other side of the Reno. We presently cross the river, and pass under a range of hills through a tunnel more than a mile and a half long. We next reach *La Porretta* (150½ miles), a village of about 1000 inhabitants, noted for its baths and mineral springs. Passing through a hilly region, traversed by several tunnels, one of which is 2980 yards in length, and crossing over some long viaducts, we reach PISTOJA (183 miles), (*Hotel*: *de Londres.*) The *Palazzo Pretorio* and *Palazzo della Communità*, both in the Piazza, are fine buildings in the Italian Gothic style, adorned with frescoes. The *Duomo* contains several paintings and sculptures, and is adorned with frescoes and bas-reliefs. The campanile, originally a donjon tower, called the *Torre del Podestà*, was subsequently converted to its present purpose, and adorned with three tiers of arches and a lofty spire. The *Baptistery*, opposite the Cathedral, is octagonal. The exterior is of black and white marble in layers. Pistols were first manufactured at Pistoja.

PRATO (193½ miles), (*Hotel*: *Giardino.*) This is an agreeable town, surrounded with walls. The oldest portion of the *Duomo* is of the 12th century, and other portions of the 15th. Both externally and internally it is inlaid with black and green serpentine. On the facade appears the pulpit or balcony of the Donatello. It is ornamented with beautiful bas-reliefs, representing children bearing festoons.

CESTO (200 miles). On the left we see the villa of the Marquis Ginori, called *La Doccia*; adjoining it is a china manufactory. It is at the base of the *Monte Morello*, which rises 3000 feet above the sea.

FLORENCE (217 miles), (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.")

SHOPS. "See SPECIALITIES OF EUROPEAN CITIES."

ARRIVAL. — Omnibuses and porters from all the best hotels meet the trains.

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

CATHEDRAL and BAPTISTRY—*Piazza della Signoria*, with the *Palazzo Vecchio* and *Loggia dei Lanzi*. GALLERIA DEGLI UFFIZI. Churches—*S. Croce*, *S. Lorenzo*, *S. Maria Novella*, *S. Marco and Monestary*, *S. Annunziata*. PALAZZO PITTI, WITH THE PICTURE GALLERY. *Boboli Gardens*, *Acca-*

Churches.

1	Cathedral	D E	IV
2	Baptistery	D	IV
3	/ Campanile /	D	IV
4	S. Ambrogio	F	VI
5	SS. Annunziata	F	IV
6	Badia	D	V
7	Carmine / S.ta M.a del /	B	V
8	S. Croce	E	VI
9	S. Felice	B	VI
10	S. Felicita	C	VI
11	S. Lorenzo	D	IV
12	S. Marco	D	III
13	S.ta Maria Maddalena	F	V
14	S.ta M.a Novella	C	III
15	——— Nuova / Hopital /	E	V
16	Orsanmichele	D	V
17	S. Niccolo	E	VII
18	Ognissanti	C	IV
19	S. Remigio	D	VI
20	S. Simone	E	VI
21	S. Spirito	B C	V
22	S.ta Trinita	C	V

Palaces.

A	Palace Vecchio	D	V
B	——— Pitti	C	VI
C	——— degli Uffizi	D	V
D	——— del Podesta / Bargello /	E	V
E	Loggia de Lanzi	D	V
F	Accademia delle Belle Arti	E	III
G	Museo d'Istoria Naturale	B	VI

Libraries.

23	B. Laurentiana	D	IV
24	— Magliabecchiana	D	VI
25	— Marucelliana	E	III
26	— Riccardiana	E	IV

Private Palaces.

27	P. Altoviti	E	V
28	— Capponi	F	IV
29	— Corsini	C	IV
30	— Pandolfini	F	III
31	— Riccardi / Medici /	E	IV
32	— Strozzi	C D	IV
33	House of Michael Angelo	F	VI

Theatres

34	Th. Alfieri	F	VI
35	— di Borgo Ognissanti	C	IV
36	— del Cocomero	E	IV
37	— Goldoni	B	VI
38	— Leopoldo	D	V
39	— Nuovo	E	IV
40	— della Pergola	E	V
41	— della Piazza Vecchia	D	III
42	— Diurno del Politeama	E	II
43	Post Office	D	V
44	Police Office	E	V
45	Theatre Ferdinando	E	V



CE



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demia, National Museum, and the following places for the views:—*S. Miniato, Bello Sguardo*, and the heights of *Fiesole*. SHOPS: see "SPECIALITIES OF EUROPEAN CITIES."

PHYSICIAN.—*Dr Wilson*, member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and M.R.C.S., London.

CHEMISTS.—*Roberts and Co.*, Via Tornabuoni.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANKERS.—*Guarducci and Co.*, 9 Via del Giglio, near Via Cerretani. *See* advertisement. Reading Room, American and European journals, &c.

AMERICAN BANKERS.—*Eyre and Huntington*, 1 Via Tornabuoni, 1st floor. M. D. Eyre, Philadelphia; H. G. Huntington, Boston.

SCULPTORS.—1 *A. Jackson*, 16 Via Oricellari. Speciality of portrait busts.

BOOKSELLERS AND PICTURE DEALERS.—*Flor and Findel*, 24 Lung' Arno, Acciaioli.

PICTURE GALLERIES.—*Alfredo Candida*, Works of modern artists and copies of the best masters, 28 Viale Principe Eugenio.—*L. Pisani*, 38 Borgognissanti. *Societa Artistica*, 18 Viale Principe Eugenio.

PLAN OF VISIT.—The chief objects of interest are nearly all within a short walk of any of the hotels on the Lung' Arno. A walk along the river to the eastward as far as the *Ponte Vecchio*, and thence to the left, leads in a few minutes to the PIAZZA DELLA SIGNORIA, in or close to which are the Palazzo Vecchio, Loggia dei Lanzi, and the UFIZZI GALLERY. Not far off, northward, are the CATHEDRAL and Baptistry. By the covered walk leading from the PITTI PALACE and GALLERY on the other side of the Arno, these may be reached in a few minutes. S. Lorenzo and S. Croce are close to the centre of the city.

CAB FARES (1 or 2 horses).—By day within the Boulevards (Viali), from the station to the Hotels, &c., 80 c.; within Custom-house boundary, 1st half-hour, 1 lire 30 c.; outside ditto, 2 lire. Every half-hour after, 70 c. 1 lire. Trunk, 50 c.; portmanteau, 25 c.; small parcels free.

AMERICAN UNION CHURCH.—(Evangelical Alliance).—Via dei Serragli, No. 17. Sunday, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; Sunday School, 10 a.m.

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 11 Piazza de Carmini. Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

ENGLISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Holy Trinity (Via del Maglio, Piazza San Marco.) Services—Sunday at 8.30, 11 a.m., and 3.30 p.m.; Wednesday and Friday, 11 a.m.

The city is intersected by the Arno, which divides it into two unequal parts, the larger being on the north side of the river. The latter varies here in width from about 100 to 150 yards. In shape an irregular pentagon, Florence is enclosed by walls of about six miles in extent, and communicates with the exterior by means of eight gates, which conduct to thickly-peopled suburbs, and a lovely, fertile, and salubrious neighbourhood, encircled by sloping hills, and studded with picturesque villas and fruitful vineyards and gardens. Florence and her environs, viewed from the heights of Fiesole, appear but one vast city. Many causes render this city a most attractive place of residence to foreigners—a lovely country and healthful climate, cheap living, and the universal courteous intelligence of the people, united to the immense sources of interest possessed by the city in her grand historical monuments and collections of art.

The chief monument of the city is the DUOMO, or Cathedral, the foundations of which were laid in 1298. The Florentines having resolved on erecting a

monument which, for architectural splendour and proportions, should outvie all preceding structures, the honour of preparing the design was intrusted to Arnolfo de Cambio da Colle. On his death, Giotto superintended the works; and many eminent architects were employed before this splendid edifice was completed. Brunelleschi, the last, conceived and erected the grand cupola, so much admired by Michael Angelo as to have served him as the model for that of St Peter's.

Its walls are of brick, encrusted with black and white marble, and its floors are paved with the same material, of various colours; it is also adorned, both within and without, with marble statues, the works of the most eminent sculptors; and its paintings are, in general, masterpieces of the art. The Duomo was begun at the end of the thirteenth century by Arnolfo di Lapo, was continued by other successive architects, and completed in the fifteenth century. It is 496 ft. in length and 363 ft. in height to the summit of the cross.

The cupola, which is wider than that of the Pantheon at Rome, and consequently wider than that of St Peter's, was the first double cupola raised in Europe. Michael Angelo boasted that he would hang the dome of the Pantheon in the air, but it was this work of Brunelleschi that gave him the assurance of executing his boast.

The statues which adorn this church are most of them the works of the most eminent sculptors, and some of the pictures are of the first class of excellence. Among the most remarkable are the statue of Brunelleschi, and those on the altar, the productions of Bandinelli and Michael Angelo. Of the paintings, those in the interior of the dome by Zuccheri and Vasari, and the portraits of Dante and Giotto, are most worthy of attention.

Close to the front of the Cathedral, but totally detached from it, rises the *Campanile* or belfry, a light, airy, and graceful tower, 275 feet high, coated with variegated marble, and adorned with many highly-finished statues. It was designed by Giotto, and commenced in 1334. It was this tower that Charles V. pronounced so beautiful as to deserve to be enclosed in a glass case. Opposite the principal entrance of the Cathedral stands the *Baptistery*, an octangular edifice, of great beauty. A number of granite pillars support its dome, and fine mosaics shed a rich colouring over it; the walls are lined, and the pavement is inlaid with marble. It is dedicated to St John the Baptist, and all its ornaments have a reference to the Sacrament of Baptism. It is the Baptistery of the whole city of Florence. Its three great bronze doors are celebrated for their beauty; the figures represent several great scriptural events. The centre one, by Ghiberti, was declared by Michael Angelo worthy to be the portal of Paradise. Dante mentions this Baptistery in his "Inferno" as "St John's fair dome, of me beloved." Before the principal gate of the Baptistery are two columns of porphyry, on which was formerly suspended the immense chain with which the Pisans, in 1406, attempted to close up their harbour against the Florentines and Genoese, and which was afterwards brought to Florence as a trophy of victory. It has been restored to Pisa, and is now in the Campo Santo.

The next, and indeed the only other church which deserves particular description, is that of San Lorenzo, in the north part of the city, upon the Piazza San



MILAN



FLORENCE.

Lorenzo. This also was planned by Brunelleschi, but is, both in design and magnificence, inferior to the Duomo. It has, however, attained to high celebrity from two buildings attached to it, the *New Sacristy* and the *Medicean Chapel*. The first was one of the earliest works of Michael Angelo, and is decorated with seven statues by the same artist; and although most of them are unfinished, yet the eye of the connoisseur will easily discern in them the genius and boldness of design which so eminently characterize the productions of that great master.

It contains the mausoleum of Guliano de Medici, Duke of Nemours, brother of Pope Leo X., and younger son of Lorenzo il Magnifico, who died in 1516. Above is the figure of the Duke in a sitting posture; over his tomb are the statues of DAY and NIGHT, *the master-pieces of Michael Angelo*. Opposite is the statue of Lorenzo de Medici, Duke of Urbino, represented in profound meditation, hence termed, "*Il pensiero*;" beneath it is his tomb, with statues of Twilight and Dawn, also by Michael Angelo. Opposite the altar, is a Madonna, by Michael Angelo, and a statue of St Cosmo.

The CHAPEL OF THE MEDICIS (open from 8 to 12; fee, 50 c.), is an octagon, covered in the interior with lapis lazuli, agate, jasper, and other precious stones, with the arms of the Tuscan towns, in mosaic, and those of the Medici family. It contains the sarcophagi of Duke Ferdinand II., Cosmo II., Ferdinand I., Francisco I., and Cosmo III. This chapel is said to have cost twenty-two millions of lire, or £900,000. In the cloisters adjoining the church is the entrance to the *Biblioteca Laurenziana* (open daily, 1 franc). Its chief treasures are its 8,000 manuscripts of Greek and Latin classic authors, and *original letters of Petrarch*. The *cloisters* of San Lorenzo are the home of all stray or abandoned *cats*. They are fed here every day at noon: a *curious sight*.

The church of *S. Croce*, the Westminster Abbey of Florence, contains, among other interesting TOMBS, those of *Michael Angelo-Buonarotti, Galileo, Machiavelli, Alfieri* and *Dante*. DANTE'S MONUMENT is in the Piazza S. Croce, in front of the church. (See below).

The church of *Santa Maria Novella* was begun in 1279, and was so much admired by Michael Angelo, that he commonly called it his *sposa*; it is covered within and without with black and white marble; the paintings are by some of the best masters; the high altar was erected in 1804; its altar-piece is by Sabatello. The *great cloisters* are the largest in Florence.

Among the other churches worthy of a visit, are *Santa Trinita, Sant' Ambrogio, Santa Felicita*, and *San Spirito* (designed by Brunelleschi), all containing interesting works of art.

THE ROYAL GALLERY (UFFIZI). (Open to the public from 9 to 3 daily, except on Sundays and feast days, when it is open from 10 to 3. It is closed on the last Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday of Carnival, and the last 4 days of Passion-week. A catalogue is sold at the entrance. The names of the painters are affixed to the pictures).

This valuable collection occupies the second floor of the Uffizi, or public offices, an edifice built by Vasari. The gallery consists of two long parallel corridors, united at one end by a shorter one. On each side of the corridors stand ancient sar-

cophagi, busts of Roman emperors, and statues.

The *first vestibule* contains a statue of Mars, another of Silenus, with the infant Bacchus in bronze, and ten busts of the princes of the house of Medici; the second vestibule contains a horse in marble, and two quadrangular columns, on one of which is a head of Cybele, and on the other a bust of Jupiter; the wild boar, a celebrated antique, said to be of Grecian sculpture, and two wolf-dogs. On passing through the vestibule, we enter the first corridor of this immense gallery, the ceilings of which are adorned with arabesques; and under them, a fine series of five hundred portraits of illustrious characters, in chronological order. Among the most remarkable busts and statues in the corridors are those of Nero, Otho, Titus, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and Alexander Severus; a fine bust of Caracalla, called by connoisseurs "the last sigh of the art;" Venus; and at the bottom of the third corridor a copy of the Laocoon, by Bandinelli.

The octagon hall, called THE TRIBUNE, is paved with various coloured marbles, and contains the most admirable specimens of sculpture and painting. Here is the famous VENUS DE MEDICI, found in the 16th century in the ruins of Hadrian's villa, near Tivoli. When found it was in many pieces. The hands are modern. The other marbles are: The *Apollino*, or young *Apollo*; the *Grinder*, supposed to be associated with the fable of the flaying of Marsyas; the *Wrestlers*; a *Satyr*, also called the Dancing Faun, restored by Michael Angelo. In the Tribune the following are the most celebrated paintings: No. 1,112 *Andrea del Sarto*, Madonna with St John and St Francis; 1,113, *Guido Reni*, Virgin; 1,117, *Titian*, Venus; 1,120, *Raphael*, Portrait of a Female; 1,122, *Pietro Perugino*, Virgin and Child with St John the Baptist and St Sebastian; 1,123, *Raphael*, the Fornarina (?); 1,127, *Raphael*, St John in the Wilderness; 1,129, *Raphael*, MADONNA, CALLED "OF THE GOLDFINCH;" 1,134, *Correggio*, Madonna; 1,135, *Luini*, Herodias; 1,139, *Michael Angelo*, Holy family; 1,141, *Albert Durer*, Adoration of the Magi. Proceeding to the other apartments, the names of which are seen over the doors, the more noted paintings are as follows: In the *Tuscan School*, 1,159, *Leonardo da Vinci*, the Head of Medusa; 1,161, *Fra Bartolomeo*, the Nativity and Circumcision; 1,259, *Albertinelli*, the Visit of Mary to Elizabeth; 1,268, *Filippino Lippi*, Madonna and Saints; 1,279, *Sodoma*, St Sebastian; 1,284, *Pontormo*, Venus. Saloon of the *Old Masters*, the most noteworthy, the Coronation of the Virgin by *Beato Angelico*, and the Holy Family by *Luca Signorella*. *Venetian and Lombard School*, 1,064, *Canaletto*, Doges' Palace, Venice; 1,077, *same painter*, Grand Canal, Venice; 995, *Dosso Dossi*, Murder of the Innocents; 998, *Guido*, Madonna with Jesus and John; 1,000, *Paul Veronese*, Madonna; 1,012, *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape; 1,031, *Caravaggio*, Head of Medusa. *Dutch School*, 922, *Rembrandt*, Interior; 978, *Ostade*, Man with Lantern; 882, *Ruysdael*, Landscape; 897, *Berkeyden*, Cathedral at Haarlem. *Flemish and German Schools*, 812, *Rubens*, Venus and Adonis; 786, *G. Dow*, Schoolmaster; 742, *D. Teniers, senior*, Alchymist; 703, *Memling*, Madonna. *French School*, 693, *Poussin*, Venus and Adonis; 667, *Clouet*, Francis I. *Venetian School*, two saloons, 581, *G. Bellini*, Pieta; 594, *P. Vero-*

nese, Esther; 597, 605, *Titian* Duke and Duchess of Urbino; 618, *Titian*, Madonna; 626, *Titian*, Flora; 636, *P. Veronese*, Crucifixion. A corridor extends from the Uffizi Gallery across the Arno to the Pitti Palace. Along the corridor are interesting Etruscan urns and an admirable collection of original drawings by great masters, among them drawings by Raphael, Michael Angelo, Rubens, Albert Durer, and others.

Besides the two vestibules, three corridors, and hall, already mentioned, this museum contains the following apartments: HALL OF NIOBE, containing the famous figures in marble of NIOBE AND HER CHILDREN, cabinets of modern and antique bronzes in fourteen glass cases; cabinet of Greek and Latin inscriptions; Egyptian monuments, &c., &c.; portraits of painters, chiefly done by themselves, in two large apartments; cabinets with pictures of the Venetian, French, Flemish, Dutch, Italian, and Tuscan schools; cabinet of the hermaphrodite, and cabinets of gems, &c.; in all, two vestibules, three corridors, two halls, and twelve cabinets. The *passage*, built by the Medici to connect the Pitti Palace with the Pal. della Signoria, is an additional *gallery of art*, and forms a delightful walk, especially in rainy weather. It has numerous and valuable *sketches of the old masters, engravings*, and *portraits of the Medici family*.

PITTI PALACE AND GALLERY.

This palace was commenced by Luca Pitti, a Florentine merchant, in 1440, after the designs of Brunelleschi. Not being able to finish it, he sold it to the wife of Duke Cosmo, and it became the residence of the Medici, by whom it was considerably enlarged. The facade, on the Piazza Pitti, is more than 600 feet long. The chief attraction of the palace is its collection of pictures, numbering about 500, "not one of which is inferior, and many of which are works of the very highest merit." Catalogues are to be found in each of the rooms for the use of visitors. This gallery boasts several of the best works of Raphael, among which are the celebrated MADONNA DELLA SEGGIOLA, the MADONNA DEL BALDACHINO, *Madonna del Granduca*, and the *portrait of Pope Julius II.* It contains also Titian's *Bella di Tiziano*, and *Murillo's* famous MADONNA. In the Hall of Flora is Canova's celebrated statue of *Venus*.

The *Academia della Belle Arti* (open from 9 to 3, except on Sundays) contains an extensive collection of pictures and designs, interesting as showing the development of art in Tuscany. It is third in value among the collections of Florence.

In the Via Ricasoli, close by, is the Government manufactory of Florentine mosaics.

The MUSEO NAZIONALE is a collection recently formed to illustrate the history of mediæval and modern culture in Italy. It is in the palace called IL BARGELLO, close to the Piazza S. Firenze. Admission, 1 franc; on Sundays, gratis.

The *House of Michael Angelo* is No. 49, in the Via Ghibellina. It merits a visit on account of the designs and other reminiscences of the great master, which are shown here. (Admission daily, from 10 to three. A small fee is expected.) Among other objects shown, which formerly belonged to Michael Angelo, are his writing-table, sword, cane, and slippers.

The house once occupied by Galileo is in the Via Costa, No. 359. Benvenuto Cellini died in the house No. 38, Via della Pergola.

There are several *theatres* in Florence, the largest of which is *Della Pergola*, for operas and ballet, with seats for 2,000 persons. There are several open-air theatres.

The Arno is crossed by six BRIDGES, besides the two modern suspension bridges at the extremities of the city. The oldest is the *Ponte alle Grazie*, built in 1835. The next below it is the *Ponte Vecchio*, which is covered with shops, mostly of goldsmiths. Above is a *gallery which serves as a passage between the Uffizi and Pitti palaces.* Next is the *Ponte di Sta Trinita*, built in 1559, and remarkable for its elegance. The next bridge is *Ponte alle Carraja*, built in 1557. The principal PLACES are: Piazza della Signoria, formerly Granduca, the busiest part of Florence. In it is the *Palazzo Vecchio*, once the seat of government, and the residence of Cosmo I. At the north corner is the brazen lion known as *Il Marzocco.* Close by are a fountain with Neptune and Tritons, and the equestrian statue of Cosmo I. by John of Bologna. At each side of the entrance to the Palazzo Vecchio are statues, one the celebrated *David* by Michael Angelo, and Hercules and Cacus by Bandinelli. On the south of the Piazza is the *Loggia de' Lanzi*, erected in 1375, so called because it was the guard house of the lancers in the reign of Cosmo I. Beneath the arches on the right is the marble group, the "Rape of the Sabines," by *John of Bologna*; on the left the bronze group, "PERSEUS WITH THE HEAD OF MEDUSA," by *Benvenuto Cellini*; beyond is the "Rape of Polyxena," by *Fedi*, erected in 1866. In the centre a warrior supporting a dead man, supposed to represent Ajax; at the back are 6 antique female statues, brought from Rome; a bronze group of "Judith with the head of Holofernes," by *Donatello*; and Hercules Slaying the Centaur," by *John of Bologna.*

Adjacent to the Loggia de' Lanzi is the *Mint.* Near it is the *Portico degli Uffizi*, the internal niches of which are adorned with statues in marble of distinguished Tuscans.

The *Piazza della SS. Annunziata* is a beautiful space adorned with porticoes. Upon it are the church of *SS. Annunziata* and the *Foundling Hospital.* In the centre is the equestrian statue of Ferdinand I. by *John of Bologna.* In the Piazza Santa Croce is the STATUE OF DANTE by Pazzi. It was inaugurated in 1865. The statue is 18 ft. high, the pedestal 22 ft. The latter is adorned with four reliefs representing scenes from the Divina Comedia. At the corners are four lions, and around the base are the arms of the principal Italian cities.

Immediately behind, and extending south-west from the Palazzo Pitti, are the BOBOLI GARDENS, about 1¼ miles in circumference, having the city wall for their boundary on the south. They command a series of *charming views* of Florence. (Open to the public on Sundays and Thursdays, noon to dusk.)

The CASCINE is the Bois de Boulogne of Florence. It is on the west side of the city, and is reached by the lung'Arno.

The heights around Florence afford many fine views of the city and environs. One of the favourite promenades is the VIALE DEI COLLE, a road which goes to the heights from the Porta Romana, the southern gate of Florence, and along the slopes of

S. Miniato, and descends to the river, terminating at the Ponte di Ferro, near the Porta S. Nicolo, in the south-eastern part of the city. The road is called Viale Macchiavelli from the Porta Romana to the Piazzale Galilei, and thence the Viale Galilei. It is bordered by fine grounds, and affords magnificent views. *The view from the Piazzale Michel Angelo is charming.*

San Miniato may be reached by carriage in less than half an hour. The church of *S. Miniato al Monte* is a beautiful edifice, with a facade incrusted with mosaics. The interior, with mosaics and some beautiful monuments and the crypt, are well worth a visit.

Bello Sguardo, a little south-west of Florence, should be visited for its delightful view.

FIESOLE, 3 miles (carriage 7.8 francs), should be visited for the delightful views. Its cathedral is interesting. Parts of the ancient Etruscan wall of the city are visible, and recent excavations have laid bare an *ancient Theatre*. THE VIEW *from the plateau* in front of the church of S. Alessandro, over Florence and the country beyond, is very extensive and beautiful.

Florence owes its origin to a colony of Roman soldiers, sent thither by Octavianus after the victory of Perugia, to whom he allotted part of the territory of the colony of Fiesole, established about 40 years before by Sylla. Little more is known of it under the empire, and hardly any remains exist of that period, except some relics of an amphitheatre, and a few inscriptions. Christianity was established here in the third century, and early in the fourth a bishop of Florence attended a council at Rome. In the beginning of the 12th century the city had risen into importance through the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants, who had now commercial establishments in the Levant, France, and other parts; and had become money changers, money lenders, jewellers, and goldsmiths. In the latter end of the 14th century, the wealthy family of the Albizzi became chief rulers in Florence.

These again were overthrown in 1434 by Cosmo de Medici, a popular citizen and princely merchant, who assumed the first place in the state. On the fall of the republic in the 16th century, a member of a lateral branch of the Medici—the line of Cosmo having become extinct—was placed by Charles V. as Duke of Florence.

The ducal dynasty of Medici continued to rule till the year 1737, when, becoming extinct, they were succeeded by Francis of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany. From this period the history of Florence merges into that of Tuscany, until its amalgamation with the Kingdom of Italy. Among the illustrious men it has produced, are Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Guicciardini, Lorenzo de Medici, Galileo, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Benvenuto Cellini, Andrea del Sarto, Amerigo Vespucci, &c.

"Of all the fairest cities of the earth,
None is so fair as Florence. 'Tis a gem
Of purest ray; and what a light broke forth
When it emerged from darkness!"
ROGERS.

ROUTE 174.

FLORENCE TO VENICE, BY BOLOGNA AND PADUA.

(That part of the route between Bologna and Florence is described in Route 173, that part between Padua and Venice, in Route 170.)

From Bologna to Padua, 78¾ miles. *First class*, 14.50 *francs*; *second*, 11.10 *francs*; *third*, 7.95 *francs*.

AFTER quitting Bologna we pass through a fertile but uninteresting country to

FERRARA (29 miles), (*Hotels*: *La Stella d'Oro, dell' Europa*). This town is situated in a low marshy plain in the delta of the Po, a few miles south of the main branch of that river.

It is large and well built, with spacious and regular streets; it is enclosed by a wall, and is defended by a citadel regularly fortified.

In the centre of the city is a *castle* flanked with towers and surrounded by wet ditches, which was once the residence of the dukes, and afterwards that of the Papal legate. It was subsequently garrisoned by Austria till 1859. Ferrara, in the middle ages, was the great commercial emporium of Italy, and the seat of a court renowned throughout Europe; but, though retaining many traces of its former grandeur, it has long been falling into decay; the staircases of many of its noble palaces are overrun with ivy, while others are without either doors or windows.

Its ecclesiastical edifices, which are very numerous, and of which the churches of *Santa Maria degl' Angeli* and of *San Benedetto* are the most remarkable in point of architecture, are rich in paintings by the great masters of the Ferrara and Bologna schools.

The *University*, founded in 1264, is in high repute as a school of medicine and jurisprudence, and is attended by about 300 students. It has an excellent library.

The house in which *Ariosto* was educated, and that in which he lived during his latter years, and known by the names respectively of the *Casa degli Ariostei* and the *Casa d'Ariosto*, are shown to strangers. The latter is now national property, and is ranked among the national monuments.

Another object of interest is the cell in the *Hospital of St Anna*, in which Tasso was imprisoned.

The house occupied by the author of the *Pastor Fido*—the *Casa Guarini*—is still inhabited by the marquises of that name.

In 1849 the Austrians took possession of the town, but were compelled to abandon it at the commencement of the Italian campaign in June 1859.

In April 1860, Ferrara, with the state of which it is capital, was formally annexed to the kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel.

Leaving Ferrara we proceed to *Ponte Lagoscuro* (32½ miles), a place of importance as being the chief port on the lower Po. We here cross the Po, over a long wooden bridge, and reach *Santa Maria Maddalena* (37 miles), formerly the Austrian frontier station. Passing some other places, we reach ROVIGO (51½ miles), (*Hotel*: *La Corona Ferrea*). The *Duomo* possesses no architectural details or works of art of any interest. In the *Piazzi Maggiore* is a column upon which the Lion of St Mark formerly

stood. The *Chapel of the Madonna* contains numerous votive offerings, and inferior paintings. The *Galleria Municipale* contains several paintings, taken from various churches and convents, some of which are of the early Venetian school. There are two square towers here, leaning like those of Bologna. We now proceed across a marshy plain, passing on the right a fort erected by the Austrians, and cross the Adige. Passing *Stanghella*, we reach *Este* (60¾ miles), (*Hotel*: *la Speranza*), pleasantly situated beneath the *Monte Cero*, which is at the southern extremity of the range of the Euganean hills. The *Rocca* or Castle, built in 1343, is a fine mediæval fortress, and was long the residence of the noble family which took its name from the place. The campanile of the church of *San Martino* leans as much as that of Pisa. Este contains, moreover, a handsome independent belfry tower, and a curious clock of great size. *Monselice* (64½ miles), (*Hotel*: *Grande*), has a fine *Castle* of the 13th century, standing upon a lofty and precipitous rock. The palace on the hill, the church, and the seven detached chapels, were designed by Scamozzi. [An excursion may be made to *Arqua*, 4½ miles distant, where Petrarch spent his last days. The house which he is said to have occupied is shown. It contains the poet's chair among other relics. His tomb, in the churchyard, is of red Verona marble, with an inscription by himself, and surmounted by his bust, in bronze.

"Three leagues from Padua stands, and long has stood
(The Paduan student knows it, honours it),
A lonely tomb beside a mountain church."—ROGERS.]

Battaglia (68½ miles), (*Hotel*: *di Battaglia*), has some springs which are greatly frequented in the summer. Near this place are the Castles of *Montecelli* and *Catajo*; the latter contains some good frescoes, and a museum of armour, weapons, and other antiquarian objects. There are hot baths at *Montegretto* (70½ miles), and elsewhere in the neighbourhood, but the principal ones in the district are at *Albano* (72½ miles), (*Hotel*: *dell' Orologio*). These baths were celebrated in the time of the Romans. Their temperature varies from 77° to 185° Fahr. Their source is from a tumulus rising in the middle of a plain of great fertility.

PADUA (78¾ miles).

(For the route from Padua to Venice see Route 170).

ROUTE 175.

FLORENCE TO PISA, BY PISTOJA AND LUCCA.

62 *miles*; *first class*, 9·70 *francs*; *second*, 7·85 *francs*; *third*, 6·00 *francs*.

(For that part of the route between Florence and Pistoja, see Route 173).

LEAVING Pistoja we pass Pieve a Nievole, MonteCatini (28 miles), Pescia (34 miles), and several unimportant stations before reaching LUCCA (48 miles), (*Hotels*: *Croce di Malta L'Universo*, *Della Corona*). It was once the capital of the Duchy of the same name. The town is well built, and possesses some interesting buildings. It has several handsome squares.

The *Duomo*, erected in 1060-70, has a richly sculptured facade. The interior, in the form of a Latin cross, with nave and aisles, contains some fine paintings, and several of the modern stained glass windows are very fine. Near the Duomo is the ancient church of *San Giovanni*, a basilica of the 8th or 9th century.

The Palazzo Pubblico contains a small but choice selection of paintings.

[Fifteen miles from Lucca are the BATHS OF LUCCA. Omnibus several times a day in 2½ hours, fare 3 francs; carriage with 2 horses, 15 francs. These baths, which are much frequented in summer, are situated in a charming valley which enjoys in the hot season the most agreeable temperature of any part of Tuscany. The name of Baths of Lucca is given to three or four adjoining villages. The best hotels are at *Ponte a Serraglio*; they are, *Pagnini's Hotel de l'Europe et d'Amerique*, *Hotel de New York*, *Grand Hotel des Bains*. At *Bagno alla Villa* are the pleasantest private apartments.

Visitors will find here all the usual accompaniments of frequented bathing places. The neighbourhood abounds in pleasant drives.]

Leaving Lucca we pass Ripafratta (50 miles), San Giuliano (58 miles), a much frequented bathing place, and reach PISA. (See Route 177).

ROUTE 176.

BOLOGNA TO RAVENNA.

Distance 53 *miles*; fares, 1*st*, 9·0 *francs*; 2*d*, 6·7 *francs*.

THIS route follows the ancient Via Aemilia over a fertile plain, on the right of which are the Apennines. The important towns on the route are Imola (22 miles), the Forum Cornelii of the Romans. Passing Castel Bolognese, where our line goes off to the east, diverging from the line to Brindisi, we soon reach

RAVENNA (*Hotels*: *Spada d'Oro*, *S. Marco*). PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST — *Baptistery*, *S. Vitale*, *S. Nazario-e-Celso*, *S. Mario-in-Cosmedin*, *Tomb of Dante*. This ancient town is situated in an unhealthy plain between the rivers Lamone and Ronco. It was once a seaport, but it is now six miles distant from the sea, with which it is now connected by a canal. It is remarkable for its ancient churches and mosaics, most of them dating from the fifth and sixth centuries. The cathedral, rebuilt in the eighteenth century on the site of a church of the third century, consists of nave and aisles with transepts, a dome in the centre, and a round campanile. In the sacristy is the ivory throne of St Maximian, with bas-reliefs of the fourth and sixth centuries. In the lunette above the entrance to the sacristy is Guido Reni's fresco of "Elijah in the Desert fed by the Angel." In a chapel in the north transept is Guido Reni's "Falling of the Manna."

The Baptistery adjoining the cathedral is octagonal, with two arcades in the interior, one above the other. In the cupola are fine mosaics of the fifth century, representing the "Baptism of Christ;" they are the most ancient in Ravenna. *Church of S. Vitalis* erected on the spot where St Vitalis suffered martyrdom. It is said to have served for a model to Charlemagne for his cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle. It contains many interesting mosaics. The *Church of S. Maria-in-Cosmedin* has an octagonal dome adorned with mosaics of the sixth century. *S. Nazario-e-Celso*, the mausoleum of Galla Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great, was founded by that empress in 440. The interior is adorned with beautiful mosaics of the fifth century. The altar is made of transparent, oriental alabaster, and is intended to be illuminated by lights placed within it. Behind it is the marble sarcophagus of Galla Placidia, in which the empress was interred in 450 in a sitting posture. On the right is the marble sarcophagus of the Emperor Honorius, her brother, and on the left, that of Constantius III., her second husband. Several of the other churches have interesting mosaics and monuments.

Adjoining the *Church of S. Francesco* is the tomb of Dante, who died at Ravenna, and was interred in the adjoining church. The tomb was erected in 1482 by Bernardo Bembo, and was restored in 1692 and 1780. It is in a square form with a dome; opposite the entrance is a half-length relief of Dante, and below it, the marble urn to which the poet's remains have been transferred from the wooden coffin in which they were originally placed.

Route 177.

FLORENCE TO LEGHORN, BY PISA.

61 *miles*; 1*st class*, 9·60 *francs*; 2*d*, 7·90 *francs*; 3*d*, 6·15 *francs*.

LEAVING Florence, we pass through a very beautiful country to SIGNA (10 miles). It is connected, by a bridge over the Arno, with the village of *Lustra*, and these two places are among the principal seats of the manufacture of straw hats and straw plaiting, for which this part of Italy is celebrated. We now proceed through the narrow gorge of Gonfolina, cross the Arno, and pass *Monte Lupo* with its *Rocca*, or castle, and the ancient fortress of *Capraja* on the opposite side of the river. We next cross the Pesa, and pass, on the right, *l'Ambrogiana*, a castellated villa, built by Ferdinand I. We next reach EMPOLI (20½ miles), (*Hotel*: *Locanda del Sole*). It is situated in a very fertile region in the lower valley of the Arno. Its streets are narrow, and the upper stories of its quaint old houses overhang the lower. The *Collegiate Church*, built in 1093, was restored in 1738. It contains many fine paintings. The *Baptistery* adjoining it has some paintings near the altar representing the martyrdom of St Andrew. The Church of *San Stefano* has some good frescoes. In the principal square stands a fine fountain, erected in 1830.

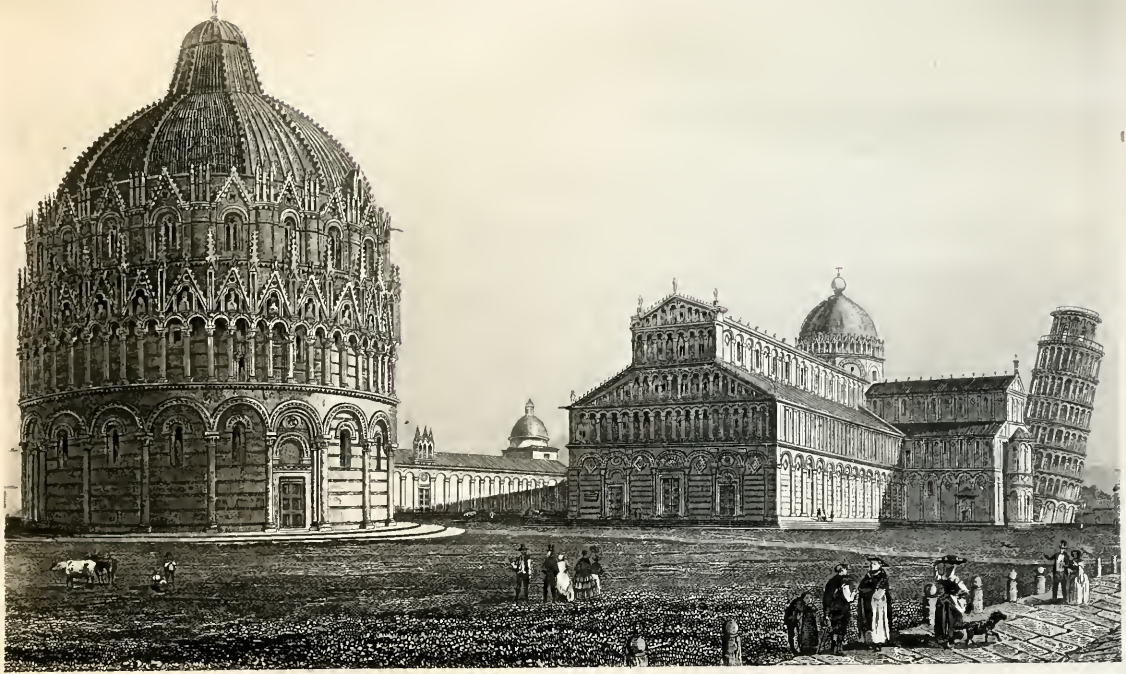
[A line branches off to Siena and the south.]

Soon after leaving Empoli, we see, on the hills to the right, the lofty tower in the town of *San Miniato dei Tedeschi*, the birth-place of *Francesco Sforza*.

PONTEDERA (36½ miles), situated in the lower valley of the Arno, near the confluence of the river of that name with the Era. We pass through a beautiful and richly-cultivated tract of country to

PISA (49½ miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). (Two hours are sufficient for a visit to the Cathedral, Baptistery, Leaning Tower, and Campo Santo. Guide useless. Cab from the station to the Piazza del Duomo, 1 fr.) Pisa stands in a fertile plain, bounded by the Apennines on the north, and on the south open to the sea.

The city covers an enclosure of near seven miles in circumference; the river intersects and divides it into two parts nearly equal; the quays on both sides are wide, lined with edifices in general stately and handsome, and united by three bridges, one of which (that in the middle) is of marble. As the stream bends a little in its course, it gives a slight curve to the streets that border it, and adds so much to the beauty and effect of the perspective, that some travellers prefer the *Lung' Arno* at Pisa to that at Florence. The streets are wide, particularly well paved, with raised flags for foot passengers, and the houses are lofty and good looking. There are several palaces, not deficient either in style or magnificence. The finest group of buildings, perhaps, in the world, is that which Pisa presents to the contemplation of the traveller in her CATHEDRAL, and its attendant edifices, the BAPTISTERY, the BELFRY, and the CEMETERY. These fabrics are totally detached; they occupy a very considerable space, and derive from their insulated site an additional magnificence. They are all of the same materials, that is, of marble; all nearly of the same era, and, excepting the cloister of the cemetery, in the same style of architecture. The CATHEDRAL is the grandest, as it is the most ancient. It was begun in the middle, and finished before the end of the eleventh century. It stands on a platform raised five steps above the level of the ground, and formed of great flags of marble. The sides are divided into three stories, all adorned with marble half-pillars; the undermost support a row of arches; the second a cornice under the roof of the aisles; the third bear another row of arches and the roof of the nave. The front consists of five stories, formed all of half-pillars supporting semi-circular arches; the cornices of the first, second, and fourth stories run all around the edifice: the third story occupies the space which corresponds with the roof of the aisles, and the fifth is contained in the pediment. In the central point of section (for the church forms a Latin cross) rises the dome, supported by columns and arches, which are adorned with pediments and pillars surmounted with statues. The dome itself is low and elliptic. The interior consists of a nave and double aisles, with choir and transept. The aisles are formed by four rows of columns of oriental granite. The altar and the pulpit rest upon porphyry pillars; the gallery around the dome is in a very light and airy style. The roof of the church is not arched, but of wood, divided into compartments, and gilt; a mode extremely ancient, and observable in many of the early churches.



CATHEDRAL, CAMPO SANTO AND BAPTISTRY—PISA.

The doors are of bronze, finely sculptured.

Tradition states that the oscillations of the large bronze lamp suspended in the nave first suggested to Galileo the theory of the pendulum.

The BAPTISTERY, or church of St John, opposite the cathedral, an almost equally remarkable structure, was completed in 1162 by Diotisalvi. The main building, which is circular, and raised on several steps, supports a leaden-roofed dome, having a second dome above it, surmounted by a statue of St John. The beautifully-proportioned interior, noted for its wonderful echo, contains a pulpit, which ranks as the greatest masterpiece of Nicolo Pisani, various pieces of sculpture, and a large octagonal marble font.

The CAMPANILE, or belfry, which is the celebrated leaning tower of Pisa, stands at the end of the cathedral, opposite to the Baptistery, at about the same distance. It consists of eight stories, formed of arches supported by pillars, and divided by cornices. The undermost is closed up, the six others are open galleries, and the uppermost is of less diameter, because it is a continuation of the inward wall, and surrounded by an iron balustrade only. The elevation of the whole is about 180 ft. The staircase winds through the inward wall. The form and proportion of this tower are graceful, and its materials, which are marble, add to its beauty; but its grand distinction, which alone gives it so much celebrity, is a defect which disparages the work, though it may enhance the skill of the architect, and by its novelty arrest the attention.

As to the obliquity of this tower, some ascribe its cause to accident, others to design; the latter affirming, from the diminished inclination of the upper tiers, that the German architect contrived this declination, which his Italian successors endeavoured to rectify. As, however, a neighbouring belfry, and the observatory in the adjoining street, have been found to lean to the same side, there can be little doubt that the *Campanile* leans only from the same cause—the softness of the soil on which it stands. But, whatever be the cause of its obliquity, the tower seems to be in no danger of falling. Notwithstanding its threatening appearance, it has now stood more than 600 years without rent or decay.

Campo Santo.—This cloistered cemetery, constructed in the 13th century, is a vast rectangle 383 ft. in length by 127 ft. in width, surrounded by arcades of white marble. The arches, like those met with in Roman architecture, are round, and the pillars faced with pilasters; but each arcade, with the exception of only four, includes an intersection of small arches, rising from slender shafts like the mullions of a Gothic window. This, however, is supposed to be an addition, the arcades having, to all appearance, been open originally down to the pavement. In their present state they are not unlike so many Gothic windows stripped of their glass.

In this Campo Santo it was, that, at the dawn of modern painting, the more distinguished of the Tuscan artists were taught to emulate each other's powers. Here Giotto executed certain historical pieces from the life of Job, which, though amongst his earliest performances, are not altogether devoid of merit. Herr Gozzoli finished, in the short space of two years, his "Noah Inebriated," his "Building of

the Tower of Babel," with other scriptural subjects which cover one entire wing of the cemetery —a work that might, as Vasari well observed of it, appal a whole host of painters. Here, also, Andrea Orcagna gave a representation of the Last Judgment; and Bernardo Orcagna another of the Inferno. In a painting in the corner of the rectangle to the right of the entrance, Andrea has taken occasion to represent the effects of the sacred soil of which the cemetery is composed.

It is said to have been filled, to the depth of 9 ft., with earth brought by the Pisans from the Holy Land, on their return from the third crusade. This earth was thought to possess the property of decomposing animal substances in the space of four-and-twenty hours. Such, at least, is the prevailing notion, though Simond, on the contrary, asserts that "bodies buried in it are said to be safe from decay." Ranged round the walls are a number of interesting sarcophagi, Egyptian and other antiquities, and several modern statues. On one of the walls are the chains of the ancient harbour of Pisa, captured by the Genoese in 1362, parts of which were given to the Florentines, and restored to Pisa in 1848.

The *University of Pisa* is one of the oldest in Italy; it was founded in 1298, and is still accounted the seat of Tuscan education. It has three colleges with thirty-five professors, also a library, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. The expenses are wholly defrayed by government, but the number of students never exceeds 500.

Among the other public buildings, special notice is due to the churches of *La Madonna della Spina* and *San Stefano*, both rich in paintings and sculptures, and the latter famous for its organ, the largest in Italy; the *Grand Ducal* and *Lanfranchi Palaces*; the *Torre del Fame*, so called from its being supposed to have been the spot in which Ugolino Gherardesca and his children were starved to death in 1288.

The *Palazzo Toscanelli*, formerly *Lanfranchi*, is attributed to Michael Angelo. Lord Byron resided here in 1822. Galileo was born in the *Palazzo Scotto*, on February 18th, 1564.

The *Academy of Fine Arts*, established in 1812, by Napoleon, contains some very good paintings, chiefly of the Pisan and Florentine schools.

Pisa contains some Roman remains, amongst which are the baths, called *Bagni di Nerone*, and the vestibule of a temple, now forming part of the *Archivio del Duomo*.

Pisa is a place of great antiquity, having been one of the twelve towns of Etruria, and afterwards augmented by a colony from Rome. It did not however become distinguished till the tenth century, when it took the lead of the commercial republics of Italy. In the eleventh century its fleet of galleys maintained a superiority in the Mediterranean, commanding the coasts of Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Barbara, and assisting the French in the Crusades. In the thirteenth century, the ascendancy of Genoa cast Pisa into the shade; in 1298 its fleet was destroyed by its rivals; and since the beginning of the sixteenth, it was subject to Tuscany, until it became a part of the present kingdom of Italy.

LEGHORN (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") It is of a square form, and about 2½ miles in circuit, but has two large suburbs. The streets are, in general, wide



F. Dangerfield, lith. Lo

straight, clean, and well paved. The north-west end of the town, or that lying between the citadel and the old castle, is intersected by canals which carry the merchandise to the doors of the warehouses. The private houses are for the most part well built, but there are few public buildings of interest.

The town itself is chiefly of modern origin, and destitute of the historical associations and classical monuments which invest most Italian cities with their highest interest; its fine Mediterranean site, animated aspect, and great commercial life are its principal attractions. The churches are numerous.

The principal church is the *Duomo*, originally only a parish church, and of such limited dimensions that a new cathedral on a larger scale has been begun. Among the objects of interest are a ducal palace, of little architectural merit; a marble statue of Ferdinand I., by Pietra Tacca; the *Lazarettos* of *San Rocco*, *San Jacopo*, and *San Leopoldo*, all well managed institutions, and remarkable structures, particularly the last, which is one of the most magnificent works of the kind in Europe; the *Torre del Marzocco*, built of red marble, and so called from the Marzocco or Lion, by which it is surmounted; a theatre, public library, and aqueduct.

Leghorn is a free port, and has an extensive trade, both general and transit. The harbour is of large extent, but somewhat difficult of entrance, from the numerous shoals which surround it. It is also much silted up, particularly in the inner harbour, which is now chiefly used for repairing and building. The outer harbour is protected by a fine mole, which extends about half a mile into the sea. The depth of water at its extremity is not more than 18 ft., and diminishes rapidly towards the interior, making it inaccessible to vessels of large burden.

Towards the end of the thirteenth century, Leghorn was an unprotected village, which only assumed some importance on the destruction of the port of Pisa, and especially on its being assigned to Florence in 1421. Alessandro dei Medici constructed its citadel, and fortified the town; Cosmo I. declared it a free port, and from that time dates the rise of its prosperity. In the seventeenth century, under Ferdinand I., it was a town of great commercial importance; and during the French imperial occupation of Italy, Leghorn was proclaimed the chief town of the department of the Mediterranean. It became part of the kingdom of Italy after the events of 1859.

Route 178.

PISA TO ROME, BY CIVITA VECCHIA.

210½ *miles.* 1*st class*, 42.95 *francs*; 2*d*, 29.50 *francs.*

FROM Pisa (*express*) we proceed to *Colle Salveti* (10 miles), and *Acquabona* (24 miles), in the neighbourhood of which latter place alabaster gypsum of a superior quality is obtained. From this place we pass through a fertile plain to *Cecina* (32 miles), situated on the southern bank of the river of that name, near the sea-coast. Great quantities of charcoal are shipped from *St Vincenzo* (48 miles). After pass-

ing *Cornia* (54 miles) we cross a large plain, and go through a pine forest, with thick underwood which harbours abundance of wild boars and deer. There are extensive government ironworks at *Follonica* (65 miles), which produce several millions of pounds of superior metal annually. These works are only in operation from December to May, as at other seasons malaria is prevalent. The line now turns away from the Mediterranean and passes through a valley to *Potassa* (74 miles), which derives its name from the quantities of potash produced in the neighbourhood. We presently reach GROSSETO (90 miles), (*Hotel*: *L'Aquila*), a fortified town, and a bishop's see. The *Cathedral* is in the Italian Gothic style of the 13th century. The facade is of red and white marble, and the portal is adorned with elaborate sculptures. The piazza contains a statue of the Grand Duke Leopold II. There is a public library, and a small museum. A few miles distant are the ruins of the once powerful Etruscan city of *Rusellæ*. We next reach *Talamone* (105 miles), the ancient *Telamon*, beyond which we cross the Osa, and soon afterwards the Albegna, and reach the station of that name (110 miles). Near the mouth of the river, on the right, is the *Torre delle Saline*, in which salt is stored. There is a fine view from this point. Some miles distant are the interesting remains of the ancient city of *Vetulonia*. Excavations have been made, and several earthenware vases and bronzes discovered. Many tombs, adorned with paintings, have been opened in the neighbourhood. On quitting Albegna we pass the Stagno, or Salt Lake, of Orbetello, lying beneath *Monte Argentaro*, the *Mons Argentarius* of the ancient Romans. On the sea-coast are the fortified ports of *San Stefano*, and *Port' Ercole* (the ancient *Portus Herculis*), the chief business of which is in the tunny fisheries. *Orbetello* (114 miles) is a town of about 3200 inhabitants, situated on the shore of the salt lake above mentioned. In its vicinity, at Ansedonia, are the ruins of the ancient *Cosa*, which are deserving of a visit. They can be reached by a boat, the distance being four or five miles.

We now pass by the foot of the hill of Ansedonia, and near the Lago Burano, and crossing the Chiarone, which marks the frontier between Italy and the Papal States, and the Fiora, we pass *Montalto*, the frontier town of the Papal States, and *Corneto*, and reach

CIVITA VECCHIA (159 miles), (*Hotel*: *Orlandi's*). This town, which is a free port, has of late years acquired considerable importance from the construction of the railway to Rome, and the increase of steam navigation on the Italian coast. Many passengers make the journey to Italy *viâ* Marseilles and this place. The *Port* was constructed in the reign of Trajan, and considerable additions and improvements have been made, from time to time, subsequently. About three miles distant are some mineral springs called *Bagni di Trajano*. On the foundations of the aqueduct erected under Trajan another has been constructed by which water is conveyed a distance of twenty-three miles. The *Rocca*, or Castle, contains some Roman and Etruscan remains, and there are others in several private collections.

Leaving Civita Vecchia we proceed for about fifteen miles along the sea-coast. The line passes beneath the western range of the

hills of La Tolfa, near the site of the Roman station of *Castrum Novum*, on the Aurelian Way. A fine view opens out as we approach *Santa Marinella* (165 miles). Here is a mediæval castle, on the site of the old Roman fortress of *Punicum*. Near this place are the remains of a massive bridge which crossed a small stream on the Aurelian Way. At *Santa Severa* (170 miles) we pass a very fine mediæval fortress, surrounded by a turreted wall. This village occupies the site of *Pyrgos*, the port of *Cære*, which was celebrated in former times. *Palo* (179 miles) consists merely of a few houses on the sea-coast, with an ancient port displaying traces of Roman works. Numerous Etruscan antiquities have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Pompey and Antoninus Pius once had villas here. On leaving Palo we turn away from the coast. Crossing the Capine, we see on each side of the bridge the ruins of a sepulchre. We proceed for a considerable distance through a very fertile country, and enter the valley of the Tiber. We keep along the left bank of that river, and shortly after passing *La Magliana* (200 miles) obtain our first view of ROME, the prospect extending over the Campagna and the Alban hills beyond. Passing the base of the *Monte Verde*, we cross the Tiber on an iron bridge, and skirt the Aurelian Wall for some distance, passing near the Protestant Cemetery, and the pyramid of C. Cestius. We then cross the Via Ostiensis over a viaduct, and go on to the Porta Maggiore, where the line from Naples falls in. We enter the city by an opening in the Aurelian Wall. We pass the ruins of the *Temple of Minerva Medica*, and the church of St Bibiana, and reach the Central Station, near the Thermæ of Diocletian, in the Piazza dei Termini.

(For description of Rome see Route 180.)

ROUTE 179.

FLORENCE TO ROME, BY ORVIETO.

(DIRECT ROUTE).

197 *miles*; *fares* (*express*), *first class*, 38·05; *second*, 26·40.

LEAVING Florence we proceed up the valley of the Arno to *Pontassieve* (12½ miles), and *Figline* (25 miles). In the neighbourhood of the latter place great quantities of fossil bones of various animals have been discovered. The upper valley of the Arno is interesting to the geologist. At *San Giovanni* (30 miles), the *Duomo*, and the church of *San Lorenzo*, contain some interesting paintings. *Montevarchi* (33¾ miles) contains the *Museum* of the Academia Val d'Arnese, in which the geologist will find a good collection of the fossil remains found in the district. Passing some other places we reach AREZZO (55 miles), (*Hotel*: *Vittoria*). It is a place of great antiquity, and is delightfully situated along the slopes of a range of hills. Under the name of *Arretium*, it was one of the most important cities of the ancient Etruscan League.

The *Piazza Grande* is adorned with handsome colonnades. It contains, among other buildings, the *Church of Santa Maria della*

Pieve, dating from the commencement of the ninth century.

The *Duomo* is a handsome Italian Gothic structure, dating from 1177, with additions made in the thirteenth century. The facade is finely sculptured. The interior is adorned with frescoes and beautiful stained-glass windows. Near the high altar is a marble shrine by Giovanni di Pisa, covered with bas-reliefs and small statues. Amongst the tombs which deserve attention are those of Tarlati, Bishop of Arezzo, and chief of the Ghibellines, erected about the year 1330, and that of Pope Gregory X., dating from 1275. In the chapel of the Madonna del Conforto are two fine paintings by Luca della Robbia, and one by Andrea. There are some other paintings and frescoes that merit attention.

The church of the *Badia di Santa Fiora* has its ceiling adorned with paintings by Pozzi. The refectory contains Vasari's painting of the "Banquet of Ahasuerus."

The church of *San Francesco* contains some beautiful frescoes behind the high altar, and some other good paintings, besides a fine circular window filled with stained glass. The churches of the *Annunziata*, *San Domenico*, *San Bartolomeo*, and *San Bernardo*, have interesting frescoes.

The *Palazzo Publico*, erected in 1332, but modernized, contains a collection of paintings by native artists. The *Confraternità di Santa Maria della Misericordia* has a beautiful Gothic front and portal. Besides being an institution for the relief of the poor, it contains a library, and a museum of natural history and antiquities.

Leaving Arezzo we proceed along the valley of the Chiana. Passing *Castiglione* (66¼ miles), in the *Collegiate Church* of which there are some good paintings, we reach CORTONA (72½ miles), situated on the slope of a mountain, upwards of 2,000 ft. above the sea. A great portion of the ancient wall is preserved, and there are several Etruscan remains within the town, and outside it.

The *Accademia Etrusca*, in the Palazzo Pretorio, contains a library and a museum, chiefly of bronzes and coins. The *Cathedral* and the other churches contain several paintings of merit.

[At TERONTOLA (77 miles) a line goes to PERUGIA, and thence by Foligno to *Terni* and Orte, where it rejoins the direct route between Florence and Rome.

PERUGIA is described in Route 180, below.]

After leaving Terontola, the line passes near the celebrated LAKE OF THRASIMENE (Lago Trasimeno), near which was fought the great and disastrous battle between the Romans and Carthaginians. This lake is about 8 miles across in the widest parts, and measures about 30 miles in circumference. It is surrounded by low hills covered with oaks and pines, and abounding in plantations of olives. The principal island, the *Isola Maggiore*, contains a convent. There are two other islands, of no note.

Passing CHIUSI, 94 miles, where the line from *Empoli* and SIENA comes in, we pass *Ficule* and presently reach ORVIETO (119 miles), (*Hotels*: *Belle Arti*, *Aquila Bianca*). Its chief object of interest is its CATHEDRAL, one of the most remarkable specimens of Gothic architecture in Italy. It was begun in 1290. Work was continued upon it for 300 years, and the edifice, with its sculptures, frescoes, mosaics, and its stained glass, is a sort of *résumé* of the progress of modern art. The most remarkable portions

are the famous sculptured front by *Niccolo and Giovanni da Pisa*, the interior, the tribune and the paintings of the first half of the 14th century. Near the high altar is an Annunciation in marble. On the altars in the transept, Adoration of the Magi, sculptures by *Moscha*, and his son *Moschino*, aged 15 years. In the chapel of the Madonna di S. Brizio are the BEAUTIFUL FRESCOES of *Luca Signorelli*, the Anti-Christ, the Resurrection, the Last Judgment, and Hell.

One of the curiosities of Orvieto is the curious *well* called Pozzo di S. Patrizio, with spiral stairways dug in the rock, a work of 1527.

Our route follows now the valley of the Tiber as far as ORTE (145 miles), at which place the line from Perugia and Terni comes in.

We now pass several unimportant stations, making no stops, and reaching the Campagna soon distinguish the dome of St Peter's and other prominent objects in "the Eternal City."

ROUTE 180.

PERUGIA TO ROME.

PERUGIA is 51 miles from *Terontola*, a station on the direct line from Florence to Rome. See Route next above. Four trains a day connecting with trains from Florence and Romé; fare from Terontola to Perugia, *first*, 9·50; *second*, 6·65.

THIS town, like Cortona, was a powerful member of the Etruscan League. Great portions of the ancient walls have been preserved, together with the gates, more or less perfect. The principal ancient gate is called the *Arch of Augustus*. Its arch is 30 ft. high, adorned with an Ionic frieze. It is flanked by two towers. The *Porta Marzia* has been removed from its original position, and built into the wall of the castle.

The *Cathedral* is a mixture of the Gothic and Roman styles.

The chapels are finely decorated. In the right transept is a red marble sarcophagus, containing the remains of three Popes — Innocent III., Urban IV., and Martin IV.

Perugia contains upwards of 100 churches and oratories, and several monastic institutions. The most attractive are the following:—The *Convent of S. Agnese*, the church of *S. Agostino*, the *Confraternità di S. Agostino*, the church of *S. Angelo*, *Confraternità di S. Benedetto*, *Confraternità of SS. Andrea and Bernardino*, the church of *San Domenico*, the church of *S. Ercolano*, the Convent Church of *S. Francesco dei Conventuali*, and the

Church attached to the Benedictine Monastery of *S. Pietro dei Casinensi.*

The *Piazza del Sopramuro* derives its name from the vaults on which it stands, and which were constructed to fill the space between the eminences on which the cathedral and the fortress are placed. It contains two palaces, one now styled the *Tribunale del Circondario*, the other the *Tribunale di Appello.*

The *Great Fountain*, near the Cathedral, consists of three basins, the two lower of marble, the upper of bronze. The marble basins have twenty-four sides, adorned with bas-reliefs. The bronze basin is supported by a column of the same metal. Three nymphs, surmounted by as many griffins, rise from its centre.

The *Piazza del Papa*, near the Cathedral, is so called from its containing a bronze statue of Pope Julius III.

The *Palazzo Connestabile*, in this square, contains the Staffa Madonna, by Raphael.

The *Palazzo Communativo*, in the Corso, opposite the Cathedral, contains the principal public offices, and the residence of the Prefect. The doorway is in the Italian Gothic style, and is richly sculptured. It contains the arms of the allied cities of Rome, Bologna, Florence, Pisa, Naples, and Venice; the Papal arms, and those of the Kings of France; statues of saints, and other figures.

The *Sala del Cambio* (Hall of the Bankers and Money Changers) is ornamented with *choice frescoes by Perugino.* In some of these he was assisted by Raphael.

The *University*, established in 1320, has a Botanical Garden, a Cabinet of Mineralogy, and a Museum of Antiquities. It is the third largest University in Italy.

The *Pinacoteca*, or Gallery of Paintings, contains many good pictures. The best pictures from the churches have been collected here, and the collection is a very important one. It contains 34 works of *Perugino.*

The *Public Library* contains upwards of 30,000 volumes, and a number of valuable manuscripts.

The *Lunatic Asylum*, outside the Porta di S. Margherita, is admirably conducted, and is well worth a visit from those who are interested in such institutions. (It is 129 *miles* from Perugia to Rome, by way of Foligno and Terni.)

Leaving Perugia, we presently pass *Ponte San Giovanni*, where we cross the Tiber, the boundary between Etruria and Umbria. Passing Bastia, we reach

ASSISI, otherwise styled *La Madonna degli Angeli*, from the beautiful church of that name, erected to enclose the cell and chapel of St Francis. About a mile and a half distant is the village of Assisi, with its famous double church (upper and lower), and convent founded by St Francis.

Behind Assisi rises the *Monte Subasio*, 3620 ft. above the sea.

Leaving Assisi, we pass *Spello*, which contains a handsome Roman gateway, and other remains. The Collegiate Church of *Santa Maria Maggiore* contains two good frescoes by Perugino; in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament are three fine frescoes by Pinturrichio, representing the Annunciation, the Nativity, and Christ disputing with the Doctors. Crossing the Topino we reach

FOLIGNO (*Hotel*: *Aquila d'Oro.*) It has a Cathedral and five churches, none of which call for any attention. A considerable trade is done in cattle, and in the manufacture of woollen goods and wax candles.

We next reach *Trevi*, the ancient Trebia. The church of *La Madonna della Lagrine* contains some good frescoes. The church of *San Martino* has a good painting of the Virgin and Child, and a handsome altar-piece. After leaving Trevi, we pass close to the river Clitumnus, celebrated by Virgil and by Lord Byron. Its sources are three miles distant; and near them is a Temple, supposed to be that existing in the time of Pliny, and now consecrated as the chapel of the Saviour (San Salvatore). The next station is *Spoleto*. The *Cathedral* is an ancient building, having a facade with five arches, supported by very old columns. The frieze is ornamented with arabesques. The Gothic window in the centre is filled with stained glass. The choir and baptistery are painted with good frescoes. A beautiful view is to be had from the Citadel. The valley is here crossed by a fine aqueduct, which serves also as a bridge. Spoleto has several Roman remains, including an arch, and the vestiges of a temple and a theatre. On quitting Spoleto we ascend the valley of the Maroggia as far as the *Pass of Baldiani*, where we pass under the heights of La Somna through a tunnel nearly a mile long, and enter the valley of La Serra. We pass the mediæval fortress of *La Rocca di San Zenone*, and reach

TERNI (*Hotels*: *de l'Europe*, *d'Angleterre*.) It is a manufacturing town, and the birthplace of Tacitus the historian. The high altar of the *Cathedral* is adorned with fine marbles. The Church of *San Francisco*, of the 13th century, has a handsome portal and bell tower. The interior is adorned with frescoes. Among the antiquities of the place are the remains of an amphitheatre, two temples, baths, and some Roman inscriptions, preserved in the Palazzo Publico.

The celebrated FALLS OF TERNI are about five miles distant. Guides can be procured at either of the hotels. Their charge is fixed at 3 francs, whatever the size of the party may be. A carriage costs 5 *frs.* for one person, 7 for two, and 2 *frs.* extra for every extra person above two. The falls can be seen both from above and below, and from several points of view. Lord Byron has pronounced them "worth all the cascades and torrents of Switzerland put together." Like that at Tivoli, this cascade was artificially constructed by the Romans. The height of the upper Fall is computed at 50 ft.; the second, at between 500 and 600 ft.; and the lowest 240 ft.; making a total of from 800 to 900 ft.

Leaving Terni, we follow the course of the Nera to *Narni* (*Hotel*: *La Posta*). It is chiefly interesting from its very ancient *Bridge of Augustus*, one of the finest existing remains of Roman architecture. The ancient *Flaminian Way* once led over it. One arch only remains. It is upwards of 60 ft. high, and about 30 ft. between the piers.

The *Cathedral of St Juvenalis* contains a good picture of the Saint. In the *Convent of the Zoccolanti* there is a fine work by Lo Spagna, "The Coronation of the Virgin." We pass under an arch cut through the approach of the Bridge of Augustus, on the north side, and keep along the gorge of the Nera for some distance. The cliffs are precipitous, and the line passes through two tunnels before entering the plain of the Tiber, and crossing the river near ORTE, situated about two miles from the confluence of the Nera and Tiber. This is the frontier of the Papal States. Near *Borghetto*

we have a fine view of Mount Soracte. Express trains make no stop between Orte and Rome.

ROME.

(*Hotels:* see "HOTEL LIST" at the beginning of this volume.)

ARRIVAL.—Omnibuses and porters from all the best hotels meet the trains.

Cab hire, 1 horse, each course, 80c., to or from the railway station, 1 *fr.* Each hour, 1·70 *fr.* every ½ over the first hour, 45c. For long drives a bargain should be made before starting out.

Furnished Apartments. The best situations are in and about the Piazza di Spagna. The best streets are the Via Babuino, Gregoriana, Sistina, Felice, delle Quattro Fontane, della Propaganda, Tritone, Condotti, della Croce, &c. Prices are still comparatively cheap; a good salon, and three good bed-rooms, with kitchen, in the best quarter, costing from 350 to 450 francs per month. It is advisable to employ a good house agent in hiring apartments, to aid in selecting a desirable location, and in arranging terms.

PLAN OF VISIT.—The editor has deemed it best not to dictate to the tourist which among the objects of interest he shall see, or the order in which they shall be visited. One might spend a whole year in Rome without exhausting its objects of interest, and the tourist who can devote, as too many are compelled to do, but three or four days to his visit, cannot hope to see a tenth of them. Inasmuch as nine tourists out of ten, particularly those pressed for time, will desire to visit first the *Forum*, *Coliseum*, and the places of interest in that neighbourhood, descriptions of them have been placed at the beginning of the chapter, more or less extended, according to their importance and interest. The descriptions pertaining to ANCIENT ROME are followed by those of the churches, palaces, collections, and other interesting objects which belong to the modern city. It is believed that it will be easy for the reader, by the use of the accompanying plan of the city and of the index, to select those things which he desires to see, and to lay down for himself such an order for his visit as shall best suit his convenience and the time he has at his disposal.

To those who are pressed for time, and who desire to select the sights best worth seeing in Rome, the following list is suggested:—ANTIQUITIES, THE FORUM with its temples, the COLISEUM, PALACE OF THE CESARS, and the BATHS OF CARACALLA. CHURCHES—S. PETER'S, S. JOHN LATERAN, STA. MARIA MAGGIORE, S. LORENZO FUORI MURA, S. PAOLI FUORI MURA, *Sta. Agnese fuori Mura*, ARA CŒLI, *S. Clemente*, S. PIETRO IN MONTORIO, S. PIETRO IN VINCOLI, *Sta. Prassede*, *S. Gregorio*, S. STEFANO ROTONDO, STA, MARIA SOPRA MINERVA. PALACES—Vatican, Capitol, Borghese, Barbarini, Corsini, and Spada. VILLAS—Albani, Doria, Borghese.

PALACES, VILLAS, &c.

Note. — Visitors should apply at once after their arrival in Rome to their bankers for *permits* to visit the villas and galleries where permits are necessary. Permits may be procured also through the head porters of the *large hotels*. (*Note.*—In nearly all the private collections of pictures catalogues are furnished for the use of visitors.)

Albani Villa, antiquities and pictures, Tuesdays. Permits to be had at Prince Torlonia's, 135 *Piazza Venetia*. Closed in June, July, and August.

BARBERINI PALACE, picture gallery and antiquities. Every day except Sundays and Thursdays, 12 to 5. Library on Thursdays.

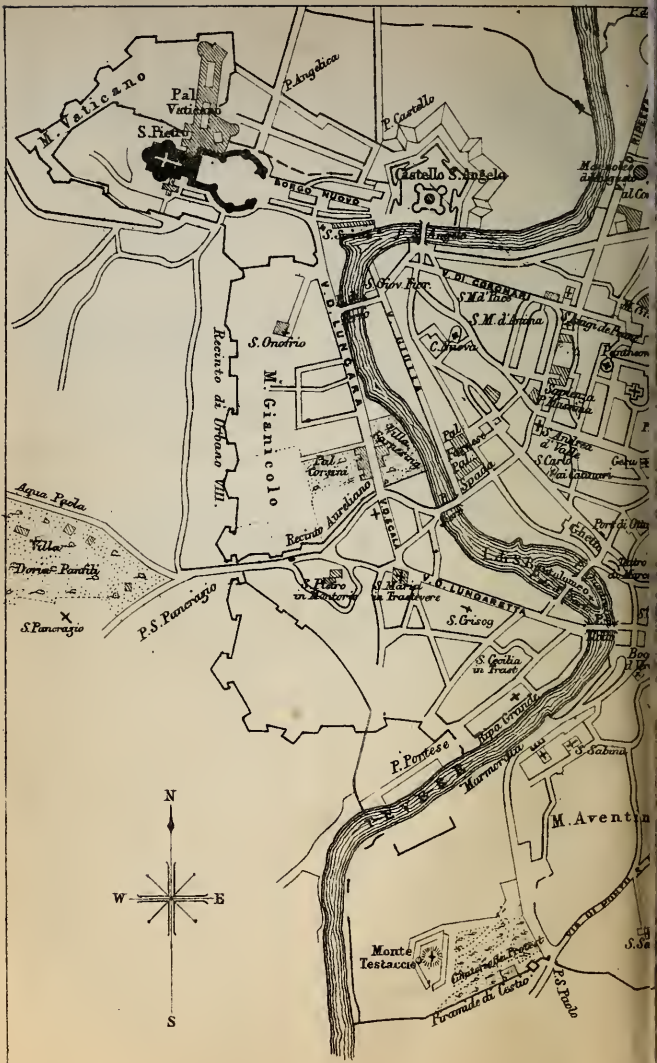
Borghese Palace, picture gallery. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 9 to 3.

BORGHESE VILLA, garden. Daily after 12, except Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Statues in the Casino, Saturdays, 1 to 4.

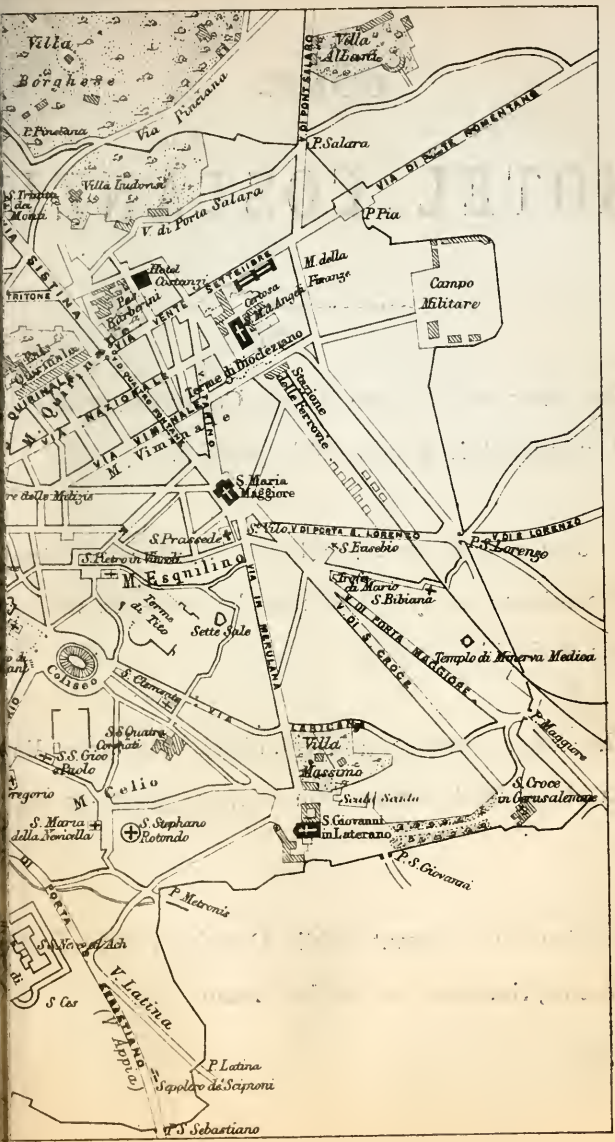
CAPITOLINI MUSEUM. Daily, 10 to 3. Admission, 50c., Sundays, *gratis*.

CARACALLA, BATHS OF. Daily, 9 to dusk. Admission, 1 *franc*, Sundays, *gratis*.

Castello di S. Angelo (Mausoleum of


M. Vaticano
Pal. Vaticano
S. Pietro
Borgo Nuovo
Castello S. Angelo
P. Castello
Ponte S. Angelo
V. di Ripetta
V. di Ripetta
S. Giov. Fior.
V. di Ripetta
S. Onofrio
M. Gianicolo
Recinto di Urbano VIII.
V. della Lungara
S. M. della Pace
Pal. Corsini
Recinto Aureliano
Acqua Paola
Villa Doria-Pamfily
S. Pancrazio
P. S. Pancrazio
S. Maria in Trastevere
S. Grisog.
V. di Ripetta
V. della Lungara
S. Cecilia in Trast.
Ponte Sisto
P. Ponte Rotto
Ripa Grande
Marmorata
P. Pontese
S. Sabina
M. Aventin
N
W
E
S
Monte Testaccio
Piramide di Cestio
P. S. Paolo

F ROME.


Villa Borghese
P. Pinciana
Via Pinciana
Villa Albani
P. Salara
Via di Porta Salara
Villa Ludovisi
P. Pia
Via di Porta Salara
Hotel Quirinal
Pal. Barberini
Casa de Angeli
Via Venti Settembre
M. della Finanze
Campo Militare
Tritone
Via Sistina
Via Quirinale
Via Nazionale
Terme di Diocleziano
Stazione delle Ferrovie
Via Viminale
S. Maria Maggiore
S. Prassede
S. Pietro in Vincoli
M. Esquilino
Via in Merulana
Via di S. Lorenzo
S. Lorenzo
S. Eusebio
Arco di Mario
S. Bibiana
Via di Porta Maggiore
Terme di Tito
Sette Sale
Tempio di Minerva Medica
Colosseo
S. Clemente
Via Labicana
Villa Massimo
S. Croce in Gerusalemme
S. Quattro Coronati
S. S. Giov. e Paolo
Celio
S. Maria della Navicella
S. Stephano Rotondo
S. Giovanni in Laterano
P. S. Giovanni
P. Metronis
Via Latina
S. Cas
P. Latina
Sepolcro de Scipioni
S. Sebastiano

ROME.

HOTEL COSTANZI.

The New and superb Hotel COSTANZI, enlarged and completed, is in successful operation.

It is in a high, sunny, and most healthful location, and combines every comfort to be found in modern hotels of the highest class.

The hotel contains 300 chambers. An ascending room of the best construction conveys guests to each floor.

Spacious and elegant public Drawing-rooms, Reading-rooms, Smoking and Billiard-rooms.

Hadrian). Daily. Permit to be had of the commandant.

Catacombs of St Calixtus. Daily. Each visitor provides a candle.

Corsini Palace, picture gallery. Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 9 to 3.

Doria Palace, picture gallery, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 2.

Farnesina, Villa (?), 1st and 15th of every month. Inquire at hotels.

Lateran Museum. Every day, 9 to 3.

S. Luke, Academy of. Every day, 9 to 3.

Ludovisi, Villa, ancient sculptures. Thursdays, 10 to 4. Permit at consulate of visitor's country.

Medici, Villa, collection of casts. Daily, 8 to 12.

Palatine, excavations. Daily. Admission, 1 *franc*, Sundays, *gratis*.

Pamfili Villa, garden. Mondays and Fridays after 1 o'clock.

St Peter's, Dome of. Thursdays, 8 to 10 A.M.

Quirinal Palace. Daily, but only part is shown.

Rospigliosi, Casino, pictures. Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 to 4.

Spada Palace, antiquities and picture gallery. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 3.

Titus, Baths of. Every day, 9 to dusk.

Vatican, *collections and library.* Daily, except Sunday, with permit, which may be obtained through bankers or hotel, or to the secretary in the Cortile S. Damaso. The Swiss guards will conduct applicants to the office. Visitors to the Vatican collections should provide themselves with *small change*, as contributions are expected by the attendants in nearly all the deparments.

Promenades.—*The Pincian Hill* is the favourite promenade of the Romans. A military band plays under the great palm-tree on Sundays and Thursdays, two hours before sunset, on which occasion it is the resort of the fashionable world, both native and foreign. In ancient Imperial times the site of the garden on the Pincio was occupied by the famous villa of Lucullus, in which he gave his celebrated feast to Cicero and Pompey. The walks are well shaded and adorned with busts of distinguished Italians. *The terrace commands one of the best views of Rome.*

Other fashionable promenades are the *Villa Borghese*, the most frequented of all the villas; the *Villa Doria-Pamfili*, and the *Appian Way.*

Points of View.—One of the best points of view, is that from the terrace of the Pincian Hill already referred to. Almost in front of the spectator, on the opposite bank of the Tiber, is *St Peter's*, next to it on the the right, the *Vatican.* The two nearest churches are S. Giacomo in the Corso, to the right, with two towers; to the left, with the dome, is S. Carlo in the Corso. Between the two, is seen the dome of the Pantheon. To the left of this, on the height, is the Church of Ara Cœli, behind which is the tower of the Capitol. Near the Capitol, on the left, is the Villa Mills, on the Palatine, now a nunnery shaded by cypress trees. To the extreme left, is seen the *Palace of the Quirinal.* Another magnificent point of view is the *Piazza* in front of the Church of St Pietro in Montorio.

Preliminary Drive.—Persons visiting Rome for the first time, would do well to engage a cab for three or four hours, for the following drive, which includes a large proportion of the objects of interest in the city Through the Corso, to the Piazza di Venizia, thence to the Piazza of the Capitol (Campidoglio), through it into the Forum, through the Forum to the Coliseum, thence to the Church of *St John Lateran*, thence to the Church of *Santa Maria Maggiore*, thence through the Forum of Trajan, through the Via S. Marco, and the Piazza Mattei to the *Ponte Sisto* across the Tiber, thence along the river to *St Peter's*, returning by the Castle of St Angelo, and the Ponte St Angelo, to the Corso. It would add much to the interest of this drive, if the Church of S. Pietro in Montorio (not far from the Ponte Sisto) were included in it; perhaps the *best point for a view of Rome.* Another detour might be made at the Corso, on the return, to the Piazza del Popolo and the *Pincian Hill*, which affords also an *excellent view of Rome.*

THE CARNIVAL.

The Carnival, which is always celebrated with more or less spirit at Rome, extends from the second Saturday before Ash-Wednesday to Shrove-

Tuesday. There is a daily procession in the Corso, with the usual accompaniments of fancy dress and the throwing of bouquets and *confetti*, excepting on Sundays and Fridays, when the processions are more elaborate, and when horse races take place in the Corso. The last evening of the Carnival is the Taper Evening, or *Muccoli*. Windows in the Corso should be secured in advance by those wishing to see the processions. Balconies are sometimes let during the Carnival for as much as 600 francs. In some of these single places can be hired.

THEATRES.—The largest is the *Apollo*, opera and ballet. It is near the Ponte S. Angelo The *Theatre Argentine* is for comic operas, and the *Theatre Valle* for the drama

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH (St Paul's), on the Via Nazionale. Opened in 1876. Services at 9 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.

ENGLISH CHURCH. outside the Porta del Popolo. Services at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH, Piazza San Silvestro. Services, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANKERS, Maquay, Hooker and Co., 20 Piazza di Spagna.

BOOKSELLER. Piale, in the Piazza di Spagna .(Good assortment of photographs).

ENGLISH CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Sinimberghi, 64, 65 and 66 Via Condotti.

CAMEOS, SHELL AND STONE. Rosi, 32 Piazza di Spagna.

NOTE.—The occupation of Rome by the Italian army on Sept. 20, and its formal incorporation into the kingdom of Italy on Oct. 9, 1870, have led to changes in the church ceremonies. These changes will be noted from time to time in the publications to which reference is made below, and tourists should consult them.

The following list was correct up to the time of the Italian occupation.

CHURCH FESTIVALS.—Fuller details are contained in the *Diario di Roma*, costing 50*c.*, and *L'Année Liturgique*, costing 1 *fr.*, published annually. The best work on the ceremonies of the Holy Week and their signification is the *Manuale delle cerimonie che hanno luogo nella settimana santa e nell' ottava di pasqua al Vaticano* (1½ fr.); also a French Edition. Admission to the Sixtine Chapel, as well as to St Peter's, on great occasions (to the reserved part), is accorded to gentlemen in uniform or evening-dress, and to ladies in black dresses and black veils, or black caps. Seats are reserved for ladies, but are only to be obtained by card, during the Easter festivities, and, on account of the great demand, should be secured some time previously, by application to a minister, consul, or banker. The Pope officiates in person three times annually: on Christmas day, Easter day, and the Festival of St Peter and St Paul (June 29th); four times annually he imparts his benediction: on Holy Thursday and Easter day from the balcony of St Peter's, on Ascension day from the Lateran, and on August 15th, the anniversary of the "Assumption of the Virgin," from S. Maria Maggiore The most celebrated festivities are those of the Holy Week, from Palm Sunday to Easter day, the most important of which take place in the Sixtine Chapel, accompanied by the music ("Lamentations," &c.) of Palestrina, and other old masters The Pope is also present at a number of other festivals, on which occasions the papal band (cappela papale) performs. The following are the principal festivals:

Jan. 1.—Cappella Papale in the Sixtine, 10 A.M.

Jan. 5.—Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 3 P.M.

Jan. 6.—Epiphany. Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 10 A.M.; at 4 P.M procession in the Church of Sta. Maria di Ara Cœli.

Jan. 17.—S. Antonio Abbate, benediction of domestic animals.

Jan. 18.—Anniversary of the chair of St Peter, Cap. Papale in St Peter's, 10 A.M.

Jan. 21.—S. Agnese fuori.

Feb. 2.—Candlemas. Cap. Papale in St Peter's, 9 A.M.

On Ash Wednesday and every Sunday in Lent, Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, at 10 A.M. Sermons in the Coliseum on Fridays.

March.—Every Friday at 12, the Pope prays during the confession in St Peter's.

March 25.—Annunciation. Cap. Papale in S. Maria sopra Minerva.

Holy Week.

Palm Sunday.—Cap. Papale in St Peter's, 9 A.M. Consecration of Palms, procession, and mass, 2 P.M. Confession in the Lateran.

Wednesday.—Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 3 P.M. Tenebrae and Miaerere.

Holy Thursday.—Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 10 A.M. At noon benediction from Loggia of St Peter's. Afterwards washing of feet in St Peter's, and supper of twelve pilgrims in the loggia of St Peter's. At 3 P.M., Cap. Papale in the Sixtine. Tenebrae and Miserere.

Good Friday.—Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 9 A.M. At 3, Tenebrae and Miserere.

Saturday.—Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 9 A.M.

Easter Sunday.—Cap. Papale in St Peter's, 9 A.M. Mass, the Pope officiating, at 10 A.M. Elevation of the host at 11, and the trumpets sounded from the Dome. The Pope is then carried about St Peter's in procession, and at about 12 pronounces the benediction Urbi et Orbi from the loggia of St Peter's. After sunset, illumination of St Peter's.

Easter Monday.—Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 9 A.M.: 8 P.M., *girandola* in S. Pietro in Montorio.

Easter Tuesday.—Cap. Papale, 9 A.M., in the Sixtine.

Saturday in Albis.—Cap. Papale, 9 A.M., in the Sixtine.

April 25.—Procession of clergy from S. Marco to St Peter's, 7.30 A.M.

May 26.—S. Philipo Neri. Cap. Papale in the Chiesa Nouva, 10 A.M.

Ascension.—Cap. Papale in the Lateran, and benediction from the loggia.

Whitsunday.—Cap. Papale, 10 A.M., in the Sixtine.

Trinity.—Cap. Papale, 10 A.M., in the Sixtine.

Corpus Domini.—Procession of Pope and clergy round the Piazza of St Peter's, 8 A.M.

June 1, 17, 21.—Cap. Papale in the Sixtine.

June 24.—Cap. Papale, Lateran, 10 A.M.

June 28.—Eve of St Peter and St Paul. Cap. Papale, St Peter's, 6 P.M.

June 29.—Feast of St Peter and St Paul. Cap. Papale in St Peter's in the forenoon.

Aug. 15.—Assumption of the Virgin, Cap. Papale in S. Maria Maggiore, 9 A.M.; afterwards, benediction from the loggia.

Sept. 8.—Nativity of the Virgin. Cap. Papale in S. Maria del Popolo, 10 A.M.

Nov. 1.—All Saints' Day, Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Nov. 2.—All Souls' Day. Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 10 A.M.

Nov. 3.—Requiem for former popes. Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 10 A.M.

Nov. 4.—S. Carlo Borromeo. Cap. Papale in S. Carlo, 10 A.M.

Nov. 5.—Requiem for deceased cardinals in the Sixtine.

Nov. 7.—Requiem for deceased singers of the Cappella Papale in the Chiesa Nuova.

On the four Sundays of Advent, Cap. Papale in Sixtine, 10 A.M.

Dec. 8.—Conception. Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 3 P.M. Procession from Ara Cœli.

Dec. 24.—Christmas Eve. Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 8 P.M. Towards midnight, solemnities in Ara Cœli; about 3 A.M., in S. Maria Maggiore.

Dec. 25.—Christmas Day. Cap. Papale in St Peter's, 9 A.M.; elevation of the host announced by trumpets in the dome.

Dec. 26.—St Stephen's Day. Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 10 A.M.

Dec. 27.—St John the Evang. Cap. Papale in the Sixtine, 10 A.M.

Dec. 31.—Cap. Papale in the Sixtine: after which, about 4 P.M., grand Te Deum in Gesu.

MODERN ROME occupies the plain on each side of the Tiber and the slopes of the seven hills.

The city is built on marshy ground, and is divided by the Tiber into two unequal parts, that on the left bank being Rome proper, and that on the right bank being the Leonine city, or Trastevere. Its walls are 12 miles in circuit, and contain 16 gates, of which four are built up. They enclose a space, of which about one-third only is inhabited, the greater part to the south of the capital being under cultivation.

The site of the ancient *Campus Martius* constitutes the lower and most densely populated part of the city.

Of the *seven hills* of ancient Rome, all are situated on the left bank of the Tiber, and only three of them lie within the limits of the modern city. They form part of the declivity or ridge already mentioned as bounding the Campus Martius. Their names are the *Quirinal*, the *Viminal*, and the *Capitol*. The first occupies the western edge of the declivity, nearly opposite to the centre of the Campus Martius; the second is immediately to the east of it, and the third to the south-west. The other four hills are the *Esquiline*, south-east of the Viminal; the *Cœlian*, considerably east, but south of the Esquiline; the *Aventine*, close to the river; and the *Palatine*, which has an intermediate position, forming a kind of central nucleus between the Capitol on the north-west, the Cœlian on the east, and the Aventine on the south-west. These four hills and the spaces within and around them, covering a large extent of ground to the south and east of the present city, have no habitations except a few convents and villas, no longer tenanted, and are, for the most part, under cultivation. In ancient times, however, they stood in the very heart of the city, and are the sites of some of its noblest ruins.

The walls, built of brick, with occasional patches of stone work, with numerous towers, have an average height of about 50 feet. The walls on the left bank are ancient, and following the same line as that traced by Aurelian, A.D. 271, must, in many parts, be identical with the original structure, though comparatively little of it can now be traced. The walls on the right bank are much more recent, and form two separate enclosures; a transverse wall, immediately south of the Borgo, separating it from the suburb of Trastevere, and converting it, with its castle of St Angelo, into a kind of isolated citadel.

BRIDGES.

In ancient Rome, the Tiber was crossed by eight bridges. Vestiges of all of them can still be traced, but only four are now entire. The most northerly is the ancient *Pons Ælius*, now called Ponte San Angelo. It is a fine structure, composed of three large central and small side arches, and though extensively repaired in 1688, is still substantially as the ancient Romans left it. At a considerable distance below is the ancient Pons Janiculanus, now *Ponte Sisto*, because rebuilt by the fourth Pope of that name in 1474. It has four arches. The other two bridges are about half a mile lower down, where the stream is divided into two channels by the island of San Bartolomeo, anciently Insula Tiburina. The bridge from the left



COLOSSEUM

ROME.

GRAND HOTEL QUIRINALE.

Open all the Year.

bank to the island, called the *Ponte di Quattro Capi*, from a four-headed Janus which stood near it, is the ancient Pons Fabricius, and retains a good deal of its original structure; it consists of two large arches with a smaller one between them for the escape of water during floods. The other bridge, properly only a continuation of the one just described, is the ancient Pons Cestius or Gratianus, and now bears the name of the island which it connects with the right bank; it has a large central arch, and two smaller side ones. The GATES, twelve in number, are only deserving of a passing notice. The finest, the *Porta Maggiore*, situated near the south-east corner of the walls, and leading by one of the three streets which meet in front of it to Frascati, consists of a noble arch of travertine; the *Porta San Sebastiano*, the most southerly of all, consists of two fine semi-circular brick towers, resting on foundations of solid marble; the *Porta San Giovanni*, occupying an intermediate position between the two already mentioned, possesses less architectural merit. The high road to Naples by the Pontine Marshes passes out of it. The *Porta San Paolo*, in the south-west, is considered the most picturesque of all the modern gates. Returning again to the east side, we have, to the north of *Porta Maggiore*, in turn the *Porta San Lorenzo*, formed of two ancient towers; on the north-east, the *Porta Pia*, rebuilt in 1564, on the site of the ancient Porta Nomentana, from the designs of Michael Angelo; and on the north, at a short distance from the left bank of the river, one of the finest of all the gates, the *Porta del Popolo*, built by Vignola in 1561 from Michael Angelo's designs, and consisting of four Doric columns, with statues of St Peter and St Paul, by Mochi, in the intervals between them. The whole space within the walls is divided into 14 *rioni*, or districts; of these only two — Trastevere and the Borgo—are on the right bank of the Tiber. The *Piazza del Popolo*, at the extreme north of the city, is generally recommended as a favourable spot from which to commence the visit to the various objects of interest in Rome.

It has an Egyptian obelisk in its centre, and two handsome churches in front, standing so far apart from each other, and from the adjoining buildings, as to leave room for the divergence of three principal streets; one in the centre, between the churches, proceeding almost due south, while the other two slant off on either side, to the south-east on the left hand, and the south-west on the right. The central street is called the CORSO, from the horse-races which take place in it during the Carnival. This street, the *finest in Rome*, is about 50 feet wide, and stretches for a mile in a direct line, to its termination in the Piazza di Venezia, near the north foot of the Capitol. It is lined with splendid palaces; and at all times, but more especially on holidays, when its centre is thronged with carriages, and its side pavement with pedestrians, presents at once a very animated and a very imposing appearance. The diverging street on the left, above referred to, is the Via Babuino. It proceeds first direct to the

PIAZZA DI SPAGNA,

the *centre of the strangers' quarter*. It contains a large number of handsome houses. The whole of the city to the east of this street, and in the triangular

space included between it and the Corso, being situated on the high ground above the Campus Martius, is well aired and healthy, and *is usually selected for residence by American and English visitors.* The number of private palaces and elegant houses which it contains cause it to be regarded as the aristocratic quarter. The other diverging street, on the right of the Piazza del Popolo, is the Via Ripetta. It pursues a course nearly parallel, and in parts close to the river, and is decidedly handsome. Several other streets intersecting those already noticed, more especially the Strada di Porta Pia, and another, under the successive names of Via Sistina, Via Felice, and Via della Quattro Fontane, are well built, and are leading thoroughfares.

Rome cannot boast of many SQUARES of much merit, though several of them are remarkable for their obelisks and fountains. The *Piazza del Popolo*, with the fine obelisk in the centre, has been already noticed. The latter, of red granite, broken into three pieces, and covered with hieroglyphics, once stood before the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis; its entire height, including base and ornaments, is about 116 feet.

The *Piazza Navona*, occupying the site of the ancient Circus Agonalis, is about 280 yards in diameter. It has three fountains, one at each extremity, and the third in the centre. The last consists of an immense circular basin, 73 feet in diameter, and an ancient obelisk of red granite, based on a central mass of rock, to which are chained four river gods, representing the Danube, Ganges, Nile, and Plata. The PIAZZA DI SPAGNA, in which is *a fountain* in the form of a boat. The great ornament of this piazza is *the staircase* of travertine, leading to the church of Trinita de Monti, on an eminence above it. The *Piazza del Pasquino*, at the angle of the Braschi Palace, near the Piazza Navona, so called from an ancient mutilated fragment which now bears the name of Pasquin's statue, has less merit than fame, being the spot where the Romans, excluded from all means of expressing their opinions through the press, have long been accustomed to give utterance to them by means of placards. These, though often coarse, are seldom deficient in wit or keen satire, and have hence acquired so much celebrity, that the term *pasquinade* has become European.

Pasquin.—The mutilated statue so called, before whose caustic jests even popes and princes trembled, and which has given rise to the term Pasquinade adopted by all nations, is supposed to have been a fine specimen of Grecian sculpture; it was discovered in the 16th century, and placed at the corner of the Palazzo Braschi, where several streets met; it derived its present name from a facetious tailor, Pasquino, who, by his satirical jokes, drew people to his shop. In time, when written papers containing philippics against the powerful nobles of Rome, or satires on the government, were affixed to this statue, which stood near his house, it was said that the spirit of Pasquin spoke. The natural love of the Roman people for wit and satire caused these spirited placards to be highly relished, and the popes in vain endeavoured to stop the insolent sallies of Pasquin. Once he was condemned to summary punishment by Adrian VI., who ordered the statue to be burnt and cast into the Tiber. Poor Pasquin was however rescued by the suggestion of one of the courtiers, who hinted that the ashes would turn into frogs, and croak louder than ever from their watery abode. Many of these shafts of satire were directed against the popes.

The following was on Leo X.: "Do you ask why Leo did not take the sacrament on his death-bed?—He had sold it!"

Pasquin thus addressed Paul III.: "Formerly money was given to poets to sing: how much will you give me, Paul, to be silent?"

When Christina of Sweden died in Rome, this was Pasquin's epitaph for her: "A queen without a kingdom—a Christian (Christiana) without faith—a woman without modesty."

At the time when the French were in possession of Rome, the caustic jester thus welcomed them: "The French are all robbers. . . . Not all—but *Buona parte* (a large portion)."

One of the most frequented spots in Rome is a public garden, occupying the high ground east of the Piazza del Popolo. A short distance beyond, are the gardens of the Villa Borghese, forming a finely planted and richly decorated park of three miles in circuit, which are thrown open by the liberality of the proprietor, and form the true public park of Rome, which is the favourite resort of all classes.

Among other piazzas may be mentioned the *Barberini*, with the fountain of the Triton; *the Capitol*; *Colonna* (with the Antonine column); *Farnese*; *St John Lateran* (with the largest obelisk in Rome, brought here by Constantius); *Santa Maria Maggiore*, with an obelisk; *the Quirinal* (called Monte Cavallo, on account of the ancient statues which ornament it).* That in front of the *Pantheon*; *Venezia*; and *di San Pietro al Vaticano* (elliptic, having on its sides the magnificent colonnade of Bernini, and in the centre, two fountains and an obelisk, the only one which was left standing on the site of the Circus of Nero).

Having given some idea of the topography of Rome, we will now give a sketch of its

ANTIQUITIES.

Presuming that the attention of most tourists will first be directed to them, we shall follow, in our brief descriptions, the usual order, which divides them into three classes: 1st, those of the PERIOD OF THE KINGS; 2d, those of the PERIOD OF THE REPUBLIC; and 3d, those of the EMPIRE.

OF THE TIME OF THE KINGS.—THE MAMERTINE PRISONS, upon the declivity of the Capitoline Hill, near the arch of Septimius Severus, are entered through the church of *S. Pietro in Carcere.*

* *Monte Cavallo.* In the square before the palace are the two marble horses, with their attendant figures, which some suppose to be Castor and Pollux; while others insist that the one is a copy from the other, and that each group is a representation of Alexander taming Bucephalus.

If we may believe the inscriptions, which are as old as Constantine, in whose baths they were found, they are the work of Phidias and Praxiteles. But this we cannot believe, if we suppose them to represent Alexander taming Bucephalus; for, according to Pliny's account, Phidias flourished in the eighty-third Olympiad, while Alexander was not born till the one hundred and sixth Olympiad, ninety-two years afterwards. From the same authority we learn that Praxiteles flourished in the one hundred and fourth Olympiad, eight years before the birth of Alexander; we can hardly suppose, therefore, that the former lived to execute a statue of the latter. That they are really the works of Phidias and Praxiteles is, to say the least, very unlikely; for the two groups seem evidently to have been contemporary works, whereas about a century elapsed between the time of Phidias and Praxiteles.

"These groups," says Matthews, "are full of spirit and expression; but are not the men out of proportion? They appear better able to carry the horses than the horses them. The Egyptian Obelisk, which is placed between them, was brought hither, at an enormous expense, by Pius VI., from the mausoleum of Augustus."

They consist of a large vault, which appears originally to have had no other entrance than a square aperture at the top in the vaulted roof; and a lower cell called the Tullium, in which is a spring said to have been produced miraculously by St Peter when confined here, although historically mentioned long before his time in connection with Jugurtha, who was starved to death in this prison. Amongst other historical personages who have perished here may be named the accomplices of Catiline, strangled by order of Cicero; Vercingetorix, the Gaulish chief, put to death by command of Julius Cæsar; Sejanus, the favourite of Tiberius; and Joras the son of Simeon, the Jewish general, in the reign of Vespasian. The construction of these vaults in every way proves their high antiquity, and there is no reason to doubt the correctness of their present appellation. The pillar to which St Peter was bound is still shown.

Mamertine Prison. The prison consists of two cells, one above the other, to which the only entrance was by a small aperture in the roof of the upper cell; while a similar aperture in its floor led to the cell below. The upper cell is seven and twenty feet in length, by twenty in width; the lower, which is of an oval form, is twenty by ten. The height of the former is fourteen feet, that of the latter only seven. Sallust (De Bello Cat. c. 55) gives us the following description of it:—"In the prison, known by the name of the Tullian Prison, on descending a little, you come to a dungeon on the left, sunk to the depth of about 12 feet. Dead walls on all sides of it render escape impossible: above it is a cell vaulted with stone. Its uncleanliness, its darkness, and its noisome smell, make it a truly disgusting and horrible abode."

These dungeons, it seems, served as the state prisons, being appropriated to persons of distinction. It was here, as we learn from Sallust, that the Catiline conspirators were confined and executed; it was here that Jugurtha perished of hunger; and that Perseus, the last of the Macedonian kings, dragged on a miserable existence, till, towards the close of life, he was removed, at the intercession of his conqueror, Paulus Æmilius, to a less frightful abode. Here, too, St Peter and St Paul were immured. "St Peter, it seems, struck his head violently against the side of the prison, and instead of fracturing his skull, he indented the wall; and in the solid rock the eyes of the faithful still discern a tolerable impression of his features. Again, it happened that, during his imprisonment, many converts came to be baptized by him, and, as there was no water in the place, Peter caused a fountain to spring up in the centre of the dungeon—which fountain still remains."

The CLOACA MAXIMA, the great sewer, was built by Tarquinius Priscus, 150 years after the building of the city, for the purpose of draining the marshes between the Palatine and Capitoline hills into the Tiber. The best point of examination is near the Arch of Janus, from which it is perfect to the river. Part of it has been disclosed in recent excavations in the *Forum*. The point of discharge into the Tiber is still to be seen at a short distance from the Temple of Vesta.

Cloaca Maxima. — According to Livy's account, the work was commenced by Tarquinius Priscus, who "drained the low grounds of the city about the Forum, and the valleys lying between the Palatine and Capitoline Hills, by carrying sewers from a higher level into the Tiber." (Lib. i. c. 38.) But the drain was imperfect, and the work, according to the same authority, was completed by Tarquinius Superbus. "Tarquin the Proud made the great subterranean cloaca to carry off the filth of the city—a work so vast, that even the magnificence of the present age has not been able to equal it."—(Lib. i. c. 56.)

PERIOD OF THE REPUBLIC. Of

this period very few relics remain. We may mention only, the Via Appia and other great roads which led from Rome; some vestiges of Pompey's Theatre; perhaps the Temple of Fortuna Virilis; and, above all, the tomb of the Scipios, the site of which is to be seen on the Appian Way, near the gate of San Sebastian, and of which the sarcophagus is to be seen in the Vatican.

Tomb of the Scipios.—The tomb is in a garden, not far from the gate of St Sebastian, to the left of the Appian Way. A dark winding path leads to the interior of the vault; at present, however, little remains to be seen, except a series of dark, damp, chambers; the inscriptions and monuments having been removed to the Vatican, and copies substituted in their stead. The tomb is cut out of that soft porous stone called *tufa*, so common in the south of Italy; and in the walls are the recesses where the sarcophagi were placed. The most interesting monument found here, and now deposited in the Vatican, is the sarcophagus of L. Scipio Barbatus, great-grandfather of Scipio Africanus, who was consul in the year of Rome 456.

None of its ancient works remain on THE CAPITOL, except a corner of the Temple of Jupiter Tonans, and a foundation wall behind the Senators' Palace, forming a portion of the ancient Tabularium or Record-Office. These remains, which consist of enormous uncemented blocks of Peperine stone, are of great antiquity, having been laid down as a basement for the Capitol in the year of Rome 367. Livy, who notices the work, speaks of it as being considered a remarkable performance even in the magnificence of his day.

The two summits of the Capitoline hill, formerly distinguished by the names Arx and Capitolium, are still sufficiently well marked. That which was termed Arx—the loftier of the two—was on the south side of the hill, looking towards the river, the Theatre of Marcellus, and the Aventine Hill. This summit, to which the modern Romans have given the name of Monte Caprino, is supposed to have been the site of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. The other, facing the north—to which the epithet Capitolium was more peculiarly appropriated, and which is now occupied by the church of Ara Cœli—is thought to have been the site of the *Temple of Jupiter Feretrius.*

PERIOD OF THE EMPIRE (from 30 B.C. to 476 of the Christian era). The ROMAN FORUM (Campo vaccino). This place of assembly of the Roman people was adorned with magnificent monuments. Its total ruin dates from the time of Robert Guiscard, who, called to the succour of Gregory VII., made of it a heap of ruins. The present surface of the soil is 26 feet above the ancient level. For three centuries this mass of ruins has been turned over by the learned, without their being able to arrive at the exact position of the Forum Romanum.

Standing on the causeway in front of the *Arch of Septimius Severus*, and looking toward the *Capitol*, we have before us the modern Capitol resting on the TABULARIUM, built of huge blocks of tufa, in the Etruscan style, one of the earliest relics in Rome. It was the ancient Record Office, where the "tables of the law" were kept. On the right of the space which has been excavated, and nearest to the Tabularium, is the site of the *Tribune*, in front of which were the ROSTRA, to which Antony affixed the head and hand of Cicero. Below, a little to the right, is the site of the *Comitium*, in the area of which was preserved the famous fig tree, in commemoration of the

one under which Romulus and Remus were suckled by a wolf. A little to the left is the site of the *Vulcanal*, a platform where it is said Brutus sat and saw his sons beheaded. Below the Vulcanal, and just behind the arch of Severus, was the TEMPLE OF CONCORD, of which there remain only some traces of the cella. The senate sometimes assembled here. Near the Temple of Concord are the three Corinthian columns in Carrara marble, belonging to the TEMPLE OF VESPASIAN. On the left of the excavated space, and directly beneath the Tabularium, a range of columns represents chambers used by the scribes and called the SCHOOL OF XANTHUS. In front of the Temple of Vespasian are the eight Ionic columns, supposed to have been part of the TEMPLE of SATURN. Just below the Temple of Saturn is the site of the *Arch of Tiberius*. Near the Arch of Severus is a small conical pyramid, the only remains of the *Milliarium Aureum*, upon which the distances to various places outside the walls were inscribed. Close by the Arch of Severus the ancient VIA SACRA is visible. It descended from the Capitol between the Temples of Saturn and Vespasian, and passed to the left of the Arch of Severus. The ARCH OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS was erected A.D. 205 in honour of that emperor and his two sons, Caracalla and Geta. It is adorned with bas-reliefs relating to his victories in the East. It was once partly destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt by the senate and people of Rome. After Caracalla killed his brother he caused the name Geta to be erased. The erasure is still visible. In one of the piers is a staircase leading to the top.

The gilded statue of Marcus Aurelius, now in front of the Capitol, formerly stood near this Arch.

On the right side of the Forum, looking toward the Coliseum, are the extensive disinterred remains of the BASILICA JULIA, begun by Julius Cæsar and finished by Augustus, who dedicated it in honour of his daughter. Recent excavations have disclosed its whole extent. It was used partly for the LAW COURTS and partly as an EXCHANGE for merchants. Beyond the Basilica Julia are three beautiful Corinthian columns, attributed to the TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX. Their capitals are regarded as *perfect specimens of the Corinthian order*. Close to this, under the Palatine Hill, is the site of the Temple of Vesta, which was burnt in the fire of Nero, and restored for the last time by Heliogabalus. Close to the Temple was the *Regia* where *Julius Cæsar lived up to the time of his death*. The famous LAKE OF CURTIUS is supposed to have been in this part of the Forum. It was probably little more than a quagmire, where afterwards a fountain bearing the name of Lacus Curtius is thought to have stood. Adjoining the Basilica Julia is the famous COLUMN OF PHOCAS, called by Byron "the nameless column with a buried base."

"In the age of Phocas (602-610) the art of erecting a column like that of Trajan or M. Aurelius had been lost. A large and handsome Corinthian pillar, taken from some temple or basilica, was therefore placed in the Forum, on a huge pyramidal basis quite out of proportion to it, and was surmounted with a statue of Phocas in gilt bronze. It has so little the appearance of a monumental column, that for a long while it was thought to belong to some ruined building, till in 1813 the inscription was discovered. The name of Phocas had, indeed, been erased, but that it must have been dedicated to him is shown by the date.

. . The base of this column, discovered by the excavations of 1816 to have rested on the ancient pavement of the Forum, proves that this former centre of Roman life was still, at the beginning of the seventh century, unencumbered with ruins."—*Dyer.*

In front of the church *S. Adriano*, which is at the corner of the street, near the Arch of Septimius Severus, is a fragment of a Basilica, which occupied the site of the famous Curia of Tullus Hostillius, where *the senate held its sessions* in the time of the Gracchi, and where "the fate of the world was decided." Beyond this, on the left, looking towards the Coliseum, are the ten beautiful columns of the TEMPLE OF ANTONINUS AND FAUSTINA, which now form part of the Church of S. Lorenzo in Miranda.

The Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, which formed the north-east angle of the Forum, is owing, perhaps, to its conversion into the Church of S. Lorenzo in Miranda, in better preservation than most of the neighbouring remains. The following inscription may still be seen upon the frieze:—

DIVO. ANTONINO. ET
DIVÆ. FAVSTINÆ. EX. S. C.

but whether Antoninus Pius, or Marcus Antoninus—for each of them had a Faustina to wife—be the person here referred to, is matter of dispute. Though much of the ancient structure still exists, the principal part is a portico of ten columns—six in front, and two, exclusive of the angular ones, on each side—of the Corinthian order, and of that kind of marble which the Italians, owing to some fancied resemblance between its laminæ and the flakes of an onion, denominate *Cipollino*. The height of the columns, including the bases and capitals, which are of white marble, is 46 feet. The cornice of the front, as well as the shafts of the pilasters on the sides, have disappeared; but part of the decoration of the frieze, consisting of griffins and candelabra, still remains. The approach to the temple from the Via Sacra was by a flight of 21 steps.

A little farther on are the three enormous arches of the BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE. The existing ruins are those of one of the aisles. On this site was previously the Temple of Peace.

Temple of Peace.—Not far from the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina are what, till within these few years, were supposed to be the remains of the Temple of Peace, now known as the BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE, a vast edifice which was erected by Vespasian. All that remains of this splendid structure are three arches, each of 75 feet span. It seems to have consisted of a nave and two side aisles divided from each other by eight Corinthian columns. One of these columns, a fluted shaft 16½ feet in circumferenee, and, exclusive of base or capital, 48 feet in height, may still be seen in front of S. Maria Maggiore, and may serve to give us some idea of the grandeur of the structure to which it belonged. Recent excavations show that the entrance must have been on the side facing the Aventine Mount.

A little farther on, on the left, and facing the Coliseum, are the remains of the TEMPLE OF VENUS AND ROME, consisting of a cella facing the Coliseum and another in the cloisters of the adjoining convent. It occupies the site of the atrium of Nero's golden house, and is said to be the last pagan temple which remained in use in Rome. It was closed in 391, and was still entire in 625.

Temple of Venus and Rome.—The ruins of this temple—which have sometimes been assigned to the Temple of the Sun and Moon, or of Isis and Serapis—consist of two cellas, annexed by their semicircular tribunes; together with a flight of steps between the church of S. Maria Francesca Romana and the Arch of Titus. The temple was built after a design of the Emperor Hadrian. Dio tells us (Lib. lxix.) that the design was submitted to Apollodorus, who had dis-

tinguished himself, in the reign of Trajan, by the Forum which goes by that emperor's name, as well as by a bridge over the Danube; and that Apollodorus, being too little of a courtier to commend what he could not approve, and being already in disgrace for a similar offence, was condemned to die. The building, which was surrounded by a colonnade, was about 330 feet in length, and 160 feet in width.

Close by is the ARCH OF TITUS, under which passes the Via Sacra. It was built to commemorate the taking of Jerusalem. Upon it are bas-reliefs of the seven-branched candlestick, and other treasures of the Jewish temple.

Arch of Titus.—This structure, consisting of one large arch, was erected by the senate and people of Rome to commemorate the capture of Jerusalem. On the attic, facing the Coliseum, is the following inscription:—

SENATVS.
POPVLVSQVE. ROMANVS.
DIVO. TITO. DIVI. VESPASIANI. F.
VESPASIANO. AVGVSTO.

From the epithet Divus here given to Titus—an epithet never applied to a living emperor—it is evident that this arch was not erected till after his death; a fact which might also be inferred from the apotheosis of the emperor, on the crown of the interior of the arch, represented by the figure of a man seated upon an eagle. Under the arch may still be seen various relievos, representing—on one side, the emperor seated in a car, conducted by the Genius of Rome, and attended by Victory, who is in the act of crowning him with a wreath of laurel—on the other, the Table of the Shew-bread, the Seven-branched Golden Candlestick, the Incense Vessel, and the Jubilee Trumpets, copied, in all probability, from the originals. On the interior the four Victories, so light and elegant, being in lower relief, are better preserved than the more prominent sculptors.

"Standing beneath the arch of Titus, and amid so much ancient dust, it is difficult to forbear the commonplaces of enthusiasm, on which hundreds of tourists have always insisted. Over the half-worn pavement, and beneath this arch, the Roman armies had trodden in their outward march, to fight battles a world's width away. Returning victorious, with royal captives and inestimable spoil, a Roman triumph, that most gorgeous pageant of earthly pride, has streamed and flaunted in hundred-fold succession over these same flagstones, and through this yet stalwart archway. It is politic, however, to make few allusions to such a past; nor is it wise to suggest how Cicero's feet may have stepped on yonder stone, or how Horace was wont to stroll near by, making his footsteps chime with the measure of the ode that was ringing in his mind. The very ghosts of that massive and stately epoch have so much density that the people of to-day seem the thinner of the two, and stand more ghost-like by the arches and columns, letting the rich sculpture be discerned through their ill-compacted substance."—HAWTHORNE.

Between the arch of Titus and the Coliseum, the ancient pavement of this famous road, composed of huge polygonal blocks of lava, has been allowed to remain. Here we may imagine Horace taking his favourite walk:—

"Ibam forte Via Sacra, sicut meus est mos,
Nescio quid meditans nugarum, et totus in illis."—SAT. i. 9.

It appears to have been the favourite resort of the *flaneurs* of the day:—

"Videsme, Sacram metiente te viam
Cum bis ter ulnarum taga,
Ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium
Liberrima indignatio?"
HORACE, Epod. 4.

The Via Sacra was originally bordered with shops. Ovid alludes frequently to the purchases which might be made there in his time. In this especial part of the Via was the market for fruit and honey:—



THE ARCH OF TITUS



"Dum bene dives ager, dum rami pondere nutant;
Adferat in calatho rustica dona puer.
Rure suburbano poteris tibi dicere missa;
Illa vel in Sacra sint licet empta Via."—OVID, Art. Aman, ii. 203.

At the foot of the hill, after passing through the Arch of Titus, are the remains of the bason and the brick cone of a fountain called *Meta Sudans*, where the gladiators used to wash. Seneca, who lived near by, complains in his epistles of the noise made by a showman who blew his trumpet at this fountain. On the right, the Via Triumphalis which leads to the Appian Way, passes under the ARCH OF CONSTANTINE.

Constantine's Arch, situated near the Coliseum, between the Palatine and Cœlian Hills, was erected to that emperor, by the senate and people of Rome, in honour of his victory over Maxentius, at the Ponte Molle. It is the largest and noblest of the triumphal arches. But its columns and statues, as well as its relievos—except those in the narrow bands, and over the lateral arches, which have justly been characterized as carved in the style of a village tomb-stone—were evidently torn from a triumphal arch of Trajan, whose victories they record. There, as Gibbon sarcastically observes, "The Parthian captives appear prostrate at the feet of a prince who never carried his arms beyond the Euphrates; and curious antiquaries can still discover the head of Trajan on the trophies of Constantine." It is even thought that the whole composition is stolen, and the arch itself but a transformed arch of Trajan. The medallions on the arch serve to illustrate some imperial functions and some religious rites.

We have now reached the COLISEUM or the Flavian Amphitheatre. It was commenced by Vespasian, on his return from his war against the Jews, continued, and dedicated by his eldest son Titus, A.D. 80, and completed by his youngest son, Domitian, who succeeded Titus. It was calculated to hold from 80,000 to 100,000 people to witness the exhibition of those gladiatorial and wild beast combats which so much delighted the Roman populace. At its inauguration by Titus, 5,000 wild beasts, and 10,000 captives, are said to have been slain. The early Christians stained it with their blood. The destruction of the pile is said to have been commenced by Totila in 526 for the sake of the metal clamps of its stones, but it was still nearly entire in the 8th century; in the 14th and later it was worked as a quarry. It is built principally of travertine, and presents externally four orders of architecture super-imposed one upon the other in the four stages or stories. The lower one is Tuscan or Doric, the second Roman Ionic, the third and fourth of the foliated Corinthian or composite order, but all the architectural decorations indicate a degraded style. The lower stages consist of arcades of semicircular arches, separated by 80 pilasters, each with its proper entablature, but the roof of the upper is flat. Some of the consoles which supported the awning poles still remain. The northern portion is the best preserved, and enables us to restore in imagination the whole. Its form is elliptic, the extreme length of its longer axis being about 584 ft., and of its shorter, 468 ft.; the arena is 278 ft. by 177 ft. The arches of the four principal entrances correspond with the axes of the building above mentioned, are wider than the others, and probably led to the seats of distinguished visitors in the *podium*, or place of honour, in which a particular place called the *suggestum*, was set apart for the emperor. The

nature of the connection between the corridors of the lower stages, the concentric rows of seats which sloped down from the gallery to the arena, and the arena itself, will be apparent to the visitor; but the uses of the substructures are purely conjectural, although it is quite possible that they may have served as dens for wild beasts, and as dungeons for the early Christians destined for their prey. The æsthetic impression is that produced by massiveness and magnitude, and is well expressed in the quotation made use of by Byron:—

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand;
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls, the world."

It is, by common consent, the grandest ruin of old Rome. The cause of its dilapidation cannot be better described than in the same writer's words:—

"Arches on Arches! as it were that Rome,
Collecting the chief trophies of her line,
Would build up all her triumphs in one dome.

* * * * *

A Ruin, yet what ruin! from its mass,
Walls, palaces, half cities have been rear'd:
Yet of the enormous skeleton ye pass,
"And marvel where the spoil could have appear'd."

His other allusions to this edifice, in the same great poem, are too long for quotation here, but those in the "Deformed Transformed" are sufficiently concise and suggestive:—

"And those scarce mortal arches,
Pile above pile of everlasting wall,
The theatre where emperors and their subjects
(Those subjects *Romans*) stood at gaze upon
The battles of the monarchs of the wild
And wood, the lion and his tusky rebels
Of the then untamed desert, brought to joust
In the arena (as right well they might,
When they had left no human foe unconquer'd);
Made even the forest pay its tribute of
Life to their amphitheatre, as well
As Dacia men to die the eternal death
For a sole instant's pastime, and 'Pass on
To a new Gladiator!'"

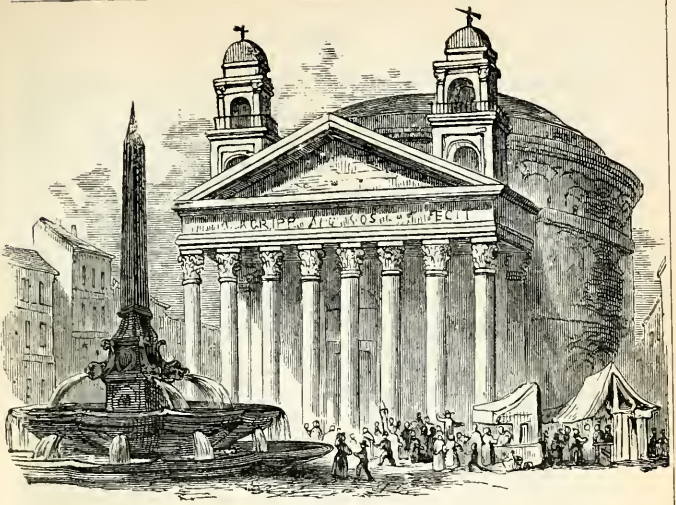
Coliseum. To that colossal taste, which gave such an unnatural expansion to most of the works of the empire, may we also refer the Coliseum:—

"Which, on its public shows, unpeopled Rome,
And held, uncrowded nations in its womb."

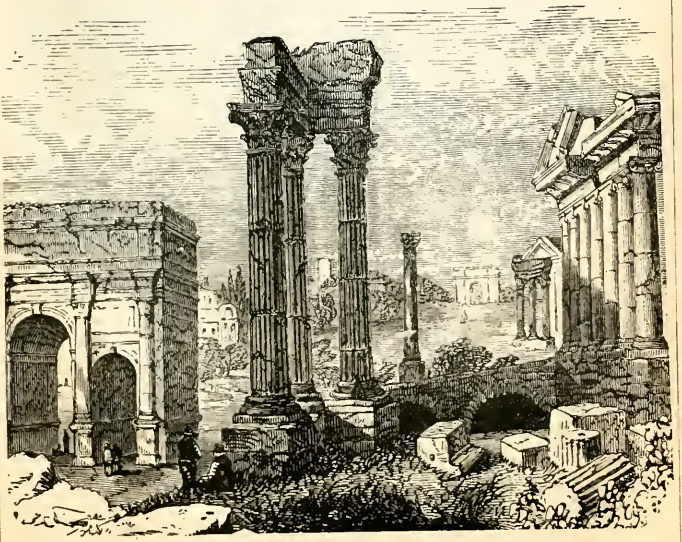
But here gigantic dimensions were excusable, because necessary; for though the amphitheatre was constructed with so much attention to convenience that hundreds could enter at once, and on so vast a scale that, according to some accounts, fifty or even eighty thousand could find seats, the space was still insufficient, and the crowd for the morning games began at midnight.

Various statements have been given of the dimensions of the Flavian amphitheatre; but the most generally received is that which makes the length 584 ft.; the width 468. The length of the arena is 278 ft.; the width 177; the exterior approaching much nearer to a circle than the interior. The height of the building is stated at 179 ft.; which, though considerable, seems hardly to warrant the strong expression of Ammianus, who, speaking of the Coliseum, calls it "a solid mass of stonework, to whose summit the human eye can scarcely reach."—(Lib. xvi. c. 10). As little will it justify the expression of Calpurnius, "that it almost reached the skies."—(Eclog. vii. 23).

The *arena*, or space where the shows were exhibited, derived its name from the *sand* with which, on account of the number of wild beasts slain there, it was found necessary to strew it. Hence the word was afterwards used, not unfrequently, to denote the amphitheatre itself, and a gladiator was sometimes called *arenarius*. The



THE PANTHEON.



ROMAN FORUM.



arena was surrounded by a wall (still nearly entire) carried to a height sufficient to prevent the wild beasts from leaping over it. On the top of this wall was a balustrade, called *podium*. The row of seats nearest to the podium was occupied by the more distinguished senators, the consuls, prætors, &c.

Besides the combats of wild beasts with gladiators, or of gladiators with each other—the usual exhibitions of the amphitheatre — sometimes condemned malefactors, and unoffending Christians, were here exposed to wild beasts.

Combats of wild beasts with human beings were exhibited as late as the sixth century, but the last fight of gladiators took place in the beginning of the fifth century. On that occasion, "Telemachus, an Asiatic monk, who had undertaken a pilgrimage to Rome, for the express purpose of endeavouring to suppress these barbarous sports, rushed into the arena, in the hope of separating the combatants. The prætor Alypius, exasperated at this interruption of his favourite amusement, forthwith ordered the gladiators to put the intruder to death. From that time, however, Honorius abolished these gladiatorial combats; nor were they ever afterwards revived."

It is admitted that the Palace of St Mark—the Chancery and the Farnese Palace, were built with materials taken from the Coliseum. And it is said that the Barberini Palace borrowed largely from the same source: hence the *concetto*—quod non fecerunt Barbari Romæ, fecit Barbarini. At last, to ensure it against further dilapidation, it was consecrated by Benedict XIV.

Every nation has its vices, and cruelty seems to have been the vice of Rome. It is said, indeed, that the truly brave are never cruel; but to that assertion the Flavian amphitheatre gives the lie. "Here sat the conquerors of the world coolly to enjoy the tortures and the death of men who had never offended them;" of men—

"Spared but to die, a public spectacle,
In combat with each other, and required
To fall with grace, with dignity—to sink,
While life is gushing, and the plaudits ring
Faint and yet fainter on their failing ear,
As models for the sculptor."—ROGERS.

"Two aqueducts were scarcely sufficient to wash off the human blood which a few hours' sport shed in this Imperial shambles. Twice in one day came the senators and matrons of Rome to the butchery; a virgin always gave the signal for slaughter."

Next to the Forum and Coliseum in antiquarian interest is the PANTHEON. It was built by Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus. The portico is decorated with sixteen columns of the Corinthian order; the bases and capitals are of white marble, and the shafts of single blocks of black and white oriental granite, nearly 5 feet in diameter and 46 feet in height. The Corinthian capitals are the finest which have come down to us from ancient time. The Pantheon was divested of its bronze-gilt tiles by the Emperor Constans II., and was further despoiled by Pope Urban VIII. The interior is a perfect circle of 142 feet diameter, which is about equal to the height, half of which is that of the dome. The building is lighted by a circular opening 28 ft. in diameter, in the centre of the vault. The walls are 23 ft. in thickness between the recesses. It is to the fact that Pope Boniface IV. obtained permission from the Emperor Phocas to convert it into a Christian church so early as 608, dedicated to Santa Maria ad Martyres, that its perfect preservation is due. The two bell-turrets were added by Bernini. Raphael, Balthazar, Peruzzi, Pierino del Vaga, and Annibale Caracci are buried in it.

The last interment in the Pantheon was that of KING VICTOR EMMANUELE II.

The entrance to the Pantheon is by doors, cased in bronze, not unworthy of the temple itself; though it has been said that the original doors were carried away by Genseric, and that these were supplied from some other edifice. "I do not believe," says Woods, "that there is any person so insensible to the effect of architecture as not to feel the surpassing beauty of this building internally. The simplicity and gracefulness of its form, the beautiful colour of its marbles, and the delightful effect of its single central light, force themselves upon our admiration." Forsyth seems to think that the elevation is beautiful where it should be grand; and that its Corinthian, though exquisite, made the Attic here a necessary evil. "Had Hadrian caught the full majesty of the naked dome, and embellished its walls with one grand order that rose to the origin of the vault; so full a support would have balanced the vast *lacunaria* of that vault, which now overpower us, and the whole temple would have been 'more simply, more severely great.' Vast as they appear, those deep coffers are really not disproportioned to the hemisphere, and, diminishing as they ascend, they stop just at the point where they would cease to be noble or entire.

"Though plundered of all its brass, except the ring which was necessary to preserve the aperture above; though exposed to repeated fire; though sometimes flooded by the river, and always open to the rain, no monument of equal antiquity is so well preserved as this rotunda."

The *Theatre of Marcellus.* There are some remains of arcades which are admired as architectural models, but the site of this theatre is occupied by the Orsini palace. Eleven Corinthian columns in marble, much damaged, and of which the original destination is uncertain, now form the facade of the *dogana di terra.*

The *columns of Trajan and Antoninus* belong to the list of the most remarkable monuments of ancient Rome. The finest, the column of Trajan, is situated in the Forum of Trajan. It is 141 ft. high, and the shaft is composed of twenty-three blocks of Carrara marble, presenting externally a series of low reliefs spirally arranged, representing subjects taken from the wars of Trajan against the Dacians, and comprising 2,500 human figures, besides horses, fortresses, &c. The summit may be reached by an internal staircase. The statue of Trajan, by which it was originally surmounted, has been replaced by one of St Peter.

"*Trajan's Column* is an immense field of antiquities, where—contrary to the practice of the ancient sculptors, of representing the figure in a state of nudity, or of suppressing parts of the dresses in vogue, or introducing dresses that never were in vogue at all—the Roman dress and tactics are exhibited without alteration or embellishment. We find the soldiers constantly carrying their swords on the right side. On a march they are generally bare-headed: some have no helmets, others wear them suspended from the right shoulder. Some of them have lions' heads for caps, with the mane hanging down behind. Each of them carries a stick over the left shoulder, which seems to have been for the purpose of conveying his provisions. We may observe a wallet, a vessel for wine, and an apparatus for dressing their provisions."—*Grant.*

The shaft of the *Column of Antoninus* is formed of twenty-eight blocks of marble, and, excluding its base and capital, and including the pedestal of the statue, is the same height as that of Trajan, of the general conception of which it is an inferior reproduction.

"*Aurelius's Column* is more generally known by the name of *Antonine's Pillar;* but an inscription found near it proves it to belong to M. Aurelius, and the relievos are exclusively appropriated to his exploits. They are more defaced than those of Trajan's Pillar; the figures, too, are more prominent, more confused, and inferior in sculpture, in story, and instruction. 'The most remarkable piece in An-

tonine's Pillar,' says Addison, 'is the figure of Jupiter Pluvius sending down rain on the fainting army of M. Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greatest confirmation possible of the story of the Christian Legion, and will be a standing evidence for it, when any passage in an old author may be supposed to be forged.'"

Another celebrated ruin is that of a small circular temple, for a long time known as THE TEMPLE OF VESTA (piazza della bocca della Verita). One of the twenty marble Corinthian columns by which it was surrounded is wanting.

Temple of Vesta. This elegant little structure, though said by some to be of a date prior to the age of Augustus, has no great evidence to produce in support of its pretensions to such antiquity. It is of a circular form, and was surrounded originally with a colonnade of twenty fluted pillars of the Corinthian order and of Parian marble, one of which has since perished: the cornice also, and the ancient roof, have shared the same fate. In Ovid's time it was covered with a brazen or bronze roof. The walls are composed of blocks of Parian marble, so neatly fitted together as to look like one continuous mass. The columns are 35 ft. in height; the circumference of the colonnade is 170 ft. It was burnt in Nero's fire, and repaired by Vespasian or Domitian. It was burnt again in 191, and Julia Pia, wife of Septimius Severus, repaired it. This is, probably, the building still in existence. It was consecrated as a Christian church, and is called S. Stefano delle Carzoze, or the Madonna del Sole.

In the neighbourhood are the so-called temples of Ceres and Proserpine (now the church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin), and of *Fortuna Virilis* (Church of Santa Maria Egiziaca), and the house of Rienzi.

The Temple of Fortuna Virilis is said by some to have been built by Servius Tullius, in gratitude for his exaltation to the rank of a monarch, though originally a slave. But though this building may, perhaps, claim nearly equal antiquity with the one erected by Servius Tullius, it cannot be the very same structure; for Dionysius of Halicarnassus tells us that, shortly after Servius's death, the Temple was burned down, and that his statue carved in wood, and gilt, was the only thing saved from the flames. The front is decorated with four elegant fluted Ionic columns. Of the decorations of the sides, consisting of two pillars (including the angular ones) and five half pillars, six are still visible; the other side is blocked up by buildings.

BATHS.—The BATHS and PALACE OF TITUS were the first gallery of ancient painting restored to the world; for here it was that, in the time of Raphael, not only the group of the Laocoon was discovered, but several subterranean chambers also, containing some very beautiful specimens of painted ceilings, in excellent preservation.

The baths were fitted up in the most costly manner, that which was first designed to promote health becoming an object of luxury and magnificence.

The famous *Nozze Aldobrandini*, now in the Vatican, was found in the baths of Titus. It is supposed to represent the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, and derived its name from the Aldobradini gallery, to which it originally belonged (*visible daily*).

THE BATHS OF CARACALLA, commenced by that Emperor A.D. 212, next to the Coliseum, present the most striking proof of the grandeur of Ancient Rome. From what is left, we may form some notion of the splendid *Cella Solearis*, of which Spartian has given us such a superb descrip-

tion. The architects of his time, he says, were unable to explain the scientific construction of its ceiling. "Cellam Solearem architecti negant posse ullâ imitatione, quâ facta est, fieri." The ceiling, which was flat, is supposed to have consisted of a framing of brass lattice-work, which, from its resemblance to the interlacing of a sandal latchet, gave to the apartment the name of Cella Solearis. While the lower orders mixed in the same baths, rooms were fitted up for the more fastidious, with bathing vessels of granite, porphyry, and basalt, many of which may still be seen in the Vatican.

These BATHS occupy an area of 140,000 square yards. The baths, properly so called, occupied an oblong rectangular space 720 ft. long by 375 ft. wide, and were surrounded by porticos and gardens. The Antonine aqueduct, leading from the great Claudian aqueduct over the *Arch of Drusus*, supplied the baths with water.

It was in the baths of Caracalla that some of the finest pieces of sculpture were discovered, the famous Torso of the Vatican, the Farnese Hercules, the Flora, the Callypygian Venus, and the group of Dirce and Amphion, known by the name of the Toro Farnese. The mosaics of "the Athletes" in the Lateran Museum were found here.

BATHS OF DIOCLETIAN.—All the other baths have been stripped of their magnificent columns; but the great hall of these—the Pinacotheca as it is called, or, according to others, the Cella Caladaria—has been converted into a church by M. Angelo; and the superb granite pillars, each consisting of a single block, 43 ft. in height, still remain as they stood in the days of Diocletian. This church—known by the name of S. MARIA DEGLI ANGELI—is in the form of the Greek cross, a form much more favourable than the Latin for displaying the whole interior of the building at one view. Hence, they who object to the plan of St Peter's, adduce this structure as an instance of what St Peter's might have been, had M. Angelo's plan of the Greek cross been adopted. "These baths," says Forsyth, "co-existing with others of equal extent, will appear too extravagantly large even for 'the most high and palmy state of Rome,' until we reflect on the various exercises connected with the bath, on the habits of the people, the heat of the climate, the rarity of linen, and the cheapness of bathing, which brought hither the whole population of the city."

AQUEDUCTS.—These magnificent works, which form the most prominent feature in the landscape to the south-east of Rome—for there you meet, at every turn,

> "Aqueducts
> Among the groves and glades rolling along,
> Rivers, on many an arch high overhead—"

"have," as Burton observes, "been cited as a proof that the Romans were ignorant of that principle in hydrostatics, that water will always rise to the level of its source; and their patient industry has been ridiculed, in taking so much trouble to convey, upon arches of brick or stone, what might have been brought in pipes underground.... Perhaps, when they first erected arches for this purpose, they were not aware that the labour might have been spared; but it is difficult to deny that many Roman aqueducts were constructed in this manner after the principle

was known. The Meta Sudans, a fragment of which still exists near the Coliseum, is said to have been a fountain; and it is evident that the water which supplied it was not raised by mere mechanical means. Pliny mentions 105 fountains (salientes) in Rome; and, from the Latin term for a fountain, it appears certain that they resembled those of modern times."

Of the first aqueducts, the Aqua Appia, B.C. 311, and Anio Vetus, B.C. 272, no vestiges remain.

The *Aqua Marcia* began at a point between Tivoli and Subiaco. Its whole length was about 56 miles, for about six of which it was sustained by arches which are still one of the ornaments of the Campagna. It was built 145 B.C. The *Aqua Tepula* dates from 126 B.C. Vestiges of it may be seen near the Porta S. Lorenzo. The *Aqua Julia* was built by Augustus B.C. 34. Remains of it may be seen outside the Porta Maggiore, on the left, in the city wall. From that point it passes to the Porta S. Lorenzo. *Aqua Virgo* derives its name from the tradition that its source was pointed out to some soldiers by a young girl. It is mostly subterraneous. It supplies the fountain of Trevi and twelve others. The *Aqua Alsietina*, built by Augustus, restored by the Popes, and now called Aqua Paolo, supplies the fountains of St Peter's, and turns several mills on the Janiculum. The *Aqua Claudia* was commenced by Caligula A.D. 36, and finished by the Emperor Claudius A.D. 50. Its whole length was 46 miles, of which 10 miles were upon arches. A line of these arches, 6 miles in length, stretches across the Campagna, and forms the grandest ruin outside the walls of Rome. These arches were employed by Pope Sixtus V. in his Aqua Felici, which supplies the fountains of Termini, or dell' Aqua Felice, the fountain of the Tritone, that of the Monte Cavallo, and many others. The quality of the water is considered as the best which is brought to Rome, after that of the Aqua Marcia. The longest of all the aqueducts was the *Anio Novus*, built also by Claudius. Its length was 62 miles, 48 of which were underground. Traces of it may still be seen above those of the Aqua Claudia, over the Porta Maggiore.

THE PALACE OF THE CÆSARS, *and the ruins of the Palatine.*

It has been said that the history of the Palatine Hill is the history of Rome. It was the site of the *Roma Quadrata*, the fortress of the Pelasgi, of which the name *Roma*, which signifies *force*, is the only remaining trace. Romulus enclosed this fortress within the limits of his new city—"tracing round the foot of the hill with a plough drawn by a bull and a heifer, the furrow being carefully made to fall inwards, and the heifer yoked to the near side to signify that strength and courage were required without, obedience and fertility within the city." In the time of the early kings, the Palatine was divided into two parts, one being inhabited, the other left for the grazing of cattle, and called *Velia*.

Augustus was born on the Palatine; after he became emperor he continued to live there, in the house of Hortensius, till, on its destruction by fire, the people of Rome insisted on building him a palace more worthy of their great ruler.

Suetonius tells us that Augustus "lived at first near the Roman Forum, in a house which had belonged to Calvus the ora-

tor; and subsequently on the Palatine Hill; but still in an unpretending house of Hortensius's, remarkable neither for extent nor ornament: its short porticos consisted of pillars of Alban stone, and the rooms had neither marble nor ornamental pavement to boast of. He continued to occupy the same bed-chamber, winter and summer, for more than forty years."

The Palace of Augustus was the beginning of the "*Palace of the Cæsars.*" In time it overran the Palatine, and Nero extended it to the two neighbouring hills. Its remains are being disinterred.

Entering by the gateway at the right of the Forum, ascending half way up the staircase, and turning to the left, we find, in the corner of the garden, near the Arch of Titus, the ancient *Via Nova*. Here, it is supposed, was the house of Octavius, who married the niece of Julius Cæsar, and here *Augustus was born*. Owing to the excavations, there is a hollow here between the two divisions of the hill; on the left being the ancient and uninhabited *Velia*, where Ancus Martius, the Sabine king, had his palace, and where also Tarquinius Priscus afterwards lived. Continuing along the valley, we see, on the right, large blocks of tufa, which are part of the Roma Quadrata, before the time of Romulus. Beyond this, on the right, are the foundations of the TEMPLE OF JUPITER STATOR, built by Romulus. This temple is especially interesting in connection with the story of Cicero and Catiline.

" Cicero called the Senate together in the temple of Jupiter Stator, that place of meeting being chosen so that Cicero and the principal senators who lived on the Palatine would not be obliged, in case of an uprising, to cross the Forum, and also because Jupiter Stator, who had arrested the march of the Sabines at the gate of Romulus, would also repel these new enemies of the State. Here Cicero pronounced his first oration against Catiline, which was an extemporaneous one. Cicero supposed that Catiline would not venture to present himself before the Senate, and, on seeing him enter, he uttered the famous words: 'How long, O Catiline! wilt thou abuse our patience?' "

The vast mass of the Palace of Augustus closes the entire valley. On the top of this edifice Vespasian built his palace, filling up the chambers of the former palace for foundations to his own. The ruins now seen are for the most part those of Vespasian's Palace, from one of the halls of which we descend into rooms excavated from the Palace of Augustus.

The emperors did not reside in their palace on the Palatine, coming only from their own houses every morning to transact business here. To avoid public observation, a subterranean passage was made round the whole palace, by which they could enter the palace and reach the *Rostra* in front, where they received the salutations of the people. This passage is still perfect, retaining its mosaic pavements. Having reached the palace by this passage, he could enter the main halls by a private passage still existing called *Fauces*, and from these halls, passing across the end of the Basilica, reach the portico in front, where he had his public reception by the people. The Basilica (king's house) was the ancient law-court; here it is of great width. Upon its tribune still remains a leg of the chair on which the emperor sat, and here also is yet seen part of the bar to which prisoners were brought. It is believed by some that the ancient Basilica in which St Paul

was tried before Nero, occupied this site.

Beyond the Basilica is the great hall where family statues and pictures were preserved, called the *Tablinum*. Opening from that was the private chapel or *Lararium* for the worship of members of the family who were deified after death. We now enter the *peristyle* or court-yard, from which, by a narrow staircase, we descend into the excavated fragment of the Palace of Augustus, in which are still remains of gilding and fresco, and a group of stucco. We now reach the *Triclinium* or dining-room, which opens into a *nymphium*, which has a beautiful fountain. Fragments of the oriental alabaster pavement of this room still remain.

Across an open space on the edge of the hill is a small *theatre*, from which we look down on the valley between the Palatine and Aventine, where the rape of the Sabines took place. Beyond, on the right, is the staircase leading to the platform, where once stood the Temple of Jupiter Victor. Turning along the terrace, which overhangs the Velabrum, we reach the ruins of the Palace of Tiberius. The arches of the soldiers' quarters still remain.

On the eastern slope of the Palatine lived Caius Graccus, and the wealthy Clodius, the enemy of Cicero, and here Cicero had his home. He purchased his house of Crassus for £30,000. It was partially destroyed during Cicero's temporary banishment, and was afterwards rebuilt by the state.

Fragments of the wall of Romulus are still visible on the slope of the Palatine.

The Farnese gardens were purchased in 1861 by the Emperor Napoleon III. from the ex-King of Naples, and excavations are being made under the direction of Cav. Rosa. (*Admission on Thursdays* by entering name in visitors' book; *no fee.*) These excavations have already led to important discoveries.

The names of many of the uncarthed ruins are involved in obscurity, but they serve to show the grandeur and magnificence of the edifices which once occupied the place. (Photographs of the ruins are seen in the museum, and may be purchased at the print-shops.) In the museum, M. Costa has formed a collection of the most interesting objects discovered in the course of the excavations, either in the original or in casts. Among the objects are several fragments of statues, lamps, coins, &c.

Amongst other vestiges of ancient Rome must be mentioned those of the arches of the Goldsmiths, near the church of San Giorgio, said to have been raised by the silversmiths and cattle-dealers to the family of Septimius Severus, and of *Janus Quadrifrons*, near to the last, in the Velabrum, supposed to have been one of the many arches constructed as places of shelter at junctions of streets, or, according to others, intended as places of sale; the Arco dei Pantani; the arcade of the entrance of the Forum of Augustus, adjacent to the Forums of Trajan and Julius Cæsar; the *Mausoleum of Augustus*, between the Via dei Pontefici and the Strada di Ripetta, of which only the brick wall on which the tumulus with its trees formerly stood, remains; the MAUSOLEUM OF HADRIAN (now the *Castle of S. Angelo*).

"The Emperor Hadrian," says Eustace, "who delighted in architecture and magnificence, determined to rival, or more probably to surpass, the splendour of Augustus' tomb, and erected

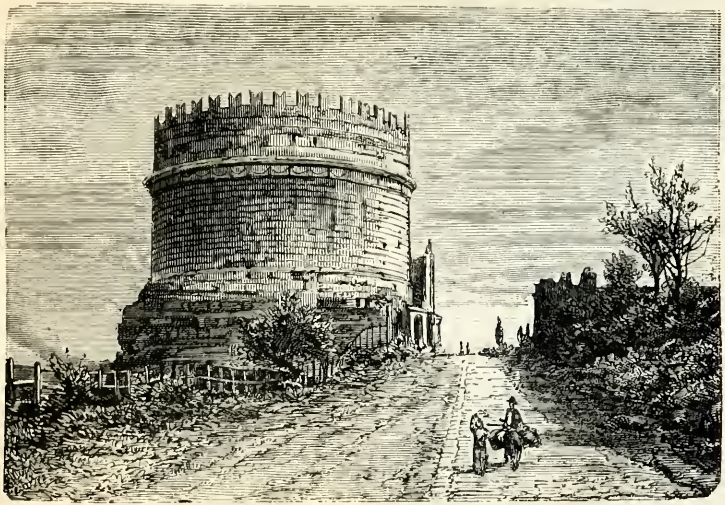
a mausoleum which, from its size and solidity, was called Moles Hadriani (Hadriani's Mole). As the Campus Martius was already crowned with tombs, temples, and theatres, he selected for its site a spot on the opposite bank of the river, at the foot of the Vatican Mount; where, on a vast quadrangular platform of solid stone, he raised a lofty circular edifice, surrounded by a Corinthian portico, supported by 24 pillars of a beautiful kind of white marble tinged with purple. The *tholus*, or continuation of the inner wall, formed a second story, adorned with Ionic pilasters; a dome, surmounted by a cone of brass, crowned the whole fabric, and gave to it the appearance of a most majestic temple. To increase its splendour, four statues occupied the four corners of the platform, 24 adorned the portico and occupied the intervals between the columns; an equal number rose above the entablature; and a proportional series occupied the niches of the second story between the pilasters. The whole fabric was cased with marble, and the statues were the works of the best masters. This monument was considered as the noblest sepulchral edifice ever erected, and one of the proudest ornaments of Rome, even when she shone in all her imperial magnificence."

Tomb of Caius Cestius. Though the tombs on the Appian Way have a tendency to the pyramidal form, yet the only actual instance of a pyramid at Rome is the tomb of Caius Cestius, close to the Porta S. Paolo; where it forms a part of the wall itself—Aurelian having drawn his new line of walls so as to cross it. The height of it is 121 ft.; the width at the base 96. It is built of brick cased over with white marble, now blackened by age. In the interior are some paintings on the walls, consisting of five female figures, in tolerable preservation.

Nothing is known of this Caius Cestius except from the inscription on the monument itself, which informs us that he was one of the *Epulones*, whose business it was to prepare the *Lectisternia*, or banquets for the gods, on occasion of any public calamity or rejoicing.

Tomb of Cœcilia Metella. The Roman tombs usually consisted of a vault, in which the urns and sarcophagi were deposited, with a chamber above, in which the statues or effigies of the dead were placed, and the libations and obsequies performed. Some were places of family interment, others solitary tombs, like that of Cœcilia Metella on the Via Appia. This latter consists of a round tower, resting on a square basement. The circular part is still cased with stone. The original entrance is buried under the soil; but an opening has been made above, by which the interior may be examined. Though the top of the roof has been broken in, enough remains to prove it to have been of a conical shape, the walls converging internally. The sepulchral vault was below the present level of the soil; nor was it till the time of Paul III. that it was opened, when the sarcophagus, now in the Farnese Palace, was found in it. A golden urn, containing the ashes, is said to have been discovered at the same time; but this has disappeared.

The square base of this tower has long since been stripped of its stone covering. The wall of the tower itself, the interior of which is of brick, is twenty feet thick. The cornice is decorated with festoons and rams' heads alternating with each other. The



TOMB OF CECELIA METELLA.



modern name of the tomb, "Capo di Bove," is by some supposed to be derived from an ox's head—the arms of the Gaetani family, by whom it was converted into a fortress—which was affixed several centuries ago to the side of the tower next the Appian Way.

"There is a stern round tower of other days,
Firm as a fortress, with its fence of stone,
Such as an army's baffled strength delays,
Standing with half its battlements alone,
And with two thousand years of ivy grown,
The garland of eternity, where wave
The green leaves over all by time o'erthrown;—
What was this tower of strength? within its cave
What treasure lay so locked, so hid? A woman's grave."

THE TOMB OF THE SCIPIOS, near the Porta San Sebastiano, on the left of the Appian Way, which, after their extinction, the great consular families of the Cornelii, Cossi, and Lentuli seem to have used as a burial-place; finally, the VIA APPIA itself, remarkable for the number of interesting sepulchral monuments which still exist. It was commenced by Appius Claudius Cæcus, the Censor, 312 years B.C., and was the highway through Capua and Brundusium. Many excavations and most interesting discoveries have been made upon it during the present papacy.

The site of the *Circus Maximus*, which, under Constantine, could hold 250,000 spectators, still exists. It is in the valley called Murzia, between the Palatine and Aventine hills. The place which it occupied is 2,560 ft. long by 545 ft. wide. It was the scene of the Sabine rape. There are no longer to be found traces of the *Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus*, which is believed to have occupied the site of the church of Ara Cœli.

OBELISKS.—These ancient monuments contribute much to the character of Rome. The finest are those of the Piazze del Popolo, del Vaticano, di San Giovanni Laterano, and di Navona.

The *House of Rienzi*, called by the Romans the house of Pilate, is at the end of the Vicolo della Fontanella, near the Temple of Fortuna Virilis. It is of brick, two stories high, and covered with columns and ornaments of various dates. The inscriptions on an arch at one side of the house have given rise to considerable controversy among antiquarians; their true meaning is matter of conjecture. The house was inhabited by Rienzi in 1347.

BASILICAS.

ST PETER'S.—This Basilica, by far the most magnificent church ever constructed, stands on the right bank of the Tiber, near the western extremity of the Borgo, in a hollow space between the Janiculum and the Vatican, and is closed in by them and a ridge behind, which connects them, that the church, on three of its sides, up to the height of the nave, is virtually concealed. It is approached through a piazza, the buildings along which are concealed by a superb colonnade, forming two semicircular porticoes, and consisting of 284 columns, with an entablature on which 192 statues of saints, each 11 ft. in height, stand sentinel. The colonnade was designed by Bernini, during the pontificate of Alexander VI. Some idea of the magnificence of this colonnade may be formed, when

we find that through the centre rows of the pillars two carriages may pass abreast, and that each of the statues which surmount them is 11 ft. in height. Forsyth has spoken in high terms of this structure: "How beautiful the colonnades, how finely proportioned to the church, how advantageous to its flat, forbidding front, which ought to have come forward, like the Pantheon, to meet the decoration. How grand an enclosure for the piazza, how fortunate a screen to the ignoble objects around it. But, advance or retire, you will find no point of view that combines these accessories with the general form of the church. Instead of describing its whole cycloid on the vacant air, the cupola is more than half hidden by the front—a front at variance with the body, confounding two orders in one, debased by a gaping attic, and encumbered with colossal saints." In the centre of each of the colonnades rises a magnificent fountain, from the design of Maderno. The waters, after having been forced into jets, are received into a basin composed of a single block of granite. Between these fountains rises the obelisk of the Vatican, one of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity preserved in Rome. It appears to be one of the two obelisks mentioned by Herodotus as having been erected by Phero, the son of Sesostris, on his recovery from blindness. "So great was the anxiety of the monarch that the pillar should be raised uninjured, that he fastened his own son to the summit in order to render the engineers more careful in performing this operation." From Egypt it was transported by Caligula to Rome, a vessel being built for the purpose of conveying it. The pillar was dedicated by Caligula to Julius and Augustus Cæsar, and erected in the Circus of Caligula, afterwards called the Circus of Nero—a position not far from that which it now occupies. The precise spot is within the church, and is marked by a square stone in the passage leading from the sacristy to the choir. In the year 1586, Sixtus V. directed the obelisk to be removed to its present situation. Of the difficulty of this task some idea may be formed from a statement of the magnitude and weight of the monument. The length, exclusive of the pyramid at the apex, is upwards of 77 ft.—the transverse section at the middle more than 7½ ft. square; the solid contents are 166 cubic yards of granite, weighing upwards of 332 tons; to which must be added 4 tons, the weight of the pyramid at the top. It has been calculated to be fourteeen times the weight of the largest block of stone at Stonehenge, and is the largest wrought stone in Europe.

That St Peter's appears at first sight less than it really is, is an observation at least as old as Addison, who, like many others, endeavours to account for it on the principle, that so much attention has been paid to preserve the relative proportion of the parts, that for some time we do not perceive the largeness of the scale. "The proportions," says he, "are so well observed, that nothing appears to an advantage, or distinguishes itself above the rest. It seems neither extremely high, nor long, nor broad, because it is all in a just equality. As, on the contrary, in our Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length; the lowness often opens in breadth, or the defectiveness of some other particular makes any single

part appear in great perfection." This, some regard as a merit; others, on the contrary, who consider it the object of art to make the small appear great, rather than the great appear small, look upon it as a defect.

In spite of all the objections that may be brought against it, St Peter's is still the noblest structure ever reared to the worship of the Supreme Being; and the man who has not seen it can hardly form a notion of what a "temple made with hands" may be. So many beauties does it possess in detail, and so striking is it as a whole, that we may well overlook a few fancied or even real blemishes.

The interior surpasses the wildest dreams of the imagination: it is a spectacle that never tires; you may visit it every day, and always find something fresh to admire:—

"Rich marbles — richer painting — shrines where flame
The lamps of gold—and haughty dome which vies
In air with earth's chief structures, tho' their frame
Sits on the firm-set ground—and this the clouds must claim!"

The extreme length within the walls is 607 ft., and its width 445 ft.; the height from the pavement to the cross is 458 ft. Owing to these immense proportions objects within the area lose much of their effect by contrast, and appear comparatively diminutive. Thus the Baldacchino, a splendid bronze canopy over the high altar, and immediately under the dome, though 120 ft. high, appears not more than 30 ft.; and the chair of St Peter, behind the altar, seems scarcely to rise from the pavement, though 70 ft. above it.

The same effect is perhaps still more strikingly manifested in regard to the Mosaic paintings on the interior of the great dome, which, seen from below, are so much diminished, that the pen in the hand of the Prophet in one of the lower compartments, seen from below, seems to be less than 18 inches in length, though in reality 6 ft.

The cupola of St Peter's has always been represented as one of the most sublime efforts of architectural science. "The cupola," says Mr Forsyth, "is glorious. Viewed in its design, its altitude, or even in its decoration, as a whole, or as a part, it enchants the eye, it satisfies the taste, it expands the soul. The very air seems to eat up all that is harsh or colossal, and leaves us nothing but the sublime to feast on, a sublime peculiar to the genius of the immortal architect, and comprehensible only on the spot."

"But thou, of temples old, or altars new,
Standest alone—with nothing like to thee—
Worthiest of God, the holy and the true.
Since Zion's desolation, when that He
Forsook His former city, what could be,
Of earthly structures, in His honour piled,
Of a sublimer aspect? Majesty,
Power, Glory, Strength, and Beauty, all are aisled
In this eternal ark of worship undefiled.

"Enter: its grandeur overwhelms thee not;
And why? it is not lessen'd; but thy mind,
Expanded by the genius of the spot,
Has grown colossal, and can only find
A fit abode wherein appear enshrined
Thy hopes of immortality; and thou
Shalt one day, if found worthy, so defined,
See thy God face to face, as thou dost now
His Holy of Holies, nor be blasted by His brow."

Upon the four pillars (in one of which is a spiral staircase), and the great arches which sustain the dome, is a magnificent entablature, upon the frieze of which is the famous inscription: "Tu es Petrus et super hanc petram ædificabo ecclesiam meam; et tibi dabo claves regni cœlorum." (Thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my Church; and to thee will I give the keys of the kingdom of Heaven.) At the extremity of the great nave, on the right, is the statue in bronze of St Peter, said to have been a statue of Jupiter Capitolinus! Under the great dome, and the high altar, is seen

The Chapel of the Confession, where are preserved the remains of St Peter.

Paul V. caused this chapel to be ornamented by Carlo Maderno: 142 lamps are always kept burning. Pius VI. is interred in it. *His kneeling statue in marble* is a fine work by Canova.

The *High Altar*, under a canopy, executed (1633) after the designs of Bernini, is all in bronze gilt, supported by four twisted columns of the composite order, 90 ft. high.

The chair of St Peter, at the bottom of the tribune, is a bronze chair, enclosing the wooden one, which is said to have been used by St Peter and his successors. Four figures by Bernini, which support the chair, represent four doctors of the church, St Ambrose, St Augustine, St Athanasius, and St John Chrysostom. On each side are tombs: on the left, of Paul III. (Farnese), the work of G. della Porta; and on the right, of Urban VIII. (Barberini), the work of Bernini.

Tour of the Interior.

Coming from the tribune, turning to the right, and going round the church, the visitor will see, in several chapels, fine copies in mosaic of celebrated paintings, and the *tombs* of several Popes, and others, of which we will note the most interesting. Beginning at the right of St Peter's chair, the first is the *mausoleum of Paul III.* The statue is in bronze; the marble figures represent Prudence and Justice. Opposite is the *monument of Urban VIII.*, with a bronze statue of the Pope, and marble figures representing Justice and Charity. Proceeding along the south side of the church by the left transept, we see the *tomb of Alexander VIII.*, with his bronze statue, and figures of Religion and Prudence in marble. Near this is *the altar of St Leo*, over which is the enormous marble bas-relief, representing the Pope threatening Attila with the vengeance of SS. Peter and Paul, if he approached Rome. Further on toward the transept, is the *tomb of Alexander VII.*, on which the Pope is represented kneeling, surrounded by figures representing Justice, Prudence, Charity, and Truth. The figure of Truth was originally so nude, that Innocent XI. ordered the drapery which now covers it to be added. We now enter the south transept, and see the mosaic copy of Guido's Crucifixion of St Peter. Over the altar of St Peter and St Andrew, farther on, is the mosaic copy of Roncalli's Ananias and Sapphira, the original of which is in the Church of S. Maria degli Angeli. Opposite, over the door, is the *monument of Pius VIII.*, representing him in a kneeling posture, and our Lord behind, in the act of giving His benediction, with St Peter and St Paul on

either side. The mosaic over the altar of St Gregory is a copy of Sacchi's Miracle of St Gregory. Close by is the *tomb of Pius VII.*, by Thorwaldsen. It represents the Pope seated between two figures, representing History and Time, and lower down, two figures representing Power and Wisdom. Opposite is the mosaic copy of Raphael's Transfiguration. Entering the left aisle, we see the *tomb of Leo IX.*, opposite that of Innocent XI. Passing the Capella del Coro, we see under the arch *the tomb of Innocent VIII.*, a fine work in bronze. Opposite is the stucco memorial of Gregory XVI., and in the niche occupied by it, repose, until the death of his successor, the remains of the last Pope. Passing the chapel of the *Presentazione*, we see on the right, over the door, leading to the roof of the church, the *monument of Maria Clementina Sobieski*, wife of James III., *the Pretender.* Opposite is the *monument of the Stuarts* by Canova, representing the entrance to a mausoleum, guarded by genii. Beginning at the entrance door of the church, and following the north side, we see in the *chapel della Pietà*, the marble group of *Michael Angelo*, "THE PIETA," representing the Virgin with the dead body of the Saviour on her knees. It was executed by M. Angelo, at the age of twenty-four, but having, it is said, been ascribed to a Milanese sculptor, M. Angelo vindicated his claim to the work by carving his name on the girdle of the Virgin. On each side of the last named chapel are two smaller chapels, closed with bronze doors. In the one on the left are preserved the relics of St Peter; the other contains a marble column, said to be the one against which our Saviour leaned when He disputed with the doctors in the Temple at Jerusalem. Farther on, in the aisle, is the *statue of Leo XII.*, and opposite is the *monument of Christina of Sweden.* In the adjoining chapel is the mosaic copy of the martyrdom of St Sebastian, by Domenichino. Next, under the archway, are the *monuments of Innocent XII.*, representing him sitting, supported by Charity and Justice, and *that of the Countess Matilda.* In the chapel of the Holy Sacrament, is a beautiful tabernacle of lapis lazuli and gilt bronze, resembling the circular temple by Bramante, in the church of S. Pietro in Monotorio. In this chapel is the *tomb of Sixtus IV.*, underneath which *Julius II. is buried.* Under the adjoining arch is the *tomb of Gregory XIII.*, whose statue is supported by figures of Religion and Power. Opposite is the *tomb of Gregory XIV.*, consisting of a simple urn. On the great pier is the mosaic copy of the Communion of St Jerome, by Domenichino. In the chapel of the Madonna del Soccorso, is the *tomb of Gregory XV.*, and on one side the superb *monument of Gregory XVI.* Near it is the *tomb of Benedict XIV.*, with his statue, and figures representing Science and Charity. The next tomb is that of *Clement XIII.*, by Canova. It represents the Pope in the attitude of prayer; on one side is the figure of Death, with torch reversed; on the other, Religion holding the cross. At the angles are *the celebrated lions*, one sleeping, which are esteemed *among the finest works of modern sculpture.* Beyond is the mosaic copy of Guido's St Michael. That of S. Petronilla, at the end of the aisle, is from Guercino's painting in the gallery of the Capitol. Close by is the *tomb of Clement X.*, with a statue of that Pope.

The *Grotte Vaticane*, or subterranean church. Admission for gentlemen by applying at the Sacristy from 9 to 12. Ladies are admitted at Whitsunday, or by a special permission, which may be had through a consul or banker. It contains the tombs of a great number of Popes, of the three last princes of the houses of Stuart, Otho II., many Cardinals, and others.

St John Lateran is said to have been originally built by Constantine in the precincts of his own palace. Constantine's work having been destroyed by fire in the beginning of the 14th century, Clement V. began a new church on the site of the old one, and various popes contributed to its embellishment down to Sixtus V., who added the great portico where stands the colossal statue of Constantine, found in his baths. This portico, like the one at St Peter's, does not project from the building; and the whole facade of the Lateran, like that of the Vatican basilica, betrays, though in a still greater degree, that love of ornament, and that tendency to run into a multiplicity of details, which form the besetting sin of the Italian architects. The facade is composed of four large columns and six pilasters, sustaining a massive entablature and balustrade, on which are colossal statues of our Saviour and ten saints. It is considered a fine specimen of the architecture of the last century. The interior is divided into a nave and four aisles by rows of pilasters, in which are said to be concealed the columns of the old balilica, now become too weak to support the load of additions. The two bronze columns at the altar of the Holy Sacrament in the north transept, are supposed to be the very same that were formed out of the rostra of the galleys taken at the battle of Actium; and to which Virgil is thought to allude in his third Georgic:

"... Navali surgentes ære columnæ."—Ver. 29.

The Torlonia Chapel is richly decorated with marble and gilding. In the Corsini Chapel is the tomb of Clement XII. It is exceedingly rich, its walls being profusely inlaid with precious stones. The *High Altar* is beneath a magnificent Gothic tabernacle, supported by three columns of grey granite and marble. It was erected to receive the heads of St Peter and St Paul. Within the altar is enclosed a wooden table upon which St Peter officiated. There is also the tomb of Martin V.; and on the vault of the apse, a mosaic by Fra Jacopo da Turrita (1292). In the left-hand transept is the altar of the Holy Sacrament. The four gilt bronze columns are said to have belonged to the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Behind the altar is preserved the table on which the *Last Supper* is supposed to have been laid out. It is of cedar wood.

Under a portico a little to the north of this church is the Scala Santa, a marble staircase of 28 steps which, tradition states, belonged to the house of Pontius Pilate, and to be the same by which our Saviour descended from the judgment seat. No foot is ever allowed to touch it—all persons ascending on their knees, repeating an Ave or a Paternoster at each step. It is crowded with people of all ranks, and the concourse of pilgrims is so great, that the stairs have been cased with wood to prevent their being worn away. There are staircases

parallel with the holy one, by which the devotees descend. At the summit is a Gothic chapel, called *Sancta Sanctorum*, formerly the private chapel of the Popes. It contains a painting of the Saviour, attributed to St Luke, said to be a likeness of our Lord when 12 years of age.

A straight street (*via* in Merulana) leads from the Piazza of St John Lateran, to that of Santa Maria Maggiore; in the latter stands a Corinthian column of white marble, the only one left entire of those which supported the vault of the basilica of Constantine.

SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE, so named because it is the largest of the churches consecrated at Rome to the Virgin, was founded in 352 by Pope Liberius I., and enlarged upon the plan which it still preserves in 432. Nicholas IV. rebuilt and enlarged the apse in the 13th century. F. Fuga, in constructing the principal facade, preserved the mosaics of the ancient facade. It is from the loggia constructed in front of these mosaics, that the Pope gives his benediction on Ascension-day. The posterior facade presents a solid mass of agreeably diversified lines. On this side stands the obelisk which came from the Mausoleum of Augustus, and hence is seen the fine perspective of the Via dello Quattro Fontane. The campanile, the highest in the city, dates from 1376. The interior is divided into three naves by 44 Ionic columns. The magnificent ceiling was designed by Giulio da San Gallo; the mosaics of the apse by Jacopo da Turriti; and those between the windows by Gaddo Gaddi. Beneath the great altar is the Confession of St Matthew the Evangelist. It is preceded by an atrium similar to those at St Peter's, the Lateran, and St Paul. It is said to be destined for the tomb of Pius IX. The chapel of the Holy Sacrament contains the tomb of Sixtus V. In a subterranean chapel, the *Culla* is said to be preserved. It consists of five boards of the manger in which the Saviour was laid at the Nativity. The richness of the chapel of Sixtus V. is exceeded by that of the Borghese or Pauline Chapel, built by Flaminio Ponzio (1611); it contains tombs of Paul V., Clement VIII., and frescoes by Guido, Giuseppino, and L. Cigoli. The altarpiece is formed of fluted columns of jasper.

Santa Croce in Gerusalemma, a basilica, was erected by St Helena, mother of Constantine. She deposited there a portion of the Holy Cross, found at Jerusalem. This church has lost the impress of its antiquity, having been rebuilt under Benedict XIV. (1743).

BASILICAS OUTSIDE THE WALLS.—SAN LORENZO, built in the 6th century. It has been repeatedly enlarged, and in 1216 was so much altered that the old basilica became the choir of the present church. The portico is supported by 6 Ionic columns. Above these is a mosaic frieze of the 13th century; above this is a richly decorated marble frieze. The walls of the portico are covered with a curious series of frescoes representing four consecutive stories. The nave is divided into side aisles by 22 Ionic columns. Above the architrave are frescoes of the lives and martyrdom of St Stephen and St Lawrence. Under the high altar are the remains of these saints. At the end of the left aisle is the entrance to the *Catacombs of Sta. Ciriaca*. Adjoining the church is a picturesque cloister. ST PAUL, founded by Constantine, rebuilt in 388 by Theodosius and Valentinian II.

and restored and adorned by many of the Popes, was, until its destruction by fire in 1823, one of the grandest churches in Rome. It contained many mosaics and frescoes, and the sarcophagus of St Paul. The restoration was immediately commenced by Leo XII., continued by Gregory XIV., and was nearly completed under Pius IX., by whom it was consecrated in 1854. The present building is of great dimensions (396 ft. long inside, its width 222 ft.), but of very moderate architectural pretensions. In the space near the entrance are a few of the frescoes and mosaics which were preserved, and a colossal statue of Gregory XVI. The windows are being filled with stained glass. The church contains a series of medallion portraits of the Popes in mosaic. Near the transept on the sides are colossal figures of St Peter and St Paul; and there are other ancient mosaics, and many statues and pictures. The interior is divided into five naves by 80 Corinthian *columns of granite, each of a single block*, brought from Bevano on Lake Maggiore. Under the high altar are preserved *the remains of St Paul*, except the head, which is at St John Lateran. Around the nave is a frieze of 258 portraits of Popes in mosaic. The monastery attached to this church has belonged to the Benedictines since 1442; for a small fee, visitors are allowed to inspect the interesting cloister (13th century), which contains many early Christian inscriptions from the neighbouring catacombs, a sculptured sarcophagus, with the story of Apollo and Marsyas, and other ancient remains. *St Sebastian without the walls*, two miles beyond the gate of that name, built in 367, was entirely restored in the 18th century, and is visited for the catacombs beneath it. These Catacombs were originally excavated by the early Christians as burial places, and were subsequently used for meetings and religious worship. In the church is shown the stone in which is the impression said to have been left by the feet of our Saviour when He was met by St Peter on the spot where now stands the little Church of *Domine quo vadis*, so called from the words addressed by Peter to the Saviour.

St Agnes without the walls. The floor of this church is below the surface of the ground, and 45 steps lead to it. The mosaic of the tribune dates from 626. This church was damaged by a shell during the siege of Rome by the Italian army, Sept. 1870. About a quarter of a mile beyond this church is the entrance to the Catacombs named from it, on the side of the Via Nomentana. These are of particularly interesting construction, as the use to which the chambers of which they are formed were dedicated, as schools, chapels, &c., may be clearly determined; and there are some mural paintings representing the Saviour, and the story of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.

While mentioning these we may remind the reader that on the Via Appia, one mile and a quarter beyond the Porta Sans Sebastiano, are the CATACOMBS OF ST CALLIXTUS, in which some of the most interesting discoveries have been made. The entrance is from a vineyard. In the principal chamber are the tombs of several Popes, of Anteros, Lucius, Fabianus, and Eutychianus, and the Martyr Pope Sixtus II. The chamber in which St Cecilia was entombed, before her remains were transferred to her church in Trastevere, is here: and upon the walls are frescoes in the Byzantine style of the 7th and 8th centuries, of St Cecilia,

St Urban, and a head of Christ. Popes Eusebius and Cornelius are also buried in this catacomb. About the entrance are a great number of ancient inscriptions, dating from the 4th to the 6th centuries.

Opposite to those of Calixtus, on the Appian Way, are the *Catacombs of St Pratextatus*, containing the tomb of St Januarius, and some important paintings, which, however, are not always to be seen, while the excavations are in progress.

In the vicinity, on the via Ardeatina, are the *Catacombs of Sts Nereus and Achilleus*, or *of Domitilla*, the architectural decorations of which seem to belong to the 3rd century.

Churches.

Rome has more than 300 churches, the most remarkable of which are the following :—

St Agnes, in the Piazza Novana, upon the site of the scaffold where St Agnes was burnt alive. The church is in the form of a Greek cross. It contains few objects of interest. Beneath it are chambers said to be part of the house where the saint was exposed before her execution. *S. Andrea delle Fratte*, near the Propaganda, contains the tomb of Mademoiselle Falconnet by Miss Hosmer. *S. Andrea della Valle* contains some of the most celebrated frescoes of Domenichino—the four Evangelists in the angles under the cupola, and the "Call of Peter and Andrew" on the ceiling of the tribune—works to which posterity has done the justice which his contemporaries denied. *SS. Apostoli*, adjoining the Palazzo Colonna, founded in the 6th century, modernized in 1602. In the portico is a monument by Canova. In the centre of the floor is the so-called grave of St Philip and St James the Less, to whom the church is dedicated. Santa Maria in Ara Cœli. It is stated that the temple of Feretrian Jove stood on the very foundations of this church, that the columns of the aisles supported the last temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and that the altar, which gave name to the convent, was raised by the Christian piety of Augustus. The church is undoubtedly of great antiquity, but not older than the 6th century. It has nothing of especial interest. It possesses the *Santissimo Bambino*, the figure of an infant, said to have been carved out of wood which grew on the Mount of Olives, and to have been painted by St Luke. Its alleged power to cure the sick has given it great popularity. Gibbon states that it was in this church, "as he sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol while the barefooted monks were singing vespers, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to his mind."

"The church is not architecturally handsome, but is eminently picturesque, with its relics of centuries, its mosaic pulpits and floors, its frescoes of Pinturicchio and Pesaro, its antique columns, its rich golden ceiling, its Gothic mausoleum to the Savelli, and its mediæval tombs. A dim, dingy look is over all, but it is the dimness of faded splendour; and one cannot stand there, knowing the history of the church, its great antiquity, and the varied fortunes it has known, without a peculiar sense of interest and pleasure.

"It was here that Romulus, in the grey dawning of Rome, built the temple of Jupiter Feretrius. Here the *spolia opima* were deposited. Here the triumphal processions of the emperors and generals ended. Here the victors paused before making their vows, until, from the Mamertine prisons below, the message came to announce that their noblest prisoner

and victim—while the clang of their triumph and his defeat rose ringing in his ears, as the procession ascended the steps—had expiated with death the crime of being the enemy of Rome. On the steps of Ara Cœli, nineteen centuries ago, the first great Cæsar climbed on his knees after his first triumph. At their base, Rienzi, the last of the Roman tribunes, fell; and if the tradition of the Church is to be trusted, it was on the present high altar that Augustus erected the '*Ara Primogeniti Dei*,' to commemorate the Delphic prophecy of the coming of our Saviour."—*Roba di Roma*, i. 73.

Capuchin Church, or *Santa Maria della Concezione*. In this church is Guido's Archangel Michael. With respect to the merits of this famous picture a remarkable difference of opinion prevails. In the opinion of Forsyth it holds the same rank in painting that the Belvedere Apollo does in sculpture. Opposite to Guido's Archangel is the "St Paul restored to sight by Ananias," one of the best works of Pietro da Cortona. Over the door is the cartoon of Giotto's Navicella: it represents St Peter walking on the waves, and is copied in mosaic at St Peter's. Under this church is a charnel-house, or CEMETERY OF THE FRIARS, divided into recesses. Each recess is faced with bones, of disinterred Capuchins, and adorned with lamps, festoons, crosses, &c., formed of the same reverend materials. A few skeletons are dressed in their tunics, and set in various attitudes, each in a niche built up with "reeky shanks and yellow chapless skulls." When a friar dies he is buried in the oldest grave, and the bones of the former occupant are removed to the *ossuarium*. *S. Cecilia*, convent and church, founded by Urban I. after the death of the saint, modernized in 1720. Beneath the altar is the *famous statue of St Cecilia* by Stefano Maderno. Opening out of the right aisle are two rooms of the house of the saint, one of the rooms, in which she was imprisoned, containing the pipes and heating apparatus of an ancient bath. S. CLEMENTE, in the street leading from the Coliseum to St John Lateran, consecrated to St Clement, and situated upon the site of his house. It is of the 9th century. Beneath the church is a lower and more ancient church, discovered in 1857, in which are shown marble pillars and curious frescoes. Beneath is still a third structure supposed to be the house of Clement. IL GESU, near the Palazzo Venezia, a modern church handsomely decorated. St Ignatius Loyola is buried under the high altar. S. GREGORIO, which, among many other interesting objects, contains in one of the chapels frescoes by Guido and Domenichino. *S. Lorenzo in Lucina* in the small Piazza S. Lorenzo, leading out of the Corso. Over the high altar is Guido's famous painting of the Crucifixion. Niccolas Poussin, the painter, is buried in the church. S. MARIA DEGLI ANGELI, converted into a church from the great hall of the Baths of Diocletian by Michael Angelo. In the body of the church are many celebrated pictures, several of which were formerly at St Peter's. Eight of the sixteen huge columns are of Egyptian granite. The fountain in *the great cloister* behind the church was designed by Michael Angelo. S. MARIA SOPRA MINERVA occupies one side of the Piazza della Minerva near the Pantheon, the most important of the Gothic churches of Rome. Besides several interesting tombs and works of art, the church contains, on the left of the high altar, Michael Angelo's famous statue of Christ. In the

choir is the tomb of Pope Leo X. In the convent of this church Galileo was tried for "heresy" in saying that the earth moved round the sun. S. PIETRO IN MONTORIO, on an eminence not far from the Villa Pamfili, was built by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain upon the spot where St Peter is supposed to have been crucified. The church contains little of interest. *The view from this church is one of the finest in Rome.* In the cloister is the little Doric temple of Bramante, placed over the spot where the cross was supposed to have been fixed. S. PIETRO IN VINCULO, not far from the Baths of Titus, built to receive the chains with which St Peter was bound in prison. The chains are preserved in a chapel. The longest is about 5 feet in length. They are exhibited on the first Monday in Lent. The great object of interest in this church is the famous STATUE OF MOSES by *Michael Angelo.* The figures of Rachel and Leah, in niches on either side of the Moses, are also by Michael Angelo. The famous picture of "Hope," by Guido, formerly in the sacristy, is now in England. *S. Pudentiana,* at the foot of the Esquiline, the oldest of the Roman churches. It occupies the site of the house of Pudens the senator, with whom St Paul lodged. It has been rebuilt, and beyond some fine marbles and frescoes, contains little of interest. S. STEFANO ROTONDO, a curious round church dedicated in 467. The walls are lined with frescoes. *Trinita di Monti,* near the head of the famous "Spanish Stairs" above the Piazza di Spagna, built by Charles VIII. of France. It contains Daniele da Volterra's famous picture of the "Descent from the Cross," and several other interesting paintings.

PALACES.

The VATICAN is less a palace than an assemblage of palaces; of irregular edifices, upon which the most celebrated architects, as Bramante, Raphael, Pirro Ligorio, Dom, Fontano, C. Maderno, and Bernini, have been employed. It is of three stories, and contains an infinity of saloons, galleries, chapels, corridors, a library, an immense museum, and a garden; there may be counted 20 courts, 8 grand staircases, and 200 ordinary staircases. The popes first took up their residence in the Vatican after their return from Avignon. John XXIII. made a communication between the palace and the Castle of San Angelo by means of a covered gallery. Nicholas V. surrounded it with walls. In the fourteenth century, Sixtus IV. built the library and the Sixtine chapel. Alexander VI. built the Borgia addition. In 1490, Innocent VIII. built the villa of the Belvedere, at some distance from the palace. Julius II. charged Bramante with the task of uniting it with the palace. The lodges commenced by him were completed by Leo X. Paul III. built the Sala Regia and the Pauline chapel. Sixtus V. constructed the transverse gallery, which contains the library, and commenced the east wing of the court San Damaso, or of the Lodges. Other Popes continued to embellish and make various additions to the Vatican. Clement XIV. and Pius VI. added buildings for the establishment of the Pio-Clementino museum. Pius VII. added a transverse gallery, parallel with the library, called the Braccio Nuovo (the new arm). Gregory XVI. built the Etruscan and Egyptian Museums.

The *Sixtine Chapel.*—Sixtus IV.

caused it to be built about 1473. In it are to be seen the celebrated fresco of Michael Angelo : THE LAST JUDGMENT, which occupies one end of the chapel.

This composition may be considered as divided into four rows of figures, rising one above the other. In the centre is the Saviour, under whom are ranged the elect and the condemned—the former on the right, the latter on the left. Above are seen two groups bearing in triumph the symbols of the Crucifixion. The Saints, as spectators of the awful scene, are collected in two groups by the side of the Redeemer. Near the Saviour are angels sounding the trumpet at which the dead arise; on their right are seen the elect soaring up to heaven, on their left the reprobate dragged down to the place of torment. At the bottom of the picture are Minos and Charon; the latter, with horns on his head and a tail at his nether extremity, ferrying the bodies over the Styx, and driving out the reluctant spirits with his oar.

The ceiling has been divided by Michael Angelo into three series of compartments. I. In the midst is the ceiling, properly so called, where, in square compartments, sustained by figures, are represented the following subjects :—1. Separation of the light from the darkness. 2. Creation of the sun and moon. 3. Separation of the land from the sea. 4. The creation of Adam. 5. The creation of Eve. 6. The fall and expulsion from Paradise. 7. The Sacrifice of Noah. 8. The Deluge. 9. The intoxication of Noah. II. On the lower part of the vaulting are the celebrated figures of the prophets and sibyls in earnest contemplation. On the right of the Altar :—1. Jeremiah. 2. The Persian Sibyl. 3. Ezekiel. 4. The Erythrean Sibyl. 5. Joel. 6. Over the doorway : Zacharias. 7. The Delphian Sibyl. 8. Isaiah. 9. The Cumæan Sibyl. 10. Daniel. 11. The Lybian Sibyl. 12. Above the last Judgment, Jonah sitting beneath the gourd. III. In the tympana of the four corners are the following compositions: 1. Ahasuerus and Esther, and the punishment of Haman. 2. The Brazen Serpent. 3. David and Goliath. 4. Judith and Holofernes.

The other pictures are of the time of Sixtus IV. : *Luca Signorelli*, Moses going into Egypt; death of Moses. *Sandro Botticelli*, Moses kills the Egyptian, drives away the shepherds, and waters the flocks of the daughters of Jethro; he sees the Lord in the burning bush; revolt of Kohra; Temptation of Jesus Christ. *Cosimo Rosselli*, Pharaoh perishing in the Red Rea; Moses receiving the tables of the law; Sermon on the mount; the holy supper. *Perugino*, Baptism of Jesus Christ; St Peter receiving the Keys. *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, Vocation of the Apostles Peter and Andrew. *Arrigo Fiammingo*, the Resurrection.

Loggie di Raffaele. Raphael is here architect, decorator, and painter at the same time. John d'Udine enriched the galleries with arabesques, painted or in stucco. Pierino del Vaga painted the pictures of the socles in the colour of bronze, but they are now effaced. The suite of fifty-two pictures, particularly known as those of the *loggie* of Raphael, representing the principal subjects of the Old and New Testaments, is in the gallery of the second story; they occupy four by four, the vaulted arches of thirteen arcades, and were executed about 1516-18, by his pupils.

The *Stanze di Raffaele* are four in number, and overlook the court of the Belvedere. The chronological order of their execution is as follows: Camera della Segnatura, Stanza d'Eliodoro, Stanza dell' Incendio, Sala di Constantino. Our space renders it impossible to give a list of the subjects represented.

PICTURE GALLERY OF THE VATICAN. (*Each picture is furnished with the subject and the name of the artist.*) The collection of oil paintings in the Vatican, though small, contains two of the most celebrated pictures in the world —the TRANSFIGURATION, by *Raphael*; and the COMMUNION OF ST JEROME, by *Domenichino*.

The *Transfiguration*, properly so called, comprising the Saviour, Moses, and Elias, and the three Apostles prostrate on the Mount, seemingly overcome by the awful scene before them, forms the smallest portion of the picture; the principal field being occupied by a totally different subject —that of the demoniac boy, whom the disciples had vainly endeavoured to dispossess of the evil spirit, and whom our Saviour afterwards cured on coming down from the Mount. The great height of church pictures is said to have given rise to the fashion which prevailed in those days, of including two subjects, a celestial and terrestrial one, in the same picture; but whatever was the cause, certain it is that we find in many of the finest works of the earlier masters, a heavenly subject above, and an earthly one below.

The *Communion of St Jerome* may, in the opinion of many, dispute the palm of excellence with the Transfiguration. "Domenichino excelled less in invention than in the other branches of the art, and, in this celebrated work, is said to have copied from a similar performance by Agostino Caracci." Buonaparte had both these paintings transferred to the Louvre.

The *Madonna del Foligno* is another double picture. The Madonna herself, like all Raphael's Madonnas, is a beautiful creature; and the whole picture is remarkable for its preservation and its colouring. Sigismund Conti, one of the household of Julius II., who, according to Vasari, ordered this work, is represented in a kneeling posture among the figures in the lower part of the picture.

Among the other paintings we will mention only—CORONATION OF THE VIRGIN, by Raphael, one of his first works, executed at Citta di Castello. *Andrea Sacchi*, COMMUNION OF ST JEROME. *Poussin*, MARTYRDOM OF ST ERASMUS. *Guido Reni*, MARTYRDOM OF ST PETER. *Valentino*, MARTYRDOM OF ST PROCESSUS AND ST MARTINIANUS. *Michael Angelo di Caravaggio*, THE ENTOMBMENT. *Titian*, MADONNA, ANGELS AND SAINTS. *Baroccio*, ECSTASY OF ST MICHAELINA. *Guercino*, UNBELIEF OF ST THOMAS, PIETA, an expressive painting from the Aldrovandi Gallery at Bologna. *Perugino*, a RESURRECTION OF CHRIST (it is believed that one of the sleeping soldiers is a portrait of Raphael as a young man: another, running away, that of Perugino, painted by Raphael himself). *School of Perugino*, ADORATION OF THE MAGI (Raphael is said to have worked at this). *Pinturicchio*, CORONATION OF THE VIRGIN. *C. Crivelli*, DEAD CHRIST, WITH THE VIRGIN, ST JOHN, AND THE MAGDALEN. *Cesare da Sesto*, THE VIRGIN, ST AUGUSTINE, AND ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST. *Garofolo*, HOLY FAMILY AND ST CATHERINE. *Paul Veronese*, ST HELENA. Two pictures by Murillo, given by Pius IX.,

HOLY FAMILY, and the RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL SON.

TAPESTRIES OF RAPHAEL. These are placed in a long gallery over the gardens of the Vatican. These tapestries, designated under the names of Arazzi, on account of the reputation which the city of Arras had so long enjoyed for this kind of work, were ordered by Leo X. for the Sistine Chapel. Raphael commenced the cartoons for them in 1515. They were executed in distemper by himself and pupils. Seven out of eleven of these cartoons, purchased by Charles I., and put up for sale after his death, were bought by Cromwell for £300, and are at present at the South Kensington Museum in London. They were produced in Flanders under the direction of B. van Orley, a pupil of Raphael.

PAULINE CHAPEL.—This chapel, near the Sistine, and opening from the Sala Regia, is used only in great ceremonies. It has two remarkable frescoes by Michael Angelo, much injured by the smoke of candles used in the religious ceremonies, representing the Conversion of St Paul and the Crucifixion of St Peter.

MUSEUM OF THE VATICAN.—The entrance is at the extremity of the lower Loggia. The first corridor, 230 yards in length, is almost wholly occupied by Christian and pagan inscriptions and monuments. Then follow the Chiaramonti Museum (founded by Pius VII.; comprising the Braccio Nuovo, and the Corridore Chiaramonti); a precious collection of ancient monuments, statues, busts, low reliefs, &c. The pavement is adorned with ten ancient mosaics. The PIO-CLEMENTINO MUSEUM, so named from the Popes Clement XIII., XIV., and Pius VII., who formed it of the collections of Julius II., Leo X., Clement VII., and Paul III., VII. Pius VI. is the person, of all others, to whom this museum, the finest in the world, is most indebted. It comprises the vestibule (in which is the celebrated TORSO* and the sarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus), the round vestibule; the Hall of *Meleager*;† the octagon court or *Cortile* of the Belvedere, containing the APOLLO BELVEDERE,‡ the cele-

* *The Torso.* The famous Torso was the favourite study of M. Angelo and Annibale Caracci; the latter of whom, according to Lanzi, could give an accurate drawing of it merely from memory. From its mutilated state—for, as its name imports, it is a mere trunk, without head, arms, or legs—it can be interesting only to the eye of science. It is seated on a lion's skin, and, from certain peculiarities of style, it is thought to represent Hercules in repose, and raised to immortality. "The development of the nerves and muscles," says Winckelmann, "or their total suppression, is that which distinguishes Hercules still doomed to labour, from Hercules purified from the grosser parts of matter, and admitted to the happiness of the gods. It is thus, for instance, that, in the Hercules Farnese, we recognise the man, and the god in the Hercules of the Belvedere; for, in the latter, the veins are indistinguishable." The Torso is inscribed with the name of Apollonius, an Athenian sculptor.

† The *celebrated Meleager*, with his dog and boar's head, and surrounded by mutilated statues, stands in a small apartment near the Torso. "One of the finest ancient statues in Rome," observes Addison, "is a Meleager with a spear in his hand, and the head of a wild boar on one side of him. It is of Parian marble, and yellow as ivory."

‡ *The Apollo*, according to the more received opinion, is represented as having just shot his arrow. A feeling of transient indignation and disdain swells his nostril, and slightly curls his upper lip; but it is the unperturbed disdain of a superior being—the dignified air of vengeance that animates without distorting:—

". . . . . In his eye
And nostril beautiful disdain, and might,

brated LAOCOON,* and Mercury; the *Hall of Animals*; the *Gallery of Statues* (in which are Ariadne, Meander, and the Amazon); the *Hall of Busts*, the *Cabinet of Masks*, the *Hall of the Muses*, the *Rotunda*; the *Hall of the Greek Cross*; the *Hall of the Biga*; the *Gallery of Candelabra*. The *Etruscan Museum*, the *Egyptian Museum*, the *Cabinet of the Papyri*, and *Cabinet of Medals*. The MANUFACTORY OF MOSAICS is to be seen before noon by tickets to be had through a consul or banker.

The VATICAN LIBRARY, of 23,500 manuscripts, Oriental, Greek, and Latin, and only about 30,000 printed volumes. GARDENS of the VATICAN, the Casino del Papa in the middle, an elegant and original casino, built for Pius IV. by the architect Pirro Ligorio. The palace of THE QUIRINAL, commenced in 1574, enlarged and embellished by successive popes, contains fine suites of apartments and some remarkable paintings.

A road leads from the Corso to the *piazza* in front of the CAPITOL, and continues on to the Forum. In the piazza in front of the Capitol is the celebrated EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF MARCUS AURELIUS, in *bronze*, the only entire antique equestrian statue known. *Hawthorne* says that this statue "is the most majestic representation of the kingly character that the world has ever seen." Three separate buildings surround the piazza of the Capitol: the *palace of the Senator*; the *palace of the Conservators*; and on the left the CAPITOL MUSEUM. Michael Angelo commenced the two last; and G. della Porta completed them after his designs. The Palace of the Senator, in the name of which seems to be retained a souvenir of ancient Rome, was erected by

And majesty, flash their full lightnings by,
Developing in that one glance the Deity."—BYRON.

Various, however, have been the opinions of different individuals as to the character in which Agasias—if Agasias really executed this work, for there is no direct evidence of the fact intended to represent Apollo. But the prevailing notion is, that he has just slain the serpent Python, and this is the opinion entertained by Winckelmann, and, as we may add, by the painter West. "My God!"—he unconsciously exclaimed, at first sight of this celebrated statue—"a young Mohawk Warrior!"

The Apollo was found at Antium towards the end of the fifteenth century, and placed in this museum by Julius II. The left hand and arm are modern, and inferior to the rest of the figure. The right arm, and foot, and ankle, wese also fractured, and have been but indifferently repaired.

* *Laocoön.* In the group of the Laocoön, the distorted face, the starting sinews, and distended limbs of the father—who, together with his sons, is entwined in the inextricable folds of the serpents—offer a most appalling picture of human suffering. It is, however, objected by some critics, that the father seems more alive to his own sufferings than those of his sons; a circumstance which, though it may make the expression less heroic, does not make it less natural. Winckelmann admires the statue for expressing the exact contrary of this.

"And *first* around the tender boys they wind,
Then with their sharpen'd fangs their limbs and bodies grind,
The wretched father running to their aid
With pious haste, but vain, they *next* invade;
Twice round his waist their winding volumes roll'd;
And twice about his gasping throat they fold—
The priest thus doubly choked—their crests divide,
And towering o'er his head in triumph ride."—DRYDEN.

Boniface IX. The Palace of the Conservators (municipal magistrates) contains a museum of antiquities, and a gallery of paintings (Pinacothek), in which is the master-piece of Guercino, St Petronilla. It contains works by Guido, An. Caracci, Tintoretto, Perugino, Domenichino, Paul Veronese, Poussin, and other celebrated masters.

The MUSEUM OF THE CAPITOL, commenced by Clement XII., contains inscriptions, fragments of the plan of ancient Rome, bronzes, busts, statues, the Halls of the Emperors and of the Philosophers, the DYING GLADIATOR,* the Amazon, the CAPITOLIAN VENUS,† the celebrated BRONZE WOLF, "the thunder-stricken nurse of Rome," the FAUN, and the DOVES OF PLINY, the exquisite group of doves drinking. In the court is an ancient statue, known under the name of Marforio, the interlocutor of the famous Pasquin, situated at the angle of the Braschi Palace.

The LATERAN MUSEUM, founded by Gregory XII., and divided into the profane and Christian museums, contains antiquities and pictures by the great masters.

The Museum of the Academy of St Luke contains paintings, a few being of great merit.

The PALACES of Rome, though without any original character like those of Florence or Venice, are, nevertheless, one of the features of the city. We will name the principal: the PALAZZO BARBERINI, one of the largest (ceiling painted by Pietro di Cortona,

* *The Dying Gladiator.* He is represented naked, reclining on a shield, with a short sword, and a broken horn by his side, and a cord knotted round the neck. His demeanour is manly, patient, and resigned; he supports himself on his left arm, and seems labouring to suppress the expression of agony. "The great masters of Greece," observes Cunningham, in his Lives of the British Sculptors, "knew that violent action is ungraceful, that it distorts the features, squares out the joints, and destroys, to a certain degree, that harmony of nature which they worshipped; they therefore, in general, discarded gesture, and strengthened the mental expression—witness the resigned agony of the Dying Gladiator—the faint struggle of the vanquished Laocoön—the tranquil woe of Niobe. To every unprejudiced eye, those noble works are, from their dignified serenity, inexpressibly mournful: more vigorous action would, I apprehend, diminish the poetic pathos which they embody."

Whether this wonderful statue be a laquearian gladiator, which, notwithstanding Winckelmann's criticism, has been strenuously maintained by the Abate Bracci, who accounts for the cord round the neck, but not for the horn, which it does not appear the gladiators themselves ever used; or whether it be a Greek herald, as Winckelmann confidently asserted; or whether we are to take it for a Spartan or barbarian shield-bearer, according to the opinion of his Italian editor; Hobhouse thinks it may fairly be considered a copy of that master-piece of Ctesilaus which represented "a wounded man at the point of death, in which you might see how much of life was yet remaining in him." Montfaucon and Maffei thought it the identical statue; but that statue was of bronze.

The Gladiator once formed part of the collection at the Villa Lodovisi, and was purchased by Clement XII. It affords another instance of Michael Angelo's skill in restoration: he has contributed an arm, a foot, the upper lip, and the tip of the nose.

† *The Capitolian Venus* is supposed to be coming out of the bath, and bears some resemblance to the Medicean. The attitude of this latter statue seems to have been a favourite with the sculptors. Several copies of it are to be seen in the Florentine gallery: and Ovid, as we have already seen, alludes to it in the following lines:—

"Ipsa Venus pubem, quoties velamina ponit,
Protegitur læva semireducta manu."
Art. Amor. ii. 613



TIVOLI

a picture-gallery, and library; among the pictures is Guido's famous portrait of BEATRICE CENCI). (Here, as in all the other galleries in private palaces, *catalogues are furnished for the use of visitors*); the P. BORGHESE (*a rich picture-gallery*, containing an "Entombment," by Raphael; "Danae," by Correggio; the "Cumæan Sibyl," by Domenichino, &c.); *P. Chigi*; *P. Colonna* (picture-gallery); *P. Corsini* (picture-gallery); P. DORIA (picture-gallery, the largest private collection in Rome); *P. Farnese*, the finest palace in Rome; the cornice is by Michael Angelo; the grand gallery is the chief work of Annabale Caracci, and is one of the most remarkable classical productions of Italian painting; *Farnesina*, a palace built by Balt. Peruzzi for the banker Chigi, and decorated by Raphael and his pupils, with the celebrated frescoes, the "Fable of Psyche," the "TRIUMPH OF GALATEA; *P. Massimo*, the master-piece of Balt. Peruzzi, and a marvel of architecture; *P. Mattei*, by C. Maderno; *P. Pamfili*, built by Gir. Rainaldi for Innocent X. (it was the residence of his sister-in-law, Olympia, of scandalous memory); *P. Rospigliosi*, by Flam. Ponzio, bought by Mazarin, who had it enlarged by C. Maderno, has, in a building in its grounds, the celebrated fresco of Guido, the "AURORA;" *P. Sciarra*, by Fl. Ponzio, has a picture-gallery; *P. Spada* contains some pictures and the "STATUE OF POMPEY," which formerly stood in the Senate House, at the foot of which Julius Cæsar was assassinated by Brutus and his co-conspirators;* *P. Torlonia*; *P. de Venezia*.

COLLEGES.—The Collegio della Sapienza (University of Rome); C. Romano, belonging to the Jesuits, containing a celebrated observatory, and the Kircher Museum; and the C. della Propaganda.

LIBRARIES—of the Vatican; of the Minerva, 120,000 printed volumes and 4500 MSS., open 7½ to 10¾ daily, and two hours in the afternoon; della Sapienza; del C. Romano; the Angelica, 90,000 volumes and 6000 MSS.; the Barberini, &c. The Angelica open daily, except on festivals, 8 to 12.

The principal PROMENADES are those of Monte Pincio; of the Villa Borghese; of the Villa Pamfili; the garden near San Gregorio; and the roadway outside the Porta Pia.

The VILLAS continue, under another name, the luxury of the palaces; the principal of them are—

* *Spada Palace.* The great curiosity here is the colossal STATUE OF POMPEY—said to be that very statue at the foot of which "great Cæsar fell." "It is easier to decide that the statue cannot be Pompey's, than to find it an owner among the emperors. By some, indeed, it has been assigned to Augustus; but the face accords much better with what we may fancy to have been the features of the "hominem integrum et castum et gravem," than with any of the busts of Augustus, and is too stern for him, who, according to Suetonius, "was beautiful at all periods of his life." Then again, it was found on the spot where the statue of Pompey stood, and bears a strong resemblance to the head on his medal, published in the Museo Romano. As to the objection of the globe in the hand, there was, perhaps, nothing very extraordinary in the adulation of marking the extent of his conquests, by putting that symbol into the hands of a victorious general "who found Asia Minor the boundary, and left it the centre of the Roman empire." At all events, so imposing is the stern majesty of the statue, and so memorable is the story, that the play of the imagination leaves no room for the exercise of the judgment; and the fiction, if a fiction it is, operates on the spectator with an effect not less powerful than truth.

Villa Adriana; V. Albani (although impoverished, its gallery is still sufficiently rich to take rank after those of the Vatican and the Capitol, for antique sculptures: paintings, the "Parnassus," and ceiling painted by Raphael Mengs); Villa Borghese, outside the Porta del Popolo (the park is about four miles in circuit); Villa Ludovisi, visible on Thursday (antiques, and the "Aurora," a celebrated fresco by Guercino); V. Massimó; V. Medici (Academy of France); Villa Pamfili Doria (fine public gardens; fine aged pines; a monument to the French killed in 1849).

Fountains.

The Fontana di Trevi at the end of the Via dell' Murette, leading out of the Corso, a little south of the Piazza Colonna, is the most remarkable of all the Roman fountains. On leaving Rome the superstitious drink its waters, and throw a coin into the basin, believing that by so doing their return to Rome will be ensured. This fountain and thirteen others are supplied by the aqueduct Aqua Virgo, which was built in the reign of Augustus, and which brings the water from the Campagna, a distance of nearly 14 miles.

"It is a great palace front, with niches and many bas-reliefs, out of which looks Agrippa's legendary virgin, and several of the allegoric sisterhood, while at the base appears Neptune with his floundering steeds and tritons blowing their horns about him, and twenty other artificial fantasies, which the calm moonlight soothes into better taste than is native to them. And, after all, it is as magnificent a piece of work as ever human skill contrived."—*Hawthorne.*

The *Fontana Paolina*, on the Janiculum, is perhaps the most imposing of the fountains. It is built in imitation of a church. Its six Ionic columns were taken from the Temple of Minerva. Between these columns are niches, from three of which cascades fall into the basin. In the other two niches are dragons which pour streams of water into the basin.

The Fontana dell' Aqua Felice, or *dei Termini*, near the Baths of Diocletian, has three niches, in the central one of which is a colossal statue of Moses striking the rock; in the side niches are statues of Aaron and Gideon.

Excursions in the Neighbourhood of Rome.

1. *Beyond the Porta S. Paolo.*

At the right, and immediately adjoining this gate, is the pyramid of Caius Cestius, and close by it the Protestant Cemetery. About 1½ miles from the gate is the church of *St Paul without the walls*, already described. On this road (15 miles distant from Rome) is the ancient Ostia.

2. *Beyond the Porta di San Sebastiano.*

The road leading from this gate is the ancient *Via Appia*, a military road constructed B.C. 212, by Appius Claudius Cæcus, and extending from Rome to Capua, and afterwards to Brundusium.

Soon after leaving the city a fine prospect is enjoyed, including the Campagna, the ruins of the aqueducts, and the mountains. On each side of the road are numerous ancient tombs; the most important of which are those of the Scipios, the Metelli, and the Ser-



FOUNTAIN OF TREVI

vilii. About half a mile beyond the gate is a massive ruin, called the tomb of Horatia.

At the bifurcation of the Via Appia and the modern Strada della Madonna del Divin' Amore, is the little church of *Domine quo vadis*, so-called from the tradition that St Peter, fleeing from Rome, met our Saviour at this spot. On the floor of the church is a marble slab with a facsimile of the footmarks of our Saviour, the original of which is in the basilica of St Sebastian. After passing the church, the road to the so-called fountain of Egeria branches off.

The *Fountain of Egeria* is a Nymphæum, originally covered with marble, and was the shrine of the brook Almo, which flows by it. A niche in the wall of the fountain contains a statue of the river god, and in the niches of the side walls are also statues. We soon pass the church of St Sebastian, erected over the catacombs where the remains of so many martyrs were buried. A little further on, on the opposite side of the road, is the circus of Maxentius, built A.D. 311, and used for chariot races. Its length is 1482 ft., its breadth 244 ft.

Ascending the hill we soon reach the tomb of Cæcilia Metella, a conspicuous object which has already been described.

The Appian way from this point to Albano (7½ miles) is less interesting.

ALBANO (*Hotels*: *de Paris*, *Russie*), which may also be reached from Rome by railway in one hour (17½ miles, fares 3·30 and 2·30), is a small town, in a healthy situation, and is a favourite resort of the Romans during the summer months. Many interesting ruins exist in and about the town.

(Excursion two and a half hours to the lakes of Albano and Nemi).

3. *Beyond the Porta St Giovanni.*

Tombs on the *Via Latina*. Like the Via Appia, this road is bordered by tombs, several of which, excavated in 1862, are very interesting on account of their decorations.

This road leads to FRASCATI, which may, however, be reached by railway from Rome, in half-an-hour (12½ miles, fares 2·30 and 1·60). (*Hotel*: *di Londra*). This is a favourite summer resort of the Romans. Its situation on the slope of the mountains is healthy and invigorating. The town itself is uninteresting, and its origin is comparatively modern; its great charms are its shaded and well-watered villas, among which are the Villa Aldobrandini, the property of the Borghese family, the grounds of which are adorned with cascades and beautiful trees; the Villa Piccolomini, and the Villa Ruffenella, now the property of King Victor Emmanuel, and believed to have occupied the site of the celebrated Villa of Cicero; the Villa Conti, with fine fountains and beautiful views, and others.

A pleasant road leads to *Tusculum* (which may be reached in half-an-hour), the birthplace of the elder Cato, and a favourite residence of Cicero. A few heaps of ruins are all that remain of the ancient town. Outside the walls are the ruins of a small amphitheatre. Some ruins excavated in 1861 are called the Villa of Cicero. A Forum and theatre, well preserved, were excavated by Lucien Bonaparte, in the rear of which is a reservoir in four compartments.

The ancient castle stands on a rock 200 ft. above the town. The view from the summit is very fine, embracing on the right Camaldoli, and the Sabine mountains in the

distance, the Campagna and its aqueducts, Rome and the dome of St Peter's; and on the left the Alban Mount, and Castel-Gandolfo, the summer residence of the popes.

TIVOLI.—(*Hotels*: *Regina*, in the Piazza; *Sibylla*, near the temples). The distance from Rome is 16½ miles. A carriage with two horses costs 30 francs, besides coachman's fee (5 frs.) In order to make the excursion in one day, tourists should leave Rome by 8 a.m.

(It should be arranged at the time of hiring the carriage, that Hadrian Villa is to be included in the journey to Tivoli.)

Tivoli, the Tibur of the ancients, is thought to have existed as a colony of the Siculi before the foundation of Rome. It was subjugated (B.C. 380) by Camillus, and afterwards joined the league of Latin towns allied with Rome. The Emperor Augustus and many of the Roman nobles had villas here. Under the Emperor Hadrian it attained the climax of its splendour. The present town, which has 7,000 inhabitants, has few attractions beyond its beautiful situation. Among the finest relics is the TEMPLE near the Sibylla Inn, called by some the TEMPLE OF THE SIBYL, and by others that of VESTA; it is a circular building surrounded by an open hall of Corinthian columns, formerly numbering 18, ten of which remain. It is situated above THE WATERFALL. From the terrace of the temple, a beautiful view of the falls is obtained. The path to the falls (donkeys cost 1 to 1½ francs, no guide necessary) affords fine glimpses of the great fall. In consequence of an inundation in 1826, which destroyed part of the village, a new course has been constructed for the Anio, through the rock, by means of two shafts, to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters.

The new waterfall thus formed is 320 ft. in height. The grotto of Neptune by this change lost the greater part of its water, but the fall is still very fine.

From the last-named grotto, visitors ascend to the Syren's grotto. The path then ascends to the principal stream. From the circular terrace (usually reached by the high road) an admirable view of the GREAT FALL is obtained. A path on the right bank leads thence to the hermitage of S. Antonio, which commands a view of the small waterfall, which here turns several mills, established in the ruins of the so-called *Villa of Mæcenas*. Traces of ancient villas are seen on the neighbouring slopes. The villa d'Este, at the entrance of the town, erected for the Cardinal d'Este, still retains traces of its former splendour. It has beautiful gardens, terraces, grottos, and fine avenues of trees. A fine view may be had of the *small cascades* and of the so-called villa of Mæcenas, from the terrace of this villa.

VILLA OF HADRIAN.—This villa is situated about two miles from Tivoli, and is most conveniently visited on the way from Rome to the last-named place. A cursory view may be had of the extensive ruins in a couple of hours. The various buildings are said to have extended, independent of the gardens, over a space seven miles in circumference. Here Hadrian imitated everything that had taken his fancy during his progress through the distant provinces of the empire. And here he brought together the different edifices and institutions of other countries:—

"All things that strike, ennoble—from the depths

Of Egypt, from the classic fields of Greece,
Her groves, her temples—all things that inspire
Wonder, delight!"—ROGERS.

According to Spartian, each portion of the villa bore the name of the town or district from which it was copied. Thus, there were the Lyceum, the Academus, the Stoa, the Pœcile, the Prytaneum, the Tempe, all borrowed from Greece; the Canopus and its hideous statues, copied from similar objects in Egypt.

Of all these various edifices nothing now remains but a mass of ruins, exhibiting all the confusion of a demolished town. These ruins, however, which enable us to trace the vestiges of baths, porticoes, a library, a *palæstra*, a *hippodrome*, a menagerie, a *naumachia*, an aqueduct, theatres both Greek and Latin, temples for different rites, and every appurtenance requisite for an imperial residence, are sufficient to attest the ancient magnificence of the villa.

ROUTE 181.

FLORENCE TO SIENA.

60 *miles*; *first class*, 10·25 *francs*; *second*, 7·60 *francs*.

The route from Florence to Empoli is described in Route 177.

LEAVING Empoli the railway follows for some time the valley of the Elsa. Passing Osteria, Bianca, Castel Fiorentino (11 miles), Certaldo (15 miles), where Boccaccio resided and where he was buried, we reach Poggibonsi (21 miles), a rapidly growing town of 8,000 inhabitants. Passing through a long tunnel we reach *Siena* (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). It is situated on three hills. Its lofty site gives it, at a distance, a very pleasing appearance; but the streets are irregular and narrow, the houses generally ill-built, and the palaces unimposing.

The most remarkable buildings are the CATHEDRAL, one of the most characteristic specimens of Italian Gothic, with a curious facade inlaid with black, red and white marble, and covered over with sculptures and decorations; several other churches, many of them imposing structures, and almost all rich in works of art; the *Palazzo Pubblico*, an extensive pile with a lofty tower, now occupied as public offices, courts of law, and prisons, and finely situated on the Piazza del Campo, a large open space sloped like an ancient theatre for public games. There are palaces in almost every variety of simple and compound Gothic;

among others, the Palazzo del Magnifico, the Palazzo Buonsignori, and the Palazzo Piccolomineo, remarkable for its elegant balcony, and considered one of the finest in the city; the public library, the hospital of Santa Maria della Scala, one of the most ancient in Europe and containing 300 beds, and a university founded in 1330. The FAMOUS FRESCOES of *Pinturichio* in the LIBRARY OF THE CATHEDRAL are among the most interesting objects at Siena. It is said that Raphael assisted in their execution.

Siena is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a military governor, the seat of civil and criminal courts. Its foundation is of very ancient date, as attested by its Etruscan walls, of which portions are still visible; but its chief interest is derived from the important position which it occupied among the early Italian republics. It is said to have once had 150,000 inhabitants, and repeatedly sent large armies from its gates. It has given birth to a great number of remarkable individuals, and furnished no fewer than seven Popes.

ROUTE 182.

ROME TO NAPLES.

162½ *miles*; *first class*, 34·25 *francs*; *second*, 23·50 *francs* (*express*).

LEAVING Rome, we proceed for some distance parallel to the course of the Appian Way, the tombs upon which are plainly visible. The Campagna is covered with the ruins of the Claudian and Anio Novus aqueducts, the most striking of all the ruins about Rome. At *Ciampino* (8¾ miles) the line to Frascati turns off (see Route 180). As we approach the Alban hills we pass through vineyards and oliveyards, and through cuttings made in the currents of lava which have flowed down from the now extinct volcanoes of these hills. On the left in the distance is seen *Monte Cavo*, surmounted by a white building, just below it the village of *Rocca di Papa*. Below, on a lower ridge, are the village and palace of Castel Gondolfo, the favourite summer residence of the Popes. The latter overlooks the lovely lake of Albano. We pass *La Cecchina* (18 miles), the station for Albano and Ariccia, and reach VELLETRI (26 miles) (*Hotel: del Galla*). This town is beautifully situated on an eminence, below Monte Artemisio. The ancient Volscian town of *Velitræ*, upon the site of which Velletri stands, was engaged in hostilities with Rome in the time of Ancus Martius. Coriolanus fortified it, and it was finally dismantled by the Romans, B.C. 338, and its leading men transported to Rome. The ancestors



NAPLES.



SORRENTO.

NAPLES.

HOTEL DE ROME.



An Hotel of old repute, recently rebuilt in the most healthy quarter of Naples. It is on the Sta. Lucia, in the most convenient position, close to the Palace, San Carlo Theatre, and the great Via Toledo (Via Roma). It is at the water's edge, with splendid views of the Gulf and Vesuvius.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

GREAT DINING-ROOM ON THE SEA.

BATHS.

OMNIBUSES TO ALL TRAINS.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS. ENGLISH SPOKEN.

of the Emperor Augustus came from Velitræ. Amongst the objects deserving of mention is the tall belfry of *Santa Maria in Trivio*, built in 1353, as a thank-offering, as is supposed, for deliverance from the plague which destroyed a great part of the population in 1348. From the balconies of the *Palazzo Lancellotti*, beautiful views can be obtained. The *Cathedral*, rebuilt in 1660, contains a painting of the coronation of the Virgin, and representations of incidents in the lives of the Saints, by Giovanni Balducci.

The district about Velletri is celebrated for its wines. We pass, on the left, the village and lake of Giulianello, and, a short distance from *Valmontone* (35¼ miles), the ruined *Castle of Piombinara*, before reaching *Segni* (40 miles). The town is 3 miles from the station. It was colonized under Tarquinius Priscus. Parts of the ancient walls remain, together with a gate known as the *Porta Saracinesca*, and another, nearly filled up, called the *Porta in Lucino*. Passing, amongst other places, *Ferentino*, where many Roman remains may be traced, *Frosinone* (60 miles), and *Ceccano* (64 miles), we reach CEPRANO (76 miles), (*express trains stop* 10 *minutes*), the last station in the Papal States before they became, in 1871, a component part of the kingdom of Italy. The town of Ceprano is situated on the right bank of the Liris. The view is very extensive, reaching to Monte Casino in one direction, and through the valley of the Liris to the heights of the Abruzzi Apennines. We cross the Liris and reach ISOLETTA (77 miles).

Near SAN GERMANO (93½ miles), otherwise called *Casino*, is the magnificent *Monastery of Monte Casino*, well worth a visit. Visitors are better accommodated there than at the inns in the town. There are several remains about San Germano of the ancient Roman *Casinum*, including part of a street, a *Tomb*, a *Theatre*, a fine *Amphitheatre*, and the *Villa of Varro*. Passing some unimportant places we reach *Teano* (121 miles). Here are the remains of a castle built by Martino Marzano, Duke of Sessa, in the 15th century. The *Cathedral* contains some interesting monuments and inscriptions. The next important place is CAPUA (135½ miles), a fortified town. The site of the *ancient* town of this name is two miles distant. The present town is an archbishop's see. It was built in the 9th century, and fortified in the 13th. In the Gothic *Cathedral* are some granite columns belonging to the ancient town of *Casilinum*, on the site of which Capua is built. In the *Piazza dei Giudici* are preserved some inscriptions supposed to be from ancient Capua, and a bas-relief of Jupiter, Minerva, and Diana. *Santa Maria* (138 miles) is the site of ancient Capua. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre. The next station is CASERTA (*Hotels*: *Villa Reale*, *Vittoria*). On approaching the station we see, on the left, the Royal Palace, constructed in 1732 by *Vanvitelli*, remarkable for its superb architecture. It is in square form, the principal facade having 240 windows. The *grand staircase* is one of the most beautiful in Italy. In the chapel is the "Adoration in the Temple" by *Raphael Mengs*. Behind the palace is an extensive park, with fountains and other embellishments much resembling those at Versailles. CASERTA is *a favourite excursion from Naples*, from which city it is a little more than 20 miles distant. At *Maddaloni* (146

miles) the line to Benevento and Campo Basso branches off. From *Cancello* (149½ miles) a line goes to Nola and Sanseverino. We pass through a fertile district to *Casalnuovo* (256¼ miles), beyond which we have a fine view of the hill of St Elmo, and part of the city of Naples. Passing on the right the great cemetery on the hill of Poggio Reale, and on the left the railway to Benevento, we reach

NAPLES (162 miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST").

ARRIVAL. — Omnibuses and porters from all the hotels meet the trains and steamers.

Cab hire—One horse, per course, 70 *cents.*; by the hour, 1.50 *fr.*, and for each consecutive hour, 1·10 *fr.*

ENGLISH CHURCH. — In the Strada S. Parqual, near the Chiaia. Services on Sundays, 11 A.M. and 3.15 P.M.

Valet de Place indispensable in Naples. *Antonio di Antonio* at Hotel Royal des Etrangers. Most intelligent and reliable.

Few cities are more distinguished for the beauty of their sites. Its position is in the form of an amphitheatre, on the shores of a bay which seems as it were shut up by the island of Capri, 17 miles to the south, and by Procida and Ischia, on the other side. On the east, Vesuvius raises its isolated summit; its sides dotted over to one-third of its height with houses, while below it lie the villages of Portici, Resina, and Torre-del-Greco. On the other side is the hill of Posilipo with the tomb of Virgil. At a distance are seen the villages of Castellamare and Sorrento, the latter the birthplace of Tasso. The city is situated on the slope of a range of hills fronting the south and east. Its suburbs extend from Portici on the east, to the promontory of Misenum on the west.

Its general form is oblong, and its circumference, with its suburbs, is nearly 18 miles.

The appearance of the interior of the city is in general pleasing; its principal streets are wide and well built, and the public edifices are so lofty and solid as to give it an air of grandeur.

The streets, though in general narrow, are straight and tolerably regular, and are handsomely paved. The *Via Roma* (formerly the *Toledo*), extending half the length of the city, and having at the one end the Largo-del-Mercatello, at the other the Royal palace, is the finest street in Naples. It is broad, straight, well paved, and bordered in its whole length with fine buildings. Several of the squares are spacious but few handsome. The *Largo del Castello*, now the *Piazza del Municipio*, is ornamented with several fountains: that on the side of the Mole, called the Medina fountain, is considered the finest in Naples. The *Largo del Palazzo*, now called *del Plebiscito*, in front of the Palazzo Reale, is surrounded by a semicircular portico, in the centre of which is the church of St Francisco de Paola, and decorated with statues in bronze of Charles III. and Ferdinand I.; the *Largo di Monte Oliveto* contains a statue in bronze of Charles II.; among the other squares are the *Largo dello Spirito Santo* or *Mercatello*, and *Largo del Mercato* (where the insurrection of Masaniello broke out).

Of CHURCHES there are 258.

The CATHEDRAL of San Gennaro, or St Januarius, contains interesting tombs; and the shrine of St Januarius, in a small subterranean church, in which the body of the saint reposes. *Santa Restituta* was the ancient cathe-



Appleton's European Guide Book.



Churches.

1.	Cathedral (S Gennaro)	E III
2	S Agnello maggiore	D III
3	S. Angelo a Vilo	E III
4	Annunziata	F III
5	S. Antonio Abbate	F II
6	S.S. Apostoli.	E III
7	S Brigida	D V
8	S. Chiara	D IV
9	S. Domenico	E III
10	S Filippo Neri (Gerolomini)	E III
11.	S. Francesco di Paola.	D V
12.	Gesù nuovo (Trinità maggiore)	D IV
13	S. Giacomo degli Spagnuoli	D IV
14	S Giovanni a Carbonara	E II
15	——— Evangelista	E III
16	——— maggiore	E IV
17	——— de Pappacodo	E IV
18	Incoronata	D IV
19	S. Lorenzo	E III
20	S.ta Maria del Carmine.	F IV
21.	——— delle grazie	D IV
22	S.ta Maria degli angeli	D V
23	S.ta Maria la nuova	D IV
24	——— del Porto	A VI
25	——— della pietà dei Surgenti (Sanità)	E III
26	S Monte Oliveto	D IV
27	S Paolo	E III
28	S Pietro ad aram	F III
29	——— a Majella	D III
30	——— martire	E IV
31	S. Severino e Sosio	E III
32	S. Teresa	D II
33	Catacombes	D V
34	Ministero di Stato (S.ta Passaporte)	D V
35	Poste aux lettres (Palazzo Gravina)	D IV

Theatres.

36.	S. Carlo	D V
37	S. Carlino	D V
38	Fenice	D V
39	S. Ferdinando	E II
40	Fiorentini	D IV
41	Fondo	E V
42	Nuovo	D IV
43	Partenope	E III

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NAPLES.

HOTEL ROYAL DES ÉTRANGERS.

OPENED SINCE JANUARY 1877.

SITUATED ON THE NEW EMBANKMENT, AND THE ONLY ONE IN NAPLES BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE PURPOSE.

UNIQUE FOR THE POSITION, STYLE, AND ARRANGEMENTS.

Cleanliness, Elegance, Cheerfulness, and First-class Cuisine.

VIEW OF VESUVIUS, ISLE OF CAPRI, THE BAY OF POSILIPO.

PATRONIZED BY GENERAL GRANT AND LEADING AMERICAN FAMILIES.

Take care not to be misled by mischievous reports, spread by competing jealous persons.

dral. The Chapel of San Gennaro is very richly decorated, and possesses pictures by Domenichino, Spagnoletto, and Lanfranc. It is in this chapel, that every year, on the Saturday preceding the first Sunday in May, the 19th September, and the 16th December, the miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of St Januarius takes place.

Amongst the other principal churches in alphabetical order are: Sant' Agnello Maggiore; Sant' Angelo a Nilo; L'Annunziata; The Holy Apostles (paintings by Giordano); Santa Brigida (frescoes and tomb by Giordano); Santa Chiara (1310), with the interesting TOMBS of PRINCES of the HOUSE OF ANJOU; King Robert, by Masuccio II. (1350); of John I. (1282); of his sister, &c. San Domenico (pictures and tombs); San Filippo Neri, one of the finest in Naples, contains some remarkable pictures by Giordano, Solimene, Guido, Pomerancio, &c.; San Francesco di Paola; Gesu Nuovo (the celebrated fresco of "Heliodorus driven away from the Temple," by Solimene; pictures by Spagnoletto, Guercino, Lanfranc, &c.) San Giacomo degli Spagnuoli (TOMB OF DON PEDRO DE TOLEDO, the master-piece of Marliano di Nola); San Giovanni a Carbonara (tombs of KING LADISLAS and of Caracciolo, favourite of John II., assassinated in 1532); San Giovanni di Pappacoda; L'Incoronata (frescoes attributed to Giotto); San Lorenzo Maggiore (five TOMBS of the HOUSE of DURAZZO); Santa Maria del Carmine (the tomb of Conradino [1847]; and of *Masaniello*); Santa Maria del Gesu (pictures); Santa Maria della Grazie; Santa Maria donna Regina (pictures by Giordano and Solimene); Santa Maria la nuova; Santa Maria della Pieta de Sangri, or San Severo (CURIOUS STATUES by CORRADINI, in the style of the decadence); SAN MARTINO, on the summit of the hill of St Elmo (pictures by Ribera, Guido, Giuseppino, Giordano, M. A. di Caravaggio, di Corenzio, de Caracciolo, di Stanzioni, &c).

N.B.—The churches are generally closed about noon, and not re-opened until the evening.

The MUSEO BORBONICO, or degli Studii, at present the NATIONAL MUSEUM (open daily, from 9 to 3).

The museum is at present composed of the following sections (as the museum is being re-arranged, the following order may not be strictly correct. By the time this volume reaches its readers, it is hoped the arrangement will have been completed and a catalogue issued): Ground-floor—1. Mural paintings, frescoes, and ancient mosaics; 2. Ancient works in marble; 3. Egyptian antiquities; 4. Ancient bronze statues; 5. Inscriptions, HERCULES and the FARNESE BULL. On the staircase—6. Monuments of mediæval art, antique glass, and terra-cotta. Upper story—7. Papyri; 8. Library; 9. Gems and trinkets; 10. Coins and medals; 11. Small bronzes; 12. Vases; 13. Private cabinet (or secret museum); 14. Gallery of pictures.

Ground-floor.—Entrance Vestibule: Alexander Severus, Flora, the Genius of Rome, and Melpomene.

Ancient Pictures.—These pictures from Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabia, about 1,600 in number, are not of a date much earlier than the Christian period. They are entirely mural, and are simply decorative paintings.

Antique sculptures in marble. This collection comprises more than 1,500 sculptures, distributed through three large galleries,

called porticoes; six smaller galleries, a cabinet, an antechamber, and an open court. Among the most remarkable, we may mention the following:

1*st Portico.* Wounded Amazon on horseback. THE WOUNDED GLADIATOR, a fine statue, known as the FARNESE GLADIATOR; the head, arms, and feet restored. Dacian King as a prisoner. Viciria, mother of the pro-consul Balbus. Nos. 30, 32, 40, 48, 59, are daughters of Balbus. It appears that the inhabitants of Herculaneum, in their regard for the family of Balbus, placed these statues in the theatre, under the allegorical forms of different Muses. Statue of M. Nonius Balbus, the son; Marcus Nonius Balbus, the father; a Gladiator wounded, but in the act of fighting.

2*d Portico,* called Portico of the Balbi. In the midst of the hall are the two equestrian statues of M. Nonius Balbus, and his son, who were prætors and pro-consuls at Herculaneum, found in 1838, in the basilica there. The marble of these statues has been calcined and decarbonised by the action of the lava. Eumachia, a priestess; GANYMEDE AND THE EAGLE; Hercules and Omphale; Hercules and Iole; Bacchus and Ampelus; MINERVA, a statue recalling the Etruscan style; *Faun with the infant Bacchus on his shoulder*; Antinous as Bacchus, a colossal statue.

3*d Portico, or the Portico of the Emperors.*—In the centre of the hall is the fine STATUE OF AGRIPPINA, seated, mourning the death of Germanicus; JULIUS CÆSAR, a colossal head; fine BUST OF HADRIAN; ANTONINUS PIUS, one of the most remarkable busts in the gallery; Trajan, with highly finished bas-relief upon the cuirass; Lucius Verus, statue.

Bas-reliefs, collected in a room opening into this portico.—A Trireme; Nocturnal sacrifice to Priapus, found at Capri; Offering to Apollo and the Naiads; fragment of a Sarcophagus; Nuptial ceremonies; Sun-dials; Orpheus, Eurydice, and Mercury; large porphyry drinking vessel, found at Rome.

Hall of Jupiter. — Jupiter seated, colossal statue in Greek marble; TORSO FARNESE, or Bacchus, a masterpiece of art; PSYCHE, *one of the purest and most exquisite productions of Greek art*; THE VENUS CALLIPYGE, found on the site of the golden house of Nero, at Rome, and considered a work of Praxiteles.

Hall of Apollo, or of the coloured marbles. — APOLLO MUSAGETES, in green basalt; the Ephesian Diana, in oriental alabaster, the head, hands, and feet in bronze; *Apollo Citharoedus,* semi-colossal, in sitting posture, of red porphyry, except the head, hands, and feet, which are of white marble.

Hall of the Muses. — Apollo Musagetes, seated; Bacchus, or Apollo, and the Graces; a fine alto-relievo. In the middle of the hall is a fine vase of Greek marble, adorned with a very remarkable low-relief, representing the birth of Bacchus.

Gallery of Adonis. — In the centre of the hall is a statue of ADONIS in Greek marble, restored; Hermaphrodite Bacchus, a curious statue; several statues of Venus; Marciana, sister of Trajan, as modest Venus (restored).

Hall of Flora.—THE FARNESE FLORA, a colossal statue; a masterpiece of Greek sculpture, found with the Farnese Hercules, in the baths of Caracalla. Æschines, for a long time known as Aristides, an admirable monument of ancient art, found at Hercu-

laneum. *Mosaic of the Battle of Issus.* This celebrated mosaic was found in 1831, in the house of the Faun, at Pompeii. THE FARNESE MINERVA, a fine colossal statue in Parian marble.

Hall of Atlas, or of Illustrious Men.—Atlas, supporting a celestial globe; a curious monument of ancient science. Statue of Cicero in the act of speaking.

Hall of Tiberius.—In the middle of the Hall, a colossal head of Tiberius. BUSTS of: a VESTAL, vulgarly known as the Zingarella, or gipsy; Themistocles, Cicero, Seneca, and Homer; the last one of the finest of that poet. A Nereid upon a marine monster.

The last Hall.—In the middle, Diana (Archaic style), &c.

The Etruscan collection contains bronzes of the greatest interest, inscriptions, vases, and paintings.

The Epigraphic Collection contains nearly 1600 inscriptions on marble, divided into eight classes. There are in this hall two very celebrated ancient monuments: the group of the FARNESE BULL, a masterpiece of Greek sculpture, the work of Apollonius and Tauriscus, found in the baths of Caracalla; the FARNESE HERCULES, a masterpiece, by Glycon of Athens.

Gallery of Bronzes.—The collection of bronzes forms two divisions: the one artistic, containing the statues; the other, industrial, known as the *smaller bronzes.* The first division, that of the statues, is the richest of the kind in existence; it contains about 115 pieces, many of rare merit. Six dancing-girls, with the eyes of enamel, which adorned the proscenium of the theatre of Herculaneum; a charming bust of Berenice; two Discoboli; a colossal figure of Antonio, wife of Drusus, the younger; a fine bust of Scipio Africanus at an advanced age. MERCURY IN REPOSE, one of the most exquisite statues in the Museum; a fine statue of Nero Drusus as Pontifex Maximus; a fine bust of *Plato,* or Zeuxippus; an admirable statue of the SLEEPING FAUN; Apollo holding the lyre; a DANCING FAUN, a graceful little figure, considered the gem of the gallery, found at Pompeii, in the house which has taken its name from it; Bacchus and Ampelus, a charming group, found in the house of Pansa; *Statue of Augustus*; Seneca, one of the finest portraits in the gallery; A DRUNKEN FAUN; head of a colossal horse; a small *statue of Alexander, mounted on Bucephalus,* greatly prized; *an Amazon on horseback.*

Objects of the 15th century, numbering 1200. A fine bust of Paul III. (Farnese). A fine portrait in bronze of Dante.

Ancient Glass. This collection, the most important of its kind in the world, consists of more than 4000 pieces.

Terra-cotta. This precious collection contains more than 5000 objects.

The UPPER HALLS. Collection of small bronzes. This collection, so valuable for the knowledge which it affords of the habits of the ancients, excites the highest degree of interest; it consists of about 14,000 objects, ranged in seven halls.

1st hall. Kitchen utensils.

2d hall. Balances, weights, and measures; candelabra and lamps.

Enormous key of a water-conduit, still containing liquid enclosed in it nearly 2000 years ago, found at the villa of Tiberius, on the Island of Capri.

3d hall. Pateræ, and sacrificial vases.

4th hall. Agricultural instru-

ments; armour; objects of the toilette, &c.

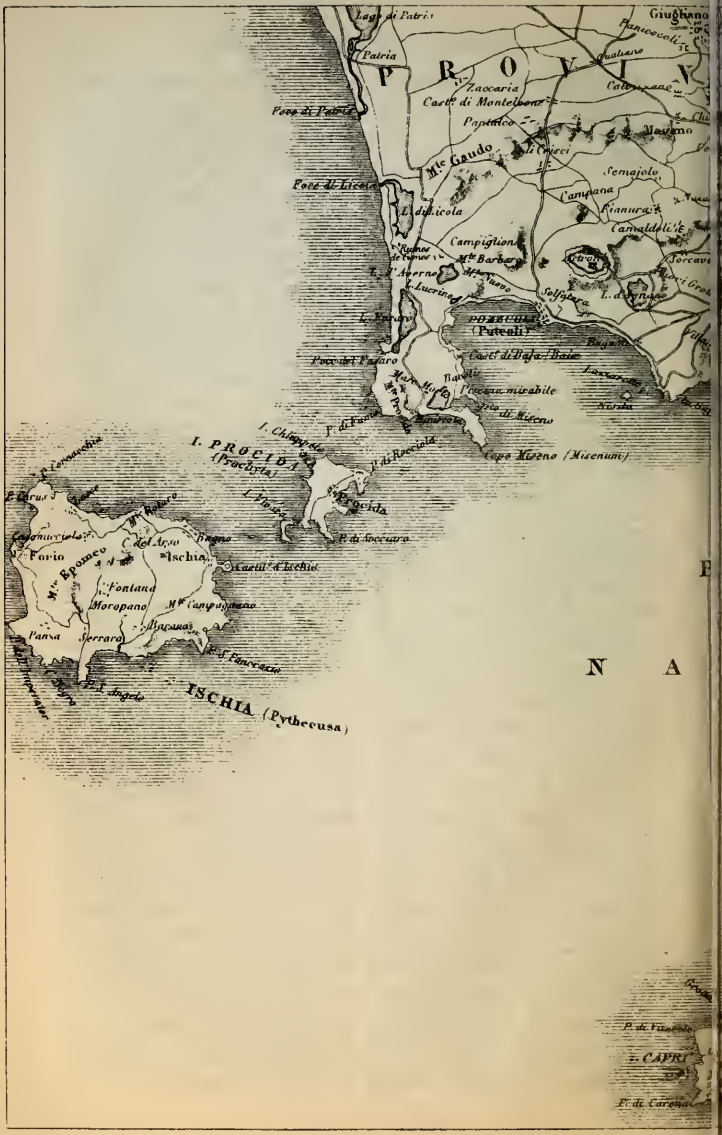
5th hall. Surgical and musical instruments; tesseræ; tickets in ivory for the theatre, &c.

Hall of the Papyri. Nearly 3000 small black rolls, from about two to four inches long, by about a quarter of an inch in diameter, are ranged in large cases. When they were first found, they were mistaken for pieces of coal, and the workmen threw them away. The difficulty of reading them appeared, at first, to be insuperable; it was nevertheless overcome by the perseverance of Antonio Piaggi, a priest. He found the means of unrolling, and fixing upon a transparent membrane, these cylinders, which present little more consistency than paper charred by fire.

Cabinet of gems, and precious articles. More than 2000 objects of gold and silver, of which a great part is ancient, compose this remarkable collection. There are also articles of food, and the colours found at Pompeii and Herculaneum; amianthus cloth found in the tombs; various ornaments and utensils in gold, brought from Magna Grecia, &c. The pavement of this cabinet is ornamented with mosaics, amongst which is that of CAVE CANEM taken from the entrance of a house at Pompeii. In the middle is the celebrated Tazza Farnese, in oriental sardonyx. Services of gold and silver, rings, chains, bracelets, trinkets in gold and silver, of a delicacy of workmanship and taste which testify to the extreme ability of the ancients in this art; a purse found in the hand of a skeleton in the villa of Diomede, at Pompeii; and trinkets worn by a woman considered to have been the mistress of this villa. Her ear-drops, of half-circular form, have been imitated by the jewellers of Naples. Colours, and painters' utensils; bread, wheat, fruits; soap, remains of wine and oil; linen, articles of clothing and house-keeping; amongst others, a pan still full of a kind of polenta, for a repast. *The reserved or secret museum* is a small saloon, opposite the entrance door of the hall of smaller bronzes. It is open to male visitors only, except youths and persons in holy orders.

The *Numismatic Cabinet.*—This collection contains about 50,000 medals.

The *Picture Gallery* contains about 900 pictures, and is divided into two sections, situated on the right and left of the upper story of the museum. Many of these pictures are of no great merit, and are chiefly interesting in connection with the history of the Neapolitan school of painting. This gallery has recently been newly arranged. We shall point out only a few pictures:—*Ribera*: St Jerome Terrified by the Trumpet of the Last Judgment; Silenus and Satyrs. *Albert Durer*: a Nativity. *Correggio*: the Virgin, called the Zingarella, or del coniglio (of the rabbit); the Mystic Marriage of St Catherine. *Schidone*: Charities (two pictures). *Titian*: fine portraits of Paul III. and of Philip II., King of Spain. *Domenichino*: The Guardian Angel. *Claude Lorraine*: a fine landscape, with the nymph Egeria. *Sebastian del Piombo*: Holy Family. *Venusti*: copy of Last Judgment after Michael Angelo. *Raphael*: an admirable Holy Family, called the Madonna col divino amore; portraits of Leo X. and Cardinals Luigi dei Rossi and Giuliano di Medici; portrait of the Cavaliere Tibaldeo. *Giulio Romano*: Holy Family, known as Madonna della Gatta. *Annibale Caracci*: Dead Christ. *Bellini*: a Transfigura-


Lago di Patria
Patria
Foce di Patria
Giugliano
Acaccaria
Castle di Monteilbono
Pantanico
Mte Gaudo
Foce di Licola
Licola
Campiglione
Mte Barbaro
Averno
Lucrino
Pozzuoli
Castle di Baja
Baiæ
Lucrinus
Portus Julius
Misenum
Cape Misenum (Misenum)
I. PROCIDA (Prochyta)
Procida
Forio
Ischia
Castle d'Ischia
Mte Epomeo
Fontana
Moropano
Mte Campagnano
Panza
Serrara
Mecenas
S. Francesco
ISCHIA (Pythecusa)
Naples
Vesuvius
Sorrento
Massa
Capri
I. CAPRI

NAPLES



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tion. *Polydoro di Caravaggio*: Jesus Christ and St Veronica. *Bartolomeo della Porta*: The Assumption.

LIBRARIES.—There are four public libraries in Naples: the Biblioteca Nazionale (Borbonica), in the same edifice with the Museum, open daily from 8 until 2, containing about 200,000 volumes and 3000 manuscripts; the Biblioteca Brancacciana (on the small piazza Sant' Angelo a Nilo), 70,000 volumes.

The PALAZZO REALE was commenced in 1600 by Philip III. The front, which is 250 ft. long, is of three orders—Doric, Ionic, and Composite. It is richly fitted up, and the state apartments are adorned with some good paintings, of which the principal are by Raphael (Madonna), Rembrandt, Velasquez, Holbein (Henry VIII.), Titian (Magdalen, portraits), Ribera, &c. On the right is the theatre of SAN CARLO, the largest in Italy, and on the left the ARSENAL. The Royal PALACE of CAPODIMONTE is a villa upon a hill just outside the city. (Open daily from 10 to 4, with an order to be obtained at the Pal. Reale). It is in a commanding position, and was the favourite retreat of the court. The apartments are spacious, and contain some good modern paintings. The grounds are about three miles in circumference, and are beautifully laid out.

BEST SEASON FOR A VISIT TO NAPLES.

A belief seems to exist in America and in Northern Europe that Naples and Southern Italy ought not to be visited by strangers in the summer and early autumn. This is an error. Naples itself is more agreeable, as far as temperature is concerned, *and quite as healthy in midsummer* as New York or London. *The most enjoyable months of the whole year in Southern Italy are September and October.* The railways and steamers are not crowded, and the hotel keepers make better terms than in winter, when their establishments are often crowded.

EXCURSIONS IN THE ENVIRONS OF NAPLES.*

ISCHIA.—This beautiful island, now much resorted to by foreigners for health and pleasure, is about twenty miles from Naples (see Map of the "Environs of Naples," page 732). It has an area of about 25 miles, and a population of about 25,000 (1876). It abounds in fine scenery, the views including Vesuvius and the whole of the celebrated Bay of Naples, and the neighbouring islands. The place most frequented by visitors is *Cassamicciola*, on the western side of the island. (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") Here are hot springs, described as "chloruric, with bicarbonate of soda, and ferruginous." They are much resorted to by persons suffering from paralysis, gout, &c. The bath establishments are new and well constructed.

Monte Epomeo, rising 2,600 feet above the sea, affords delightful views. The island abounds in pleasant excursions.

* Travellers should consult the proprietors of the hotels where they stop, as to the best excursions and the best time and means of making them. The proprietors of the *Hotel Royal des Etrangers* frequently arrange and conduct excursions for their guests, which have been described to the editor as peculiarly agreeable and economical.

Much has been said of the beauty of the native inhabitants who, in common with the natives of Sorrento and other places about the Bay of Naples, claim a Grecian origin.

(A daily steamer runs from Naples to Ischia. Time a little over two hours).

The GROTTO of POSILIPO.—Lake of Agnano.—Grotta del Cane.—Solfatara. — POZZUOLI. — Monte Nuovo.—The Lucrine Lake. — Lake of Avernus.—Grotta della Sibilla.—BAIÆ.—PISCINA MIRABILE.—Misenum.

By starting early in a carriage this excursion may be made in one day. A carriage costs 25 francs per day. A guide, taken to avoid the annoying importunities of local guides, costs 6 francs per day. Half-a-franc is enough to give to the custodian of each of the localities visited.

At the extremity of the Chiaja, the street of Piedigrotta is ascended to the GROTTA DI POSILIPO.

This remarkable tunnel, which is 2,244 ft. in length, 22 ft. wide, and from 25 to 69 ft. in height, dates from the time of Nero; some authorities claim for it a date anterior to the reign of that Emperor. It was enlarged in the 15th century, and has since then been repaired at various periods.

Near the entrance to the Grotto is a stair cut in the rock, which leads to the TOMB OF VIRGIL, on the height above the Grotto. A fee of half-a-franc is paid to the gate-keeper. The tomb consists of a chamber about 15 ft. square with two windows. Ten niches on the sides were intended for cinerary urns. Virgil, who had a villa near this spot, where he wrote the Eclogues and Georgics, died at Brundusium B.C. 19. He was buried at Naples, at his own request, and though writers differ as to the exact position of his burial-place, the weight of the evidence is in favour of the supposition that the tomb now shown once contained the ashes of the poet.

Tourists who desire to visit the *Lake of Agnano* or the *Grotta del Cane*, leave the road to Pozzuoli soon after passing the village of Fuori Grotta, and take the road on the right, less than a mile to the lake. (This lake has been filled up).

On the bank of the lake are some old chambers in which the hot vapours are collected for the cure of rheumatic patients. These are called Stufe di San Germano.

Close by the Stufe is the *Grotta del Cane*, a small cellar excavated in the base of a hill, from the floor and sides of which vapour mixed with carbonic acid gas is exhaled. The upper part of the cave is free from gas, which settles at the bottom. A dog is introduced by the *custode* of the cave. The effect of the vapours is to render the dog insensible after a few moments. The name of the cave is derived from these *cruel* experiments.

Pozzuoli, population 12,000, is pleasantly situated on a point on the north shore of the gulf. In ancient times, under the name of Puteoli, it was the chief seaport and mart of Cumae, and a rendezvous for merchants from Sicily and Greece. Its baths brought to it people from all parts of the Roman Empire. Its prosperity declined after the fall of the Empire. After suffering much from enemies it was partially destroyed in the 11th century by an eruption of the Solfatara. In the 16th century an eruption, by which Monte Nuovo was formed,

compelled the abandonment of the city. It now presents few evidences of its former prosperity. It was here that St Paul remained three days on his way to Rome.

The Cathedral stands on the site, and is in part built of the materials, of a temple of Augustus.

At the western extremity of the town are the ruins of the TEMPLE OF JUPITER SERAPIS. The building consists of a quadrilateral atrium surrounded by chambers with a circular temple in the centre. The court, which is 140 ft. long and 120 ft. wide, was surrounded by a portico with 48 columns. These ruins were for ages covered up. In 1750 three upright columns were discovered projecting above the surface, and Charles III. ordered them to be disinterred. In doing so the remainder of the edifice was discovered. The three columns are each 40 ft. long and of a single block. It is evident from their appearance that, for nearly half their length, they have for ages been immersed in water, proving that the shore of the bay must have been alternately depressed and elevated. The names of Temple of Neptune, and Temple of the Nymphs, are given to scattered ruins under the water, west of the Temple of Serapis.

A short distance beyond, on the shore, are the ruins of the so-called Villa of Cicero. On a hill behind the town are the ruins of an AMPHITHEATRE, 480 feet by 382 feet, and estimated to have held 25,000 persons. About midway between Pozzuoli and the Lake of Agnano is the Solfatara. It is an oval plain surrounded by broken hills. From some of the crevices of the rocks upon it noxious gases are constantly exhaled.

One and a half mile beyond Pozzuoli is Monte Nuovo, which was formed by the eruption of 1538. West of Monte Nuovo is the Lake of Avernus, a picturesque sheet of water, 1¼ mile in circumference, which occupies the bottom of a crater, and is surrounded by a wood of chestnut trees, vines, and orange-trees. Its depth is about 160 feet. Its Latin name, Avernus, signifies that no bird dared to approach it. At the present time it is the haunt of wild ducks, and is stocked with fish. Hannibal came to it to sacrifice to Pluto. It is from this locality that Virgil makes Æneas descend to the infernal regions.

The *Grotto of the Sibyl*, on the southern border of the lake, is the poetical name given to one of the tunnels which Agrippa caused to be cut, to put the lake in communication with the cities of Cumæ and Baiæ. It is pretended that this is the grotto of which Virgil speaks in the 6th book of the Æneid.

Lake Lucrinus, between Avernus and the sea, now a narrow marsh, was celebrated in ancient times for its oysters.

BAIÆ.—When the Roman empire was in its greatest splendour, the beauty of its situation, the fineness of the surrounding scenery, and the excellence of its mineral springs, made Baiæ such a favourite resort of the Roman nobles, that for want of space for their baths and villas, they encroached on the sea. Julius Cæsar, Piso, Pompey, Marius, and others, had country houses here. Horace preferred Baiæ to all other places in the world. Seneca warned every one who desired to maintain dominion over himself to avoid this watering place. The ruins, still standing on the desolate coast, or rising from the sea, are now the

only evidence of its former magnificence.

The ruins of three supposed TEMPLES—one of VENUS, one of MERCURY, and one of DIANA, as well as the remains of a few *thermæ*, or warm baths, still attract the attention of archæologists. The harbour, one of the largest belonging to the Romans, is now much destroyed. The surrounding country is covered with the ruins of Roman villas, sepulchral monuments, and other buildings.

On the summit of the hill, a few hundred yards from the little village of Bacoli, a little beyond Baiæ, is the *Piscina Mirabilis*, a Roman reservoir excavated in the hill. It is 220 feet long by 80 feet broad, and its massive roof of masonry is supported by 48 columns. The roof is nearly entire. It is entered by stairs of 40 steps at each end. It was constructed to supply the Roman fleet with water.

PORTICI, RESINA, VESUVIUS, HERCULANEUM, TORRE DEL GRECO, AND POMPEII.

Trains leave Naples ten times a day for Castellamare and the intermediate stations. Portici is reached in 15 minutes. Here is a Royal Palace remarkable only for its fine situation. Resina, from which point the ascent of Vesuvius is generally undertaken, adjoins Portici. (A railway has been laid to the summit of Vesuvius, but at the issue of this volume no regular arrangements existed for its use by tourists. It will doubtless soon be in full operation.) The whole excursion to the summit occupies about 7 hours. Professional guides and good horses are always in readiness at Resina. The path is not difficult, and one guide, with a porter to carry provisions and take care of the horses at the foot of the cone, are all that need be taken. The expenses for each traveller are usually about 25 francs. If a chair with four porters is taken from the foot of the cone to the summit, the additional expense is 20 francs. It is well for travellers contemplating this excursion to engage their guide and horses the day previous.

VESUVIUS is an isolated mountain, rising 3937 feet above the sea. The north-east side is called Monte Somma, the highest point of which, Punta del Nasone, is 3450 feet in height. A deep valley, Atrio del Cavallo, separates Somma from Vesuvius proper. It is thought that Somma is a portion of the single cone which existed in the time of Strabo, and which was partially destroyed in the eruption of 79, in which Pliny the elder perished. Some indications are found of eruptions in the years 472 and 512. Vesuvius remained in repose between the eruption of 1500 and that of 1631. During this interval, in 1538, the Monte Nuovo, near Pozzuoli, was formed. Mount Ætna, on the other hand, was in activity during this period. Braccini, who visited Vesuvius a little before the eruption of 1631, gives an interesting description of it as follows:—"The volcano was $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in circumference, and about 1000 paces deep; its sides were covered with brushwood, and at the base was a plain in which cattle were pastured." Dec. 16, 1631, seven currents of lava burst forth at once, and overwhelmed several villages at the foot of the mountain. Resina, partly built upon the site of Herculaneum, was consumed by the burning torrent. The inundations of mud were not less destructive than

those of the lava itself. For such is the abundance of rain, owing to the mass of vapour ejected into the atmosphere, that it precipitates itself along the sides of the cone in actual torrents, charged with a fine impalpable volcanic dust, which, carrying with them fine ashes, acquire a consistence sufficient to justify the name given to them by Lyell, of "aqueous lavas." It is believed that 4000 persons perished in this catastrophe.

The following is a list of later eruptions brought down to our own times:—1751, 1758, 1760, 1766, 1779, 1784, 1789, 1790, 1794, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1817, 1820, 1822, 1828, 1831, 1834, 1838, 1845, 1847, 1850, 1855, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1867, 1868-1869, 1872. Since the last date there have been eruptions of lava reaching to the foot of the cone, but no eruption at all like that of previous years.

In November 1867, after having been quiet for nearly six years, Vesuvius again became active, and has so continued, more or less, almost to the present time. On November 17th in that year a considerable eruption took place. On March 11th and 12th, 1868, the walls of the crater became red with heat, and a fresh torrent of lava overflowed in a northerly direction. Showers of stones, &c., were thrown up to a great height, and parts of Naples, Pozzuoli, and other places 10 miles distant were covered with fine volcanic dust. In the preceding January, Resina and Torre del Greco were seriously threatened by streams of lava, which, however, turned aside from them, and subsided amongst older deposits. The grand spectacle attracted crowds of visitors to Naples. The eruption of April 1872, resulted in very little loss of life, and in no very serious destruction of property.

ERCULANEUM. Persons as- ing Vesuvius from Resina visit Herculaneum in an additional hour. The entrance to the excavations is in the main street of Resina, at the corner of the Vico di Mare. (2 francs are paid for admission). A long staircase leads to the *Theatre*, which is seen by the light of a few candles. It consists of 19 tiers of seats, and probably held 10,000 persons. The orchestra lies 26 feet below the surface of the modern town of Resina. Other excavations have been made, a little way down the Vico di Mare, disclosing part of a large private house and several houses used for industrial purposes, and resembling some of the houses at Pompeii. The garden of the principal house is enclosed by an arcade of twenty columns and six buttresses. Farther toward the sea are magazines three stories high, well preserved.

POMPEII is reached in a little less than an hour from Naples. There are five trains daily. *Fares* 2·05 *francs*, 1·55 *francs*, *and* 0·80 *francs*.

Admission two francs. Three hours will suffice for the visit. Guides are assigned to visitors. Several of them speak French. They are not allowed to accept gratuities.

This city, buried during nearly 17 centuries, was discovered in 1748. As a consequence of the slowly continued diggings, a third of the city is at present uncovered.

In the year 63, Pompeii was partly ruined by an earthquake. The terrified inhabitants abandoned the city, but returned soon afterwards, and it had regained nearly all its splendour when, at midday, on November 23rd, 79, the eruption destined to destroy

it commenced. The wooden roofs of the houses were either set on fire, or broken in by the weight of matter accumulated upon them. The burnt wood, molten glass, &c., discovered, prove that the incandescent matter thrown out by the volcano reached Pompeii before the rains, which only flooded it when it was already covered with pumice stones and ashes. These torrents of water and ashes carried away in all directions movable and fragile objects, and covering them up, prevented their destruction. As only a small number of skeletons have been found, it would seem that nearly all the inhabitants were enabled to get away. They returned not long afterwards, to dig the soil in which the town was buried, which had not then acquired its present thickness of 13 ft. (composed of seven different layers, one over the other), and took away the valuables left in their habitations, and some precious objects from the public edifices.

We limit ourselves to an account of the most important parts of this city.

The principal entrance to Pompeii is situated in one of the suburbs, uncovered in 1812-14. The street to which it leads has been called the STREET OF TOMBS, on account of the number of funeral monuments by which it is bordered. In it is the *villa of Diomede*, one of the largest habitations in Pompeii, an unique specimen of a suburban villa. The remains of seventeen persons were discovered there during the excavations, nearly perfect moulds of the bodies having been preserved in the lava, one of which is in the museum at Naples. In the vicinity is the villa called *Cicero's*. The GATE OF HERCULANEUM has three arcades built in brick and lava. We subsequently reach the inn of Albinus, the Thermopolium, the HOUSE OF THE VESTALS, of the surgeon, of the dancing girls, of Narcissus, &c.; the HOUSE OF SALLUST, one of the most elegant in the city, near which is a bakery; the house of Choragus and of Polybius.

In the street of the Thermæ, or baths, is the HOUSE OF PANSA, one of the largest and finest of the city. Not far from thence are the house of the TRAGIC POET, the FULLONICA, or Fullers' establishment, which has furnished many objects to the museum at Naples, and the HOUSES of APOLLO, MELEAGER, the Nereids, the Quæstor, &c. THE HOUSE OF THE FAUN, in the street of this name, furnished the Naples Museum with the fine mosaic of the battle of Issus. In the street of the Forum are situated the TEMPLE OF FORTUNE, the THERMÆ, or public baths, and the school of the Gladiators.

The quarter of the Forum contains the three triumphal arches built with brick and lava encased in marble; the CIVIL FORUM, paved with marble, and surrounded on three sides by porticoes; the TEMPLE OF JUPITER; the TEMPLE OF VENUS; the BASILICA; the tribunals; the prisons; the temples of Mercury, of Augustus, &c.

In the quarter of the Theatres are found the TRIANGULAR FORUM; the TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE; the Barracks, where 63 skeletons have been discovered, and a great number of valuable objects, arms of gladiators, &c.; the GREAT THEATRE (223 ft. internal diameter); the SMALL THEATRE, or Odeon; TEMPLES OF ISIS and of ÆSCULAPIUS; the statuary's workshop; and the AMPHITHEATRE, with its 35 rows of steps divided into three stages.

Castellamare and Sorrento.

Railway from Naples by Portici, Torre del Greco and Torre Annunziata to Castellamare, in 1 hour. Fares : 2·40 francs, 1·80 francs, 0·90 francs.

From Castellamare, by *a beautiful road along the bay*, Sorrento is reached in an hour. Carriage with two horses, 5 francs and gratuity to driver.

Sorrento (*Hotels* : see "Hotel List"). This town is a favourite summer residence on account of its agreeable temperature and delightful environs. It was the birthplace of Tasso.

Capri is conveniently reached from Sorrento by boat. A four-oared boat, crossing in about 2 hours, costs 10 francs, besides gratuities to rowers.

In the travelling season, a steamer leaves Naples every morning for *Capri* and the Blue Grotto, by way of Sorrento. An opportunity is given to visit Capri on the return trip. The steamer touches at Sorrento also on the return trip.

Capri is a small mountainous island, oblong in form, rising, at its highest point, 1,800 ft. above the sea. It has 5,000 inhabitants. Augustus built palaces on the island, and subsequently Tiberius built 12 villas in honour of the 12 gods, of some of which a few traces still remain. Donkeys, to visit the island, 3 francs per day.

The Blue Grotto may be visited by boat in two hours from the landing. The entrance is not above 3 feet in height, and passengers are compelled to stoop or lie down in the boat. In the interior the roof is 40 feet above the water. The length of the grotto is 165 feet ; its greatest width 100 feet. *The effect of the blue refraction of the light on every object is very fine*, and, at first, dazzling to the sight. The boatmen who, for a small fee, swim about the boats, assume a silvery hue. The best hour for visiting the grotto is from 10 to 1.

Salerno and Pæstum.

(This *interesting excursion* may be made with perfect safety, as no brigands have been seen in that region for years, and the road is constantly patrolled by the garrison of Salerno. Persons pressed for time may visit Pæstum in a single day from Naples, by leaving the latter place in the first train in the morning, and getting out at *Battapaglia*, a station on the railway to Eboli, only 12 miles from the Temples. As there are no carriages to be had at Battapaglia it would be necessary to send a commissioner from Naples to Salerno the night before, to engage a carriage and bring it to Battapaglia to meet the train. It requires but 4 hours to go from B. to the Temples, see them well, and return to B. The last train to Naples leaves Battapaglia at about 4½ p.m.)

Five trains daily from Naples to Salerno. Fares : 4·70 francs, 3·50 francs, and 1·75 francs. The route passes Pompeii, Pagani, Nocera, La Cava (a favourite summer resort ; *Hotel* : *de Londres*), Vietri (a beautifully situated town, with charming villas).

From *Salerno* (*Hotels* : *Victoria*, *d'Angleterre*) to Pæstum, a three-horse carriage costs 30 francs. The distance is 24 miles. The traveller who spends the night at Salerno may, by leaving at six or seven in the morning, visit Pæstum and return in time for the last train to Naples.

Pæstum, a colony of Sybaris, founded B.C. 600, was called be-

fore the Roman times, Poseidonia. Attention was called to its ruins in 1745. Besides some remains of the walls and an amphitheatre, they consist of three Doric temples, which have remained standing for 2,000 years in this now wild and solitary place. The most remarkable is the TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE or Poseidonium. This temple, which, after those of Athens, is considered the finest example of genius manifested by the Greeks in architecture, forms from east to west a parallelogram of 199 feet by 83 feet, including the steps. It has six columns on each front and fourteen on the sides, counting those of the angles. These columns, of the Doric order, elevated upon three steps, surround the temple in one continuous portico. They are 6 feet 9 inches in diameter at their lower part, and 14 feet 8 inches high, by which an effect of greater massiveness than that of the Parthenon, and of the temple of Theseus at Athens, is produced. They have no base, are fluted and conical, the upper diameter being one-third less than the lower; an excessive diminution, as the difference in the temples at Athens is but two-ninths. They are formed of five or six cylinders of variable heights, and are perfectly jointed. The other two temples are: the one improperly named the *Basilica*, and a small temple of *Ceres*.

Tourists visiting Salerno and Pæstum, should, if possible, *make the trip from Salerno*, by Vietri, *to Amalfi* along the *new road* which follows the windings of the shore. The distance is 14 miles, and the drive one of the very finest in Europe, resembling the best parts of the famous *Cornice Road*. Carriage with three horses, 15 francs. AMALFI (*Hotel*: *Cappucini*, excellent) is a picturesque village, but without special attraction beyond its beautiful views over the Bay of Salerno.

From Amalfi many tourists proceed by row boat to Capri and Sorrento, by the Islands of the Syrens and Capo di Sorrento, an interesting excursion occupying from 5 to 6 hours. Boat with six rowers costs 35 francs.

ROUTE 183.

NAPLES TO MESSINA.

Steamers leave four times a week. *Fare*, 1*st class*, 38·50 *francs*; 2*d*, 22·50 *francs*. (*Distance*, 208 *miles*.)

(The steamers from Naples to Messina meet at the latter place the steamers which leave there for *Catania*, *Syracuse*, and *Malta*. Most tourists, however, bound to Malta, prefer taking the railway at Messina and meeting the steamer at Syracuse. The steamers leave Syracuse for Malta every Monday and Thursday evening on the arrival of the last train from Messina.)

MESSINA (*Hotel*: *Trinacria*) is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the island of Sicily, on the western shore of the straits of the same name, opposite to Reggio, on the Calabrian coast. It is built partly along the declivity of well-wooded hills which rise from the coast, and partly round a magnificent harbour. It was formerly called *Zancle*, from the Greek word signifying a sickle, on account of its shape. Subsequently it was colonized from Messene in Greece,

and was thereafter called Messina.

The background is closed by the fine chain of the Neptunian hills, rising to a height of 1,800 feet above the sea. The town is well built, and paved with lava. It has three principal streets, one of which extends for more than a mile along the harbour. The latter, from its depth and circuit, is capable of accommodating many hundreds of vessels of the largest size. There are upwards of fifty churches, many of them adorned with paintings and sculptures. The *Cathedral*, a fine Gothic building, is beautifully decorated internally. The nave rests on granite columns from an ancient temple of Neptune. The high altar is inlaid with elegant mosaic-work of jasper, lapis-lazuli, and other beautiful stones, and finished with gilt bronze. Among other public buildings are the royal palace, the senate-house, public hospital, and several convents. In the square in which the cathedral stands is a bronze equestrian statue of Charles III. of Spain. The view from the heights above the town over the straits and the opposite coast of Calabria is exceedingly fine. The town is surrounded by walls with two forts, and the harbour is commanded by the citadel, near which is the lazaretto. The staple manufacture is of silk. The neighbourhood produces wines and fruit in abundance. The coral fishery also furnishes employment for numbers.

From Messina a railway is open to Syracuse *viâ* TAORMINA (30 miles), with very interesting remains of a GREEK THEATRE and TEMPLE on an Acropolis, and CATANIA (59½ miles), (*Hotel*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") This ancient town was colonized by Augustus. It contains the vestiges of an Amphitheatre, Theatre, Baths, and Tombs.

The ascent of MOUNT ÆTNA, which rises nearly 11,000 feet above the sea, is made from Catania. On the east side of the mountain is an extensive valley called the *Val del Bove*, surrounded on three sides by abrupt precipices rising from 1000 to 3000 feet. Above it is a plain called *Piano del Lago*, on which are two buildings, one called the *Casa Inglese* (English Lodge), built by the subscriptions of English tourists; another called *Torre del Filisofo* (the Philosopher's Tower), said to have been the residence of Empedocles, who threw himself into the crater. Above this plain rises the great cone of the crater. The ascent can be made in about ten hours. The journey is usually commenced at night, in order to enjoy the magnificent view, which extends to Malta, and to the island of Pantalaria in the direction of Africa—the former being 130, the latter 180 miles distant.

The ascent is made in the summer months. The manager of the Grand Hotel at Catania undertakes all the details of guides, provisions, &c., &c., for the ascent.

From Catania to SYRACUSE (54 miles), (*Hotels*: *Del Sole*, *Vittoria*) (both bad.)

The sights of old Syracuse are the *Roman Amphitheatre*, the *Greek Theatre*, the ancient baths and tombs, the *latomiæ* or quarries, once used as prisons, the famous *Ear of Dyonisius*, an enormous cavern in the rock, also used as a prison in ancient times. It has a wonderful echo. In the modern city are the Cathedral, built upon the ruins of a temple, and the famous *Fountain of Arethusa*, growing in which may be seen the *papyrus plant*. Not far from the ruins of the Greek

Theatre are extensive and interesting *catacombs.*

The sights of Syracuse may be seen, in a cursory manner, of course, in three or four hours, if a good guide is employed and the tour is made with a carriage.

From Syracuse to Malta (68 miles.) Fare by steamer 30 frs.

The chief town of the Island of Malta is VALETTA (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.")

The view of the city on approaching it from the sea is magnificent. On arriving one is struck by the extent and strength of the fortifications. The unevenness of the site of the town makes it necessary to keep up communication between many of the streets by flights of steps, forming one of the principal features of the place. The principal streets are wide and well paved, and the buildings handsome. One of the principal sights of the city is the CATHEDRAL, built in 1580. It contains many tombs of the Knights of Malta, and a few fine pictures. The Palace of the Grand Master, now the residence of the Governor, is a spacious edifice, containing some fine apartments, an armoury, &c. The new opera is one of the handsomest in Europe. Malta has a mild winter climate, and is much resorted to by visitors from northern countries. Living is good and cheap.

Excursions may be made to CITTA VECCIA, the former capital of the island, where is shown a cave *said to have been inhabited by St Paul after his shipwreck.* There are interesting catacombs in the vicinity. Seven miles from Citta Veccia is *St Paul's Bay*, on the shore of which tradition has it that *St Paul suffered shipwreck.* Both the places above named may be visited in five or six hours from Valetta.

ROUTE 184.

NAPLES TO PALERMO.

The distance is 193½ miles; the fares are the same as to Messina. Steamers leave five times a week.

PALERMO is (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST") situated on the north coast of Sicily. As we approach, the gulf and town present a most delightful prospect. The latter is partially encircled by groves of orange and citron trees, behind which rises a range of magnificent hills. Its shape is an oblong square, of which one of the small sides abuts on the coast. Its circumference is about fourteen miles, and its principal streets are terminated by fifteen gates. Two large and regular streets, intersecting at right angles, form an octagonal space, called the *Piazza Vigliena*, or *Quattro Cantoni*, adorned with handsome buildings, porticoes, fountains, and statues, among which last are those of Charles V., Philip II., III., and IV. of Spain. By the sea-side runs the beautiful promenade called *Marina*, ending at a public garden called the *Garden of Flora.*

The *Cathedral*, erected in 1170, is externally in the Norman style, with Moorish decorations; the western façade is a beautiful specimen of the pointed style of Sicilian architecture;- a lofty arcade, with pointed arches, joins

the belfry to the Cathedral. The interior contains several monuments, paintings, sculptures, and frescoes.

The *Palazzo Reale* contains the *Palatine Chapel*, an interesting specimen of art of the 12th century. There are some good collections in the palace of the Prince of Trabia, and in the *University*.

About 3½ miles from Palermo is *Monreale*, a town of 15,000 inhabitants. The *Cathedral*, surpassing in size that of St Mark at Venice, is ornamented with quaint mosaics.

From Palermo an excursion may be made by rail to

Termini (23 miles), (*Hotel*: *San Domenico.*) Here are to be seen numerous ancient ruins; the churches and convents are rich in mosaics and ancient columns. A beautiful view is obtained from the platform behind the Cathedral.

THE LAKE OF ORTA AND MONTE MOTTERONE.

STRESA is the starting point for an interesting excursion of two or three days to the LAKE OF ORTA, going by way of the summit of Monte Motterone, reaching the lake at the village of Orta, and returning by way of Arona. Time from Stresa by the Motterone to Orta, 9 hours. A guide to the summit of Motterone costs 6 *francs*. A donkey and attendant to Orta, 12 *francs*. The path from Stresa ascends near the HOTEL DES ILES BORROMEES through a chesnut grove, thence passes the village of *Someraro*, and passing several chalets, reaches a church, from which the summit is one hour distant. The panorama, viewed from the summit, embraces the whole amphitheatre of mountains from *Monte Rosa* to the *Tyrol*, six lakes—the Lake of Orta, Lago Maggiore, Lago-di-Monate, Lago-di-Comabbio, Lago-di-Biandrone, and the Lago-di-Varese—and the plains of Lombardy and Piedmont. It is said that the cathedral of Milan is sometimes seen from the summit in fine weather. Descending from the mountain towards Orta, we soon come upon a wide path, which leads in two hours to the village of *Armeno*, on the high road. Two miles farther on along the road is *Miasino*, and 2½ miles beyond, we reach ORTA (*Hotel*: *S. Giulio*), a small town upon a promontory which extends into the lake. The lake of Orta is 9 miles long, and 1½ wide. In the lake opposite Orta is the little island of S. Giulio, with a church originally founded by St Julius in 379. Above Orta is a wooded height laid out as a park, called the MONTE SACRO. On it there are twenty chapels, erected in the 16th century in honour of St Francis of Assisi, each of which contains a scene from the life of the saint. The figures, which are composed of terra-cotta, are coloured. The tower on the summit affords a splendid view. (Orta may be reached by carriage from Pallanza and from Arona).

Opposite Orta, on the west bank of the lake, is *Pella* (*Hotel*: *Club Alpino*), from which a bridle path goes over the Colma to Varallo, five hours. *Mule*, 7 *francs*. From the Col-di-Colma, 2½ hours from Pella, there is a magnificent view. *Varallo* (*Hotel*: *Italia*) is close by the famous MONTE SACRO, which is reached in a quarter of an hour from the town by a shady path. Besides a church, there are upon the mountain 46 CHAPELS, all of which contain groups of life-sized figures in terra-cotta, representing scenes in the life of

our Saviour. Some of the frescoes in the chapels are good. This pilgrimage was originally founded in the time of Pope Innocent VIII., but pilgrims were not numerous until after the visits of Cardinal Borromeo in 1578 and 1584, from which period most of the chapels date.

From VARALLO to ARONA is a drive of five hours.

SPAIN.

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198.	LISBON TO OPORTO	778

SPAIN is bounded on the north by the Bay of Biscay and the mountain chain of the Pyrenees; on the east and south by the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and on the west by Portugal and the waters of the Atlantic.

Its greatest length is 560 miles, its greatest breadth about 650 miles. Its area, including the Canary and Balearic Islands, is 182,758 square miles.

The interior of the country presents great physical diversity, more so than that of any other country in Europe of equal extent. The central regions consist of an immense plateau, which rises to the height of from 2000 to 3000 feet, and occupies upwards of 90,000 square miles. This plateau, or table land, is bounded on two sides by mountainous tracts—on the north-east by the valley of the Ebro, and on the south by the valley of the Guadalquivir. The Pyrenean peninsula is divided by geographers into seven mountain ranges, of which the chief are: 1. The Cantabrian Mountains and the Pyrenees, forming the most northern range; 2. The Sierra de Guadarrama; 3. The Montes de Toledo; 4. The Sierra Morena

between the upper waters of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir; 5. The Sierra Nevada running parallel with the shores of the Mediterranean, through Southern Murcia and Andalusia.

The several mountain ridges, or, as they are called, *Cordilleras* of Spain, have a general east and west direction, and between them run, in the same direction, the nearly parallel valleys or basins of the great rivers of the country, the Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir. The valleys enclosed among the mountain ranges, as well as the plains, or *vegas*, that spread out from their bases, are in general distinguished by extreme beauty. The former are almost uniformly clothed with a luxuriant vegetation, and the latter form rich pasture grounds.

The climate, owing to the physical configuration of the surface, varies much in different localities. On the elevated table-land it is both colder in winter and hotter in summer than is usual under the same latitude.

In Madrid the mean temperature of winter is about 47 degrees and of summer 86 degrees. In the north-west, in severe and rainy winters, the cold is occasionally extreme, and in Gallicia, a piercing wind, which the Castilians call *gallego*, often blows. In the south-east districts a kind of perpetual spring prevails; on the contrary, in the south-west, in Granada, and other parts of Andalusia, the climate is almost African, and a wind called *solano*, which withers up vegetation, enfeebles the animal frame, and spreads epidemic diseases, often blows for two weeks in succession.

In the west the climate is mild but variable; the summer, however, is often very hot, and in Estramadura in particular withering droughts are not unfrequent. In the east the climate resembles that of Asia Minor and Syria.

The principal rivers, in addition to those above named, are the Ebro, Xucar, and Minho. The rivers on the northern coast of Spain are numerous, but of short courses: they serve to irrigate the land, but are not sufficiently deep for navigation. Spain has no lakes of any magnitude. Some of small size occur in the high valleys of the Pyrenees.

The mineral productions are rich and varied, though, owing to the general decay into which almost all the industrial interests of the kingdom have fallen, they are less extensively worked than they formerly were. They include gold, silver, quicksilver (the mines of which at Almaden, are among the richest in the world), copper, iron, zinc, in limited quantities, and coal. The total value of the minerals, ores, and metals raised in 1863, amounted to £4,428,389.

The kingdom of Spain, inclusive of the adjacent islands, is divided into 49 provinces. The total population is 17,300,851.

It has been calculated that, about the time of Julius Cæsar, Spain must have contained 78,000,000 inhabitants, and yet, in 1688, it did not possess more than 8,000,000. In 1768 the population had risen to 9,307,800; in 1820, to 11,000,000; and, in 1842, to 12,054,000 souls. The population of Spain in 1876 was estimated at 16,516,949, giving a density of population, at this period, of 90 per English square mile, or considerably less than half that of Italy.

MONEY.—By a decree made in October 1868, a new currency was established on the basis of the franc, viz., 100 centimes = 1 peseta = 10d. English, or 20

cents, money of the United States.

The old currency, still in use, is, 100 centimes = 1 real = 2½d. or 5 cents; 10 reals = 1 escudo = 2s. 1d. or 50 cents.

GOLD COINS.—Onza (320 reals) = £3, 6s. 8d., or 16 dollars; ½ onza = £1, 13s. 4d., or 8 dollars; Isabel (100 reals) = 20s. 10d., or 5 dollars; ¼ onza = 16s. 8d., or 4 dollars; 40 real piece = 8s. 4d., or 2 dollars; dollar (20 reals) = 4s. 2d., or 1 dollar.

SILVER COINS.—Dollar = 4s. 2d. = 2 dollars; escudo (10 reals) = 2s. 1d., or 50 cents; Peseta de Columnas (5 reals) = 1s. 0½d., or 25 cents; Peseta (4 reals) = 10d., or 20 cents; 2½ real piece = 6d., or 12 cents; 2 real piece = 5d., or 10 cents; REAL = 2½d., or 5 cents.

COPPER COINS.—½ real = 1¼d., or 2½ cents; ¼ real = ½d., or 1 cent.

ROUTE 185.

IRUN TO MADRID (BY BURGOS).

394½ *miles;* 1*st class,* 315.50 *reals;* 2*nd,* 236.75 *reals;* 3*rd,* 142.0 *reals.*

IRUN (*Hotel*: *del Norte*), situate on the left bank of the River Bidassoa. (The baggage of passengers coming from France is examined at this station). The church of *Nuestra Senora de Juncal*, with its remarkable altar-piece, will be found worthy of notice.

The country in this neighbourhood is extremely beautiful; the level lands being profusely watered, while the uplands and mountains, from their base to the summit, are clothed with magnificent oaks, beech-trees, and chesnuts.

Passing by *Renteria* and *Pasajes*, at which latter place there is an English cemetery, we reach SAN SEBASTIAN (10½ miles), (*Hotels*: *Beraza*, *La Posta*), population, 16,000. This is a much-frequented bathing-place, and celebrated for its siege by the British forces under the Duke of Wellington. Behind the hill called Monte Argullo are the graves of many English officers who fell during the siege. *Tolosa* (26¼ miles), a town of 8200 inhabitants, has considerable manufactures of cloth and paper. At *Alsuasa* (63¾ miles), the line to Barcelona, by way of Pampeluna and Saragossa branches off.

VITTORIA (90½ miles), (*Hotel*: *de Pallares*), population, 19,200, the capital of the province of Alava. This place is divided into the old and new town; the former, called the *Campillo Suso*, is remarkable for its dark winding streets and curious old houses, while the latter has straight avenues and plazas, sheltered by arcades. The great point of attraction is the *Great Square*. The market is held here. The houses in this square are built of a sort of freestone, in a very tasteful and handsome style, with arcades below and balconies above. The *Collegiata de la Santa Maria*, in the upper town, was built in 1150. The *Capilla de Santiago* contains some finely sculptured tombs. The *Battle of Vittoria*, between the French and the English under Wellington, took place on June 21, 1813.

BURGOS (166½ miles), (*Hotels*: *del Norte*, *Parador de las Peninsulares*), population, 26,000. Crossing the River Arlanzon, we enter the city by the *Puerta de Santa Maria*. Burgos is full of interest

for the antiquary, but its chief attraction is its justly celebrated CATHEDRAL, the spires of which will be seen rising above a mass of dull yellow houses. This building dates from the 13th century; but the grand altar was constructed some three hundred years later. At the west end are two spires of open-work, about 300 feet high. Behind these rises up an octagonal tower, built by the son of the Duke of Alva, and behind this again a lower tower, in itself a good-sized church. The cathedral is of so vast an extent, that services may be performed in eight chapels at once without occasioning confusion. Many of the chapels are well worth seeing. The choir is enriched with numerous *bas-reliefs*, finely executed in carved wood; and the small sacristy is also richly adorned with similar work, the ceiling representing the crowning of the Blessed Virgin, in *alto-relievo*. The towers afford fine views of the town and surrounding country.

The *Convent of Miraflores*, about two miles out of the town, possesses a church, erected by Isabella of Castile, as a monument to her parents. It has been mutilated by the French. In it is the magnificent monument of Don Juan II. and his queen. On the top are the recumbent effigies of the king and queen—he in his armour, she in her robes, ornamented with lace marvellously chiselled—while all round the monument are carved figures of martyrs and apostles.

There are several churches in Burgos worth visiting:—*St Nicholas* (1500); *San Esteban*, formerly a convent (1290—1380); and *San Gil* (of the 14th century). In the *Town Hall* are preserved the bones of the Cid, removed here in 1842, from San Pedro de Cardena, and placed in a glazed case. The *Castle* was built by Belchides about 895.

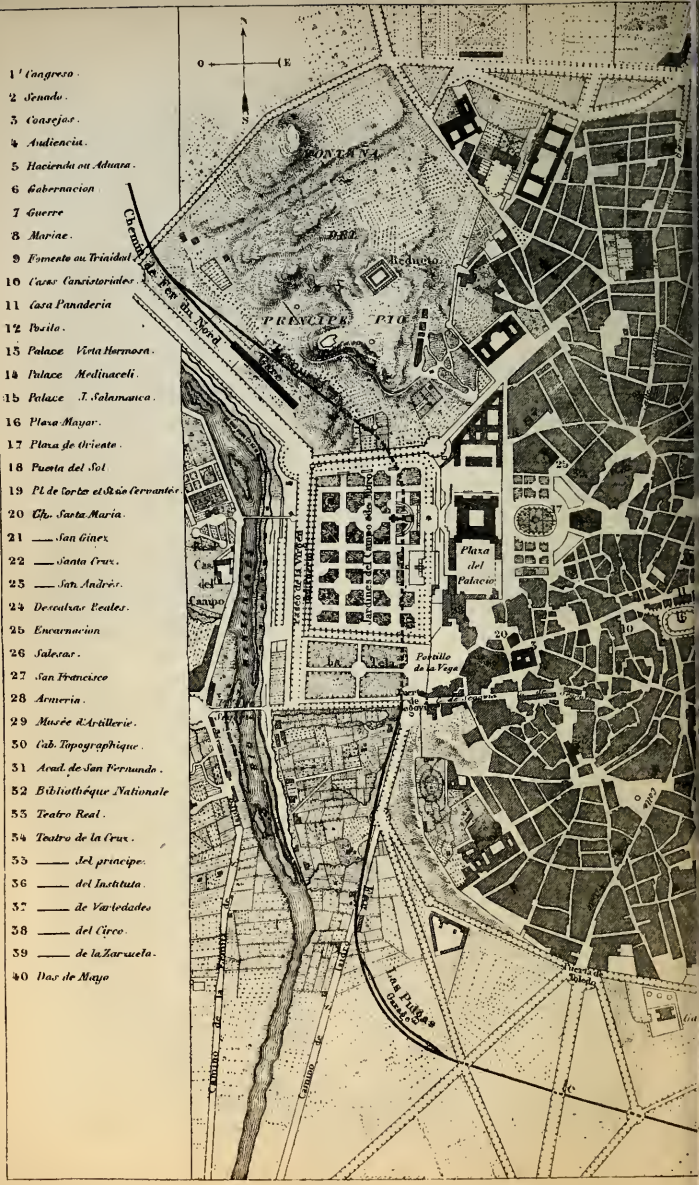
TORQUEMADA (207 miles), population, 3,000. The houses in this part of the country are built, like those of Egyptian villages and the ancient cities of Mesopotamia, with sun-dried bricks. The church of Torquemada affords a striking contrast to the poverty of the private dwellings, being erected in a handsome style of Gothic architecture.

VALLADOLID (243 miles), (*Hotels*: *Universal*, *de Paris*, *del Siglo*), population, 50,000. This is a place of some commercial activity. It was formerly the capital of Spain, until Philip II. transferred the court to Madrid. It possesses a *University*, a *Museum*, containing some excellent specimens of Spanish carving in wood, a fine *Cathedral*, and several interesting churches and convents; the latter now applied to secular uses. Passing several other places, we reach

AVILA (323 miles), (*Hotel*: *San Jose*), population, 6,250. This is a fortified town. Its walls are of considerable height and thickness, and are protected by numerous towers. The *Cathedral* is a fine building, and is adorned with choice stained-glass windows, and curious paintings on the retablo of the high altar. The choir contains some fine carvings, and there are some well executed reliefs in the transepts. Of the other churches, the most striking is that of *San Vicente*.

Leaving Avila, we proceed through a mountainous district, passing several tunnels. The country is bleak and unproductive. Near *La Canada*, we obtain a magnificent view, extending to the mountains of the Sierra de Toledo.

EL ESCORIAL (361½ miles). The celebrated PALACE OF THE ESCORIAL is situated at Escorial de


1 Congreso.
2 Senado.
3 Consejos.
4 Audiencia.
5 Hacienda ou Aduana.
6 Gobernacion
7 Guerre
8 Marine.
9 Fomento ou Triaidad.
10 Cons. Consistoriales.
11 Casa Panaderia
12 Posta.
13 Palace Vista Hermosa.
14 Palace Medinaceli.
15 Palace T. Salamanca.
16 Plaza Mayor.
17 Plaza de Oriente.
18 Puerta del Sol
19 Pl. de Cortes et Stio Cervantes.
20 Ch. Santa Maria.
21 ___ San Ginez.
22 ___ Santa Cruz.
23 ___ San Andrés.
24 Descalzas Reales.
25 Encarnacion
26 Salesas.
27 San Francisco
28 Armeria.
29 Musée d'Artillerie.
30 Cab. Topographique.
31 Acad. de San Fernando.
32 Bibliothèque Nationale
33 Teatro Real.
34 Teatro de la Cruz.
35 ___ del principe.
36 ___ del Instituto.
37 ___ de Variedades
38 ___ del Circo.
39 ___ de la Zarzuela.
40 Dos de Mayo
Chemin de Fer du Nord
FONTANA
PRINCIPE PIO
Reducto
Plaza del Palacio
Puente de la Vega
Las Peñuelas
Camino de Carabanchel
Camino de Leganes
Camino de Toledo


Invalides
Observatoire
Malby & Sons, London.

Arriba, which is also called *San Lorenzo de Escorial*. For description of the ESCORIAL, see page 637.

Pozuelo (338½ miles), is a pleasant village surrounded by gardens. It is much frequented by the citizens of Madrid during the fine season. Here are some fine houses, principally inhabited by Government employés. It was in this neighbourhood, at Chamartin, that Napoleon I. fixed his head-quarters on 2nd December, 1808. The round chamber which he occupied, in the palace of the Duke of Osuna, is shown to visitors. As the Metropolis is approached, a splendid bridge will be seen to the right. This magnificent structure is erected over the insignificant stream Manzanares, which is quite dry during nine months of the year.

MADRID (394½ miles), (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). Population, 495,785.

Madrid is the capital of the kingdom. It is situated in the midst of a vast, sandy plateau. This plateau is bounded on the north by the mountains Somosierra and Guadarrama. Almost the only reason that can be assigned for selecting such an uninviting spot as the place for the capital, is said to have been its geographical position, being in the centre of Spain. It first became the temporary residence of the court under the regency of Cardinal Ximenes, in the sixteenth century, but was chosen as the capital by Philip II., in 1560. It was chiefly in the reign of Charles III. that the great works which adorn the city were erected or designed. Most of the streets are wide and straight, but are not well cleaned. The houses are handsome and lofty, generally built of brick; but those of the nobility are of stone. The PLAZA MAYOR is a grand square, containing a fine statue of Philip III. on horseback. Executions and bull-fights used to take place in this square. The *Calle de Alcala* is a fine street, leading to the PUERTA DEL SOL, which is a large, much frequented area, where eight of the principal streets meet. It has recently been ornamented with a handsome fountain, and at night, when lighted up and crowded with people presents a very gay appearance. The *Palacio del Gobernacion* and the *Fonda de Paris*, are its chief buildings. The Puerta del Sol has frequently been the scene of revolts and political manifestoes. Here also was perpetrated a terrible massacre by Murat, on 2nd May 1808.

In the square called *Plazuela de la Villa* is the mansion house (*Casa del Ayuntamiento*), at the balcony of which the Duke of Wellington presented himself to the populace, and was enthusiastically hailed by them as their deliverer. The *Plaza de Oriente* is of an oval form, and is surrounded by a promenade, between the trees of which are forty-four colossal stone statues. In the centre is an enclosure, containing a fine garden. Here is a splendid bronze equestrian statue of Philip IV. On one side of this square is the *Biblioteca Nacional*, containing 230,000 volumes, some cameos, and other antiquities. A bronze statue of *Cervantes* is erected in the *Plaza de la Cortez*. In the *Plaza de la Cruz Verde* is a cross marking the spot where the last victim of the Inquisition was burnt. The other squares deserve no special mention.

The PRADO, situated at the east end of the city, is the most fashionable promenade. Here is a monument, in commemoration of the

bloody massacre by Murat, on March, 1808. Being received with shouts of anger, he seized upon some hundreds of the populace, of all ages and conditions, had them tried by court-martial, and executed on this spot.

The ROYAL PALACE is a magnificent structure; it is a large square edifice, each front extending 470 ft., and is 100 ft. high. It commands a fine prospect. The Duke of Wellington resided in this palace after the battle of Salamanca. The interior is splendid. The grand staircase, the Hall of the Ambassadors, and the numerous saloons are all worthy of this most beautiful of royal palaces, and perfectly justify the remark which Napoleon I. made to his brother Joseph, when ascending the staircase:—"*Mon frere vous seriez mieux logé que moi.*" The saloon called the *Hall of the Ambassadors* is magnificently decorated; the ceiling is one of the *chef-d'œuvres* of the Venetian Tiepolo. The ceilings of the dining-hall and the audience chamber are much admired. They are both by Mengs, The *Sala del Trono* contains a choice collection of coins and medals. The *Gabinete* contains some fine specimens of china. There are several fine pictures of the Italian school, and also some by native masters, in the various saloons. On the south side of the palace is the ROYAL ARMOURY, which contains the finest collection of historical armour in the world. This gallery has a very imposing appearance; the equestrian figures are placed in the centre, and knights in armour stand at the sides, surrounded by warlike implements of every description. Overhead are hung various banners. On the walls are some splendid shields. Admission to the palace by permit from the *Intendente de la Casa Real.*

EL MUSEO is a splendid gallery, containing 2000 pictures, of which 46 are by Murillo, 10 by Raphael, 62 by Rubens, 64 by Velasquez, 34 by Tintoretto, and 43 by Titian. (Strangers are admitted every day). This vast and precious collection was first formed in 1828, and is universally admitted to comprise the richest collection of works of art in the world. In order to form this museum, all the royal residences have been deprived of their best works, both in painting and sculpture. The monasteries contained a considerable number of works of the first order; that of *L'Escorial*, above all, containing the best works of Leonardo da Vinci, Correggio, Titian, Raphael, and some admirable paintings of the Flemish School. When the convents were suppressed, and the monastic orders dispersed, all these works were carried off to enrich the Royal Museum at Madrid. At the entrance are three galleries. The two on the right and left are devoted to the works of the Spanish painters; the middle gallery contains all the works of the Italian school. At the extremity of the long gallery there is a circular saloon, in which are deposited the few works of the German and French schools that this museum contains; on either side of which are two other galleries appropriated to the paintings of the Dutch and Flemish Schools. A large staircase leads to galleries on the ground floor, in which are a great many works belonging to all the schools, and which were for the most part taken from the Escurial. The paintings of Velasquez will be found particularly worth notice. Here is the famous picture of "The Drunkards" (*Los Bebedores*), by that master. This prince of Spanish painters is here seen in all the splendour of his genius, and the whole of his works will

repay a careful study. The museum is enriched by many famous productions of Murillo, the pupil of Velasquez. The Italian school is well represented by some of the chief works of the most celebrated masters, including Leonardo da Vinci, Andrea del Sarto, Correggio, and Raphael. Here are three fine productions of the latter master, in which the subject of the "Holy Family," is treated in different ways, and is distinguished in each by a particular name. Thus, one is called "La Perla," which once belonged to Charles I. of England. Another picture has been called the "Virgin of the Ruins," from the character of the composition; and a third is known as the "Virgin of the Fish." The museum may boast of the richest collection of the works of Titian in the world. There are also several masterpieces by Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, Sebastiano del Piombo, Guido, Guercino, and Lanfranc.

The German and French schools are rather scantily represented, and the paintings mixed together in the circular saloon at the end of the long gallery. The principal work of Albert Dürer is a small "Crucifixion," brought from the Escurial. Of the works of Nicolas Poussin the museum contains twelve, principally landscapes and historical pieces. There are nine chefs-d'œuvre of Claude. There are several works of the great Flemish painter, Rubens, the most celebrated of which is "The Virgin and Saints."

There are several portraits by Van Dyck, also some of his finest historical pieces; several specimens of the works of Rembrandt and Jordaens; and a very numerous collection of those of the two Teniers (father and son). The gallery of antique sculpture occupies the greater part of the ground-floor of this museum, but is not very remarkable either in value or extent.

The Museo National, situated in the *Calle de Atocha*, contains about 900 pictures. This building (the ancient convent of the Trinity) is used for the offices of the Minister of Public Works; and those who wish to visit the "National Museum," must wait till after office hours.

The other picture galleries are at the Academy of San Fernando (about 300 pictures); at the Palace of the Infante don Sebastian (admission by card, to be obtained of the *Encargado*), containing about 600 pictures; also the galleries of the Duke of Medina-Celi, the Duke of Alba, the Marquis of Javal-Quinto, and, above all, the gallery of historical portraits belonging to Senor Valentin Cardera, admission to any of which may be obtained by cards, as above mentioned. The Royal Scottish Academy, contains a museum of Natural History, and some fine pictures. The two largest libraries are the Royal Library and the Library of San Isidro. There are six theatres, three circuses, and several scientific and literary institutions. Madrid offers but little attraction to the antiquary in her churches, bearing in this respect a most unfavourable contrast to other cities of Spain.

The chapel of *Notre Dame d'Atocha*, at the end of the promenade of Atocha, contains the ancient and celebrated image of the Virgin, which has been an object of traditional veneration for many ages past, especially by the royal families of Spain, the members of which were in the habit of worshipping here every Saturday.

Isabella II. was married here, and, according to usual custom, presented her wedding dress to

the image. Both marriages of the young King Alfonso took place here. At the Revolution of 1868 the treasure belonging to this image was seized by the government, and has been valued at £100,000. Many fabulous stories are told about the miracles performed by this statue.

The PLAZA DE TOROS is situated at a short distance outside the superb gate at the end of the Calle de Alcala. It is an amphitheatre, calculated to accommodate 12,000 spectators. The central space is enclosed by a strong wooden barrier, about 5 ft. high, narrow ledges, about 8 in. from the ground, being attached to it on either side, so as to assist the bull-fighters in springing over it when making their escape. Outside this barrier is a second and higher one, leaving a passage between them, about 5 ft. wide.

In the elevated region known as the *Sierra de Guadarama* are situated two of the most famous among the royal residences of Spain—the palace of the ESCURIAL, and that of *La Granja*, or *San Ildefonso*, both within the limits of Old Castile. The former, which is 27 miles north-west of Madrid (reached by railway in 1 hour and 20 minutes), lies at the southern foot of the mountains. The Escurial contains the splendid mausoleums of many of the sovereigns of Spain, together with a fine collection of pictures, a library of 100,000 volumes (rich in Arabic literature), and a college. The ground-plan of the Escurial bears some resemblance to the shape of a gridiron—the implement of torture upon which St Lawrence, to whom it is dedicated, is said to have suffered martyrdom.

The palace of La Granja is upon the northern face of the Sierra, and is 40 miles distant from the capital. It is situated in a sheltered recess of the mountains, in the midst of pine forests, and at a height of 4000 ft. above the sea, forming a delightful summer retreat from the intense heat of the capital.

ROUTE 186.

BAYONNE TO MADRID, BY PAMPELUNA AND SARAGOSSA.

445 *miles. First class*, 297*r.* 50*c.*; *second*, 226*r.* 75*c.*

THE journey as far as *Alsuasa* (63¾ miles) is by the last Route 185. PAMPELUNA (96½ miles) (*Hotels*: *del Infante*, *del Florentino*). Residence of the Captain-General of Navare, and seat of a Bishop suffragan of Burgos. This is one of the ancient Roman cities of Spain. It is built on an eminence, commanding fine views of the country around. The walls by which it is surrounded, and which have been subject to many sieges, are in a very incomplete state, but the fortress, which fronts the river, is in tolerably good condition.

The *Cathedral* is one of the finest in Spain. It is in the Gothic style, and the exterior especially presents a very grand appearance. The only circumstance that mars its general magnificence, is that the western facade, dating from the end of the last century, is a strange contrast with the rich Gothic style of the remainder of the cathedral. Its plan is that of a Latin cross, and it is composed of five naves. In

the centre is the choir. The *grille* of the choir is particularly worth notice, as a *chef-d'œuvre*. At the entrance are the tombs of Charles III. of Navarre, and his wife Leonora of Castile. The two alabaster statues are in a recumbent position, dressed in the royal robes, and crowned. The wainscoting of the choir is a superb specimen of carving in English oak, representing saints, prophets, and patriarchs.

The *Hotel de Ville* is a fine structure, with a curious mosaic pavement, and some good paintings and portraits of the kings of Navarre.

A splendid aqueduct of entirely modern construction, but in the Roman style, conveys water from the hills of Francea, nine miles distant, to the city.

Pampeluna was taken in 778, by Charlemagne. It was afterwards the capital of the kingdom of Navarre. In 1808 it was taken possession of by the French, and retained by them till 1814. It was the last refuge of the king Joseph, during his retreat; and after a four months' blockade, the French were forced to capitulate. They retook it during the campaign of 1823.

Tafalla (123½ miles). Population, 5250. This was formerly one of the most important cities of Navarre, and the ancient residence of its kings. The ruins of their palace are to be seen, surrounded by large gardens. The church contains some fine sculptures. The *Hotel de Ville* is a building of modern construction.

The railroad here crosses the plain, where the traveller sees the Spanish vines and olives, and by a delightful valley leads to the station of—

Olite (128½ miles), population, 2150, in a fertile plain, near the stream of Cidacos. This place formerly shared with Tafalla the favour of a royal residence. The *Palace* is now in ruins. Of the two churches, *San Pedro* and *Santa Maria*, the latter is the most remarkable, containing a portice with statues of the twelve apostles, and also a fine baptismal font.

Castejon (181½ miles). Here the line for Logrono, Miranda, and Bilbao turns of.

Tudela (191½ miles). Population, 9150. This town is situated in a well-watered plain, surrounded by mountains. The streets are narrow, and have a wretched appearance, but the promenades are delightful. There is a summer promenade, and also one for the winter. The *Plaza de Torros* is an extensive open space behind the station.

Here is a fine *Cathedral*, in the Gothic style. Its west front, with its superb doorway and rose window, also the high altar, and a fine black marble monument in one of the side chapels, are especially worth notice. The carvings and tracery throughout are very fine.

Las Casetas (230 miles). At this station the line joins that between Madrid and Saragossa. There is a change of train for travellers from Pampeluna to Madrid.

Saragossa (238 miles), (*Hotels*: *de Europa*, *Las Cuatro Naciones*, *del Universo*), population, 64,500. This ancient capital of the Kings of Aragon, situated on the Ebro, is one of the most important cities in Spain. There are an academy of fine arts, university, and numerous manufactories. It is the residence of the Captain-general of Aragon, the seat of an archbishop. The greater part of the streets are narrow and irregular.

Saragossa has several churches and colleges. The *Cathedral of La Seo* is situated in a square,

which also contains the archiepiscopal palace. Its front is without ornament, but the modern portal is decorated with Corinthian columns, and three statues, representing our Saviour, St Peter, and St Paul. A lofty tower, which serves as a belfry, has a large number of allegorical statues. The interior is capacious, but short in comparison with its width. Here is a splendid tomb, containing the ashes of one of the first Inquisitors.

The *Cathedral el Pilar* (so called from the pillar on which the Virgin descended from heaven) may be termed the great lion of the place. It contains the celebrated sanctuary, with the highly venerated statue of the Virgin, on a jasper pedestal, said to have been placed there by St James. Pilgrims from all parts of Spain come to worship at this shrine.

There are also the churches of *San Felipe*, with a beautiful portico; *San Pedro*, with its Moorish tower; and that of *Las Santas Masas*, a subterranean church, where are the tombs of the first Christian martyrs of Saragossa.

The most curious of all the monuments of this interesting city, is the leaning tower, called the *Torre Neuva*. It stands quite by itself. Although bearing the name of the *New Tower*, it was erected as far back as 1503-4. It is built entirely of brick, and is 9 feet out of the perpendicular. There are some charming promenades. The siege of Saragossa, in 1808, gave occasion for the brave exploits of the celebrated "Maid of Saragossa." The ancient city was built by the Emperor Augustus, and named after himself, *Cesarea Augusta*, which has been corrupted into Cesaragosta, and ultimately *Saragossa*. The canal, and the crossing of two main lines of railway, have given to this city an increased activity and importance in modern times. Returning to Las Casetas Junction, we proceed to *Calatayud* (279½ miles), population, 11,100. This ancient Moorish town has a fine *Castle* and a *Dominican Convent*, of imposing appearance. The church of *Santa Maria* has a beautiful portal in the cinquecento style. Here are also a *Theatre*, a *Plaza de Toros*, and some beautiful promenades.

At *Alhama* (316¾ miles), (*Hotel*: *El Establecimiento*), are some mineral springs of great repute in cases of gout, rheumatism, &c. *Medinaceli* (350½ miles), is picturesquely placed at the foot of a steep hill. It gives the title of duke to the family of La Cerda, who, according to lineal descent, are the rightful heirs to the throne of Spain. *Siguenza* (366⅔ miles), population, 4500, is situated in a fertile, but ill-cultivated district. The *Gothic Cathedral*, restored in the twelfth century, and of unknown antiquity, is beautifully adorned with bas-reliefs and sculptures.

Passing some unimportant places, we reach GUADALAJARA (425 miles), (*Hotel*: *de la Diligencia*), population, 6450. The most remarkable building is the *Palace of the Dukes de l'Infantado*, presenting a strange mixture of Gothic and Moorish styles. This large palace is in a deplorable state of dilapidation. The convent of *San Francisco* contains some rich specimens of sculptured monuments. The church of *San Nicolas*, which overlooks the city, those of *San Gines*, *San Miguel*, and *San Esteban*, the *Panteon* and the *Plaza de Santa Maria*, deserve a visit. We presently reach

ALCALA DE HENARES (433 miles), population 8850. This city was formerly of great importance, but it now presents a sad and impoverished appear-

ance. It is surrounded by walls in ruins. The ancient *University* is now a college, its *Chapel* contains the magnificent marble monument of Cardinal Ximenes. It is surrounded by a splendid grille. *The Episcopal Palace* is deserving of notice. Alcala was the birthplace of Cervantes, who was baptized in the church of *Santa Maria Mayor*. It was in this city, formerly possessing celebrated printing presses, that Cardinal Ximenes had the celebrated *Polyglot Bible* printed.

VICALVARO (438 miles). It was in the plain of Vicalvaro, in the month of July 1854, that Marshal O'Donnell put himself at the head of several regiments, and attacked the royal troops, who were powerless to subdue this revolt. Espartero joined O'Donnell, the ministry of San Luis was overthrown, and the leader of the rebellion became Prime Minister.

Passing some unimportant places, we reach MADRID. See preceding route.

ROUTE 187.

MADRID TO TOLEDO.

56¼ *miles*; *first class*, 45.50 *reals*; *second*, 34.88 *reals*.

LEAVING Madrid, we reach *Getafe* (9 miles). The *Church* contains some good paintings and a handsome retable. At *Pinto* (13½ miles) are the ruins of a castle in which Philip II. imprisoned the Princess of Eboli. At *Valdemoro* (17 miles) is the training college for candidates for the Guardias Civil. There are some saline springs in the neighbourhood of *Ciempozuelos* (20½ miles). ARANJUEZ (30½ miles) (*Hotels*: *del Norte*, *del Infante*), population 4000. This place, formerly a royal summer residence, is situated near the confluence of the Tagus and Jarama. The palace contains nothing worthy of particular mention. Here are some fine elms imported from England by Philip II. The girth of one of them is upwards of 90 feet. The *Casa del Labrador* (labourer's cottage), is beautifully furnished with tapestry, &c. It was built by Charles IV. Some parts of the interior are beautifully painted. The principal saloon is also elaborately painted. At *Castillejo* (40 miles) the line for Toledo leaves the main line for Alicante and Valencia.

TOLEDO 56¼ miles, (*Hotels*: *del Lino*, *de Huespedes*), population, 18,000. Of all excursions in the environs of Madrid, that to Toledo will be found the most interesting.

This city has an important place in the pages of history. Under the Goths it was the capital of Spain, and the seat of 17 councils; under the Moors it was the seat of a small kingdom; it was conquered by Alphonso VI., King of Castille and Leon, and became the capital of Castille, and afterwards of all Spain. When in the height of its splendour, the city contained 200,000 inhabitants.

It is the most curious of all the cities of old Spain.

Toledo is the seat of an archbishop, and the chief town of a province. It is built on a declivity, at the foot of which the Tagus describes a long curve, flowing between the rocks, and passing under two bridges. The walls give it the appearance of an old fortress.

The principal archæological curiosities are as follows; The

Puerta del Sol, a beautiful gate, of Moorish construction, the palaces, and, above all the rest, the ALCAZAR, the towers of which overlook the city. It was the residence of the kings, and, in spite of the degradations to which it has been forced to submit, we can still judge of its former beauty.

THE CATHEDRAL was founded by St Eugene, apostle of Toledo. The Moors turned it into a mosque; the King, Ferdinand the Catholic, in 1227, began the building of the present church. The general plan is that of five parallel naves, the height of which diminishes towards the sides. The cathedral has eight gates, of marvellous workmanship, of Gothic sculpture, with the exception of one, where the bad taste has been displayed of adding a Greek portal. There is a three-storied tower, rising to the height of 325 feet.

In the interior are 88 pillars, formed by clusters of small columns. The choir contains a fine specimen of carved woodwork. The chapels are numerous, and are richly decorated with paintings and monuments. The two principal are the *Capilla Mayor* and the *Mozarabe;* in the latter chapel there are some fine frescoes.

The cathedral possesses treasures of immense value. The sacristy contains numerous vestments covered with precious stones, and gold and silver plate of enormous value. There are 750 windows in the cathedral, and when the sun streams through the richly-painted glass it presents a scene of unequalled splendour. Some years since the doors of this vast treasure-house were unhesitatingly thrown open to tourists, but since the opening of the railway, the archbishop, alarmed, doubtless, at the increased number of unknown visitors, has caused the chapels containing all this treasure to be closed, and it is exceedingly difficult to get permission to view them. The cloisters have been sadly mutilated by the French. Here are some monuments, and the Library of the Chapter, which contains some curious old manuscripts, and very valuable illuminated missals.

The most frequented promenade in Toledo is in the Plaza of the Zocodover.

This place has from very early times been celebrated for its cutlery, especially for the manufacture of sword-blades. This is still a fruitful source of industry, though the rivalry of Sheffield and other places has deprived it of that ancient prestige which once secured it almost a monopoly amongst the military powers of southern and western Europe. Small arms for the Spanish army are still made at the *Fabrica de Armas*, which is shown to visitors. It is said that the water and the sand of the Tagus are essential for the proper tempering of the swords. Mr Borrow's testimony as to the comparative merits of the famous Toledan blades of olden date and those that are now fabricated, appears to contradict the opinion commonly entertained on the subject. He inquired of the workmen whether they could manufacture weapons of equal value to those of former days, and whether the secret had been lost. "Ca!" said they, "the swords of Toledo were never so good as those which we are daily making. It is ridiculous enough to see strangers coming here to purchase old swords, the greater part of which are mere rubbish, and never made at Toledo; yet for such they will give a large price, whilst they would grudge two dollars for this jewel, which

was made but yesterday," thereupon putting into my hand a middle-sized rapier. "Your worship," said they, "seems to have a strong arm, prove its temper against the stone wall — thrust boldly, and fear not." I have a strong arm, and dashed the point with my utmost force against the solid granite; my arm was numbed to the shoulder from the violence of the concussion, and continued so for nearly a week, but the sword appeared not to be at all blunted, or to have suffered in any respect.

Route 188.

MADRID TO ALICANTE.

278 *miles;* 1*st class,* 227.50 *reals;* 2*d,* 176.32 *reals;* 3*d,* 108.7 *reals.*

(For description of route as far as Castillejo, see preceding Route.)

ALCAZAR *de San Juan* (92½ miles). Here is the branch line to Andalusia, and to Ciudad Real.

This is one of the ancient cities of Spain. It has successively been in the possession of the Romans, the Goths, and the Arabs. Later, it was besieged by the Knights of the Order of St John of Jerusalem. At a distance of 15 miles from Alcazar is the village of *Toboso,*—a name familiar to all readers of Don Quixote, in connection with the erratic knight's lady-love, *Dulcinea del Toboso.* Alcazar is by some supposed to be the birthplace of Cervantes, but this is disputed. Passing somo places of no interest, we reach

ALBACETE (174½ miles) (*Hotels*: *Parador de Diligencias, de San Juan*), population, 15,250. Here are some small cutlery works, the principal articles of their manufacture being sword-blades and daggers, for the most part highly ornamented. The principal buildings are the parish church, the *Hotel de Ville,* the *Palace of Justice,* the *Theatre* (formerly a monastery).

At CHINCHILLA (186 miles) the line to Cartagena branches off to the right.

Almansa (233¾ miles), population, 9,000. This place is tolerably well built, with wide and straight streets, but not paved. An ancient castle overlooks the town. In the neighbourhood is erected an obelisk, in commemoration of a battle between the English and French, on April 25, 1707. The French being commanded by an Englishman, a natural son of James II., and the English by a Frenchman. The victory was gained by the French. The inscription on the monument is in Latin and Spanish. At *La Encina* (245½ miles) the line to Valencia turns off to the left. At *Villena* we see an old castle on the summit of a hill, and an old Moorish Alcazar, in ruins, at *Elda.* Passing through a very fertile country, we reach

ALICANTE (278 miles) (*Hotels*: *Fonda del Vapor, Fonda de Bosio*), population, 32,000. This, the port of Madrid, is frequented by the ships of all nations. There is direct communication by steam between Alicante and all the Mediterranean ports. The city possesses some fine buildings, but the streets are badly paved.

The Picture Gallery of the Marquis del Angolfa contains some of the paintings of Murillo, Velasquez, Albert Dürer, &c.;

also a collection of medals. Permission will be granted to visit the *Castle;* by sending card, with names, to the Governor. The Castle itself is an object of great interest, and a splendid view of the sea and surrounding country can be obtained therefrom. Among other objects of interest are the *Ayuntamiento* and the *Episcopal Palace.* There is an extensive tobacco manufactory, employing between 4,000 and 5,000 women and girls.

The *Plaza del Toro* can accommodate 11,000 spectators. Alicante is a thriving seaport town, its trade principally consisting in the export of wine, raisins, almonds, esparto (for paper-making), saffron, and minerals.

In 1823 it was the last city which surrendered to the French.

Route 189.

MADRID TO CARTHAGENA.

328 *miles;* 1*st class,* 262.50; 2*d,* 203.48; 3*d,* 124.79.

(For the route as far as *Chinchilla* (186 miles), see preceding Route.)

THE first place of importance is Hellin (236¼ miles), in the neighbourhood of which are considerable sulphur mines. On leaving Hellin we pass, on the right, a mountain range intersected by deep valleys. The plain in front is covered with olive plantations. About *Calasparra* (240½ miles), are extensive rice-fields. The country is very fertile, and abounds with fruit-trees of all kinds.

Archeria (261 miles) is celebrated for its mineral and tepid springs, which are very much frequented.

Alcantarilla (281½ miles) is situated in the midst of a district rich in cornfields and vineyards. In the far distance, on the right, is the sanctuary of *Fuen Santa.* On the left are a convent of the Hieronymites, and the government gunpowder manufactory.

Murcia (286½ miles) (*Hotels*: *Francesa, Patron*), population, 110,000. This city is surrounded by a tract of the most fertile country in Spain, watered by a system of irrigation introduced by the Moors. The *Cathedral,* formerly a mosque, and subsequently a church belonging to the Knight-Templars, was restored in the 18th century. The reliefs, sculptures, and statues which adorn the facade are all finely executed. The three entrances are surmounted by groups which are especially striking. The style of the building is semi-gothic, except the cupola, which is Græco-Roman. A sarcophagus in the principal chapel contains the remains of King Alphonso the Wise. The sacristy contains a bas-relief, in walnut-wood, representing the Descent from the Cross. The tower is 450 feet high.

The *Episcopal Palace* has a handsome marble staircase, fine apartments, and a good library.

There is a good *Botanical Garden,* and the public promenades are extensive and well laid out.

Murcia is celebrated for its silk manufactures. The country becomes by degrees bleak and barren. On the left, near *Bazilcas* (312½ miles), is a large lake, abounding with fish, separated from the sea by a tongue of sand, and communicating with it by a narrow channel. *La Palma* and *Pozo Estrecho* (320½ miles) are

celebrated for their wines. The level country through which we next pass has a clay soil, and produces little except grapes.

CARTHAGENA (328 miles) (*Hotels*: *Francesca, de las Cuatro Naciones*), population, 35,000. This town was called by the Romans *Colonia Victrix Julia*. Its port, on the Mediterranean, is, next to that of Vigo, the largest in Spain, and the roadstead is magnificent. The *Arsenal*, magazines, shipyards, &c., are on a large scale. There are important lead mines in the neighbourhood. It has no public buildings worthy of particular mention. The old Cathedral is little better than a ruin.

ROUTE 190.

MADRID TO VALENCIA.

318½ *miles; 1st class*, 243.57 *reals; 2d*, 187.53 *reals; 3d*, 113.36 *reals.*

(For description of route as far as La Encina (245½ miles), see Route 188.)

LEAVING La Encina we pass through a tunnel nearly a mile long, and traverse a fertile district to

MOGENTE (263½ miles). On the right we see the ruins of the ancient castle of Montesa, formerly belonging to a military order of that name.

JATIVA (280½ miles), population, 14,200. This was one of the principal cities built by the Arabs in this beautiful country. Here are a large number of ancient Mauresque buildings; also a fine *Castle*, a town-hall, a handsome collegiate church, a market-hall for the sale of silk, a *Plaza del Toro*, some hospitals, a number of convents, and several delightful promenades.

The railway now leaves behind the mountainous tract, and enters upon a well-cultivated country. It is this part, with Andalusia, that the Moors called the "Paradise of the West." The climate is superb, and the whole country very fruitful—rice, wheat, barley, pepper, citrons, oranges, olives, and palm-trees growing in great luxuriance. Passing several places which call for no particular mention, we reach

VALENCIA (318½ miles) (*Hotels*: *de Paris, del Cid, Madrid, Francesca*), population, 146,000. This is a large and beautiful city, the capital of the province of the same name, situated on the banks of the Guadalaviar. It is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general, and the seat of a University. The city is almost circular in form, and surrounded by walls, which were built in 1356, and are still in a tolerably perfect condition.

Valencia has regular and frequent steam communication with all the Mediterranean ports. The climate is delicious. The Cardinal de Retz called this region the most beautiful garden in the whole world. It has been, in turn, the favourite of the Roman, the Goth, and the Saracen—to the last of whom it owed its chief increase and magnificence. As a seat of learning in the best days of Mahommedan Spain, Valencia ranked second only to Cordova. In the 11th century it was wrested from the Moors by Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, surnamed the Cid. He maintained his conquest to the close of his life, when the Christians were obliged to abandon the place, taking with them the body of

their deceased lord. It was borne on a litter, attended by the entire garrison marching in procession, before which the astonished Moors, not aware of the Cid's death, opening a passage, fled.

During the 13th century, Valencia again fell to the Christians. King James of Arragon, joined by a body of French led by the Bishop of Narbonne, besieged the city; and at length the Moors, reduced by famine, were compelled to surrender it.

THE CATHEDRAL (called *La Seo*) has been greatly injured by modern additions. It occupies the site of a Roman temple of Diana. It became a church under the Goths, and a mosque under the Arabs. The octagonal steeple, called *El Miguelete*, is 130 feet high. The interior has three vaulted naves, supported by pillars with Corinthian capitals. One side of the choir is encrusted with alabaster, and adorned with splendid paintings of subjects taken from Scripture history. The Cathedral possesses an immense quantity of relics and beautiful ornaments; also some curious old documents and liturgies, including an English missal said to be from Westminster Abbey.

Amongst the churches worth visiting are those of *San Martin*, with a noteworthy statue over the door, of the saint on horseback, parting his cloak in order to give alms to the poor, and in which are some fine paintings; *San Nicolas*, formerly a Moorish mosque; *Santa Catalina*, an ancient mosque, with its light and elegant tower; *Santos Juanes*, containing fine frescoes and marbles; *San Salvador; San Andres*, containing some good paintings; and *San Juan del Hospital*, where is the tomb of the Empress Constance-Augusta, of Constantinople, who took refuge in Spain, and died there. Valencia possesses many convents, the most important of which is that of the Temple, an ancient Moorish palace, transformed into a convent by the Templars. Amongst the many public establishments the most important is the *Colegio de Corpus*, founded in 1586, and finished in 1605, by Archbishop Juan Ribera. The chapel of the college should be visited during the service on Friday morning, at 10. The interior is purposely darkened, and the service is very interesting. The picture above the high altar is removed by invisible machinery, and the vacancy is supplied in turn by several sombre veils, of different colours, till at length appears the representation of the Crucifixion—a superb specimen of carving in dark wood. During all this time the *Miserere* is chanted by the choir.

Valencia possesses several hospitals, and a University with a library of 40,000 volumes. The *Museum*, formerly a convent, possesses many pictures, the best being those by the Spanish masters; one being a modern painting of Don Quixote and his trusty servant Sancho, by a young Catalan artist, named Serran. This picture gained the prize at the Exhibition in Madrid, in 1867, and was bought by Ex-Queen Isabella, and presented by her to this Museum. The *Casa Consistorial* contains some good paintings.

The promenades are very fine. The most agreeable are the *Glorieta*, a charming garden, planted with flowers and trees, where a military band plays every evening; the *Alameda*, at the entrance to the city; the *Botanical Garden;* and the *Queen's Garden*, noted for the beauty of its fruits and flowers. Some fine houses round the city possess excellent gardens.

Valencia is a place of commercial importance, and has a fine harbour. Very curious and primitive public vehicles are here used, called *tartanas*, a kind of covered cart without springs.

Valencia was the first city in Spain where a printing office was established. In 1808 the inhabitants exhibited great spirit in rising against the French. Three hundred French were massacred at the citadel, where they had taken refuge. Marshal Moncey besieged the place, but was compelled to raise the siege.

In 1812 the city was retaken by Marshal Suchet, who was named the Duke of Albuféra, from a lake in the neighbourhood. The Valencians signalised themselves in 1835 by an insurrection; in 1836 by a fresh outbreak; in 1838 by a sanguinary tumult. In 1843 Valencia began the military insurrection which restored the kingdom to the Queen mother, and gave to the chief of the movements, General Narvaez, the title of Duke of Valencia.

Route 191.

MADRID TO CORDOVA, SEVILLE, AND CADIZ.

450¾ *miles;* 1*st class*, 365.60 *reals;* 2*nd*, 278.0 *reals;* 3*rd*, 169.40 *reals.*

(For description of route as far as Alcazar de San Juan, see Route 188.)



LCAZAR de San Juan (92½ miles). Here a line branches off to Alicante and to Valencia.

Argamasilla de Alba (108⅜ miles). The village of this name is some distance from the station. The place has received some notoriety from being reported as the spot where Cervantes wrote the first chapters of his celebrated romance. The house was occupied some years since by a printer of Madrid, M. Ribadeneira, who turned it into a printing-office, and issued from thence a very fine edition of "Don Quixote." We obtain a view of the mountain range of the Sierra Morena as we approach.

Manzanares (123¾ miles), (*Hotel*: *Et Parador*), population, 9250. This is a pleasant, well-built town, with a modern Gothic stone church. (A branch line turns off to Ciudad Real.)

The country around is very delightful and fruitful. Extensive vineyards will be seen on the approach to *Val de Penas* (134¼ miles), population, 11,500. This town is celebrated for the wine which bears its name.

La Venta de Cardenas (167 miles). This neighbourhood is famed as being the scene of Don

Quixote's exploits—where he liberated the galley-slaves, and underwent his penance.

Linares (192 miles), population, 17,000. The town is eight miles distant from the station. Here are extensive sulphur, lead, and copper mines belonging to the state. The population principally consists of those engaged in the mines. It has a fine Roman fountain. The English cemetery was consecrated by the Bishop of Gibraltar in 1866. Several Roman ruins and some mutilated sculptures are to be seen in this neighbourhood. Tourists who wish to visit the town and mines should do so from

Baeza (197½ miles), population, 11,500. The town of Baeza is eight miles distant from the station and two miles from Linares. It is on the site of an old Roman town called *Beatia Bœcula*. The parts worth noting are its old walls and *Aliatares* tower, the deserted Franciscan convent and the *Cathedral*. It is said to have been the birthplace of St Ursula.

Andujar (226½ miles), population, 12,110. This town is on the River Guadalquivir. Passing several places of no interest we reach

CORDOVA (276¼ miles), (*Hotels*: *Suiza*, *Rizzi*), population, 43,000. It is situated on the right bank of the Guadalquivir. The walls which still surround the city, flanked with square, round, and octagonal towers, are the work of many ages.

This was the nursery and favourite shelter of learning, art, and science, when Europe was sunk in darkness and barbarism. Few cities have a more delightful site. It is the chief town of one of the five provinces which form the Captaincy-General of Andalusia, and the see of an archbishop. Its most important building is the MOSQUE, as the Cathedral is still called. When the Mohammedans established themselves in Spain, Abd-el-Rahman determined to erect in the capital of his empire a mosque which should surpass in magnificence all former erections, and he chose for the purpose this site, which was originally that of a Roman temple to Janus.

The exterior has the appearance of a vast fortress. The interior contains a great number of columns of various colours and of the most costly description. The space is so large, the columns so numerous, that there are 19 parallel naves from north to south and 36 rows of columns from east to west. The magnificent pulpit is so spacious that it has been converted into a chapel. Out of 1096 monolithic columns which remain in the mosque, 115 were brought from Nimes and Narbonne in France, 60 from Seville and Tarragona, 140 from Constantinople, and the remainder from Carthage and other cities of Africa. They are of jasper, porphyry, verdantique, and other choice marbles.

Cordova possesses two alcazars. The *Old Alcazar* is now only a mass of Roman and Moorish ruins. The *New Alcazar* was built by Alphonso VI., who wished to imitate the Moresque style of building. In the middle ages, the latter was the abode of the Inquisition; it is now used as a prison.

Some of the churches deserve a visit. The collegiate church of *San Hipolito* contains the jasper monuments of Kings Ferdinand IV. and Alphonso XI. *Santa Marina* is one of the oldest Gothic churches of Andalusia. *San Pedro*, more ancient still, was a Christian temple towards the close of the Roman rule and under the Goths.

Close by the mosque, upon a

stone platform above the river, there is a monument to the Archangel Raphael, the guardian of the city.

There are some fine promenades and fountains.

On leaving Cordova the railway proceeds in a straight line across the magnificent plain which surrounds the great Moorish city.

Almodovar (290 miles), population, 1400. Behind this town is an ancient castle, built by the Moors, some parts of which still remain in a tolerable state of preservation. The principal tower is about 125 feet high. There are four other mutilated towers. The view from the high tower extends an immense distance across the country, and, in one direction, to the Sierra Morena.

Lora del Rio (321¾ miles), population, 5000. An ancient Roman city, surrounded by hills. In this neighbourhood, on the Monte de Sete Fillas, is a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, and containing an image to which miraculous powers are attributed. This chapel is visited once a year by the whole population, which is the occasion of a grand fête.

We cross the *Guadalquivir* before reaching *Carmona* (333 miles), population, 18,200, an ancient Moorish city, built on the summit of a hill which overlooks the plain, and surrounded by the ruins of its fortifications.

This city is remarkable for the number of its Roman and Moorish remains. The *Gate* of Carmona is a monument of the massy workmanship of its Roman colonists. It is thought to be of the time of Trajan, and in some parts it has been injudiciously repaired in the modern style. Among other antiquities there is a beautiful Roman temple. Carmona commands a view of an extensive country covered with olive-trees, and producing abundance of wheat of the best quality.

SEVILLE (356¾ miles), (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") Population, 152,000.

Admirably situated on the banks of the Guadalquivir, in the midst of a fertile plain, this ancient city is defended by walls more than a league in circumference.

Seville ranked the first of the four Andalusian capitals — the most extensive city in the kingdom; and it was a favourite saying of the old Andalusians, that whoever had not seen the famous city had not seen a wonder.

Under the sway of the Moors, it attained its highest degree of prosperity and power; and the surrounding country had the appearance of one vast garden.

Seville was the chosen residence of one of the first conquerors of the Goths—the celebrated Muza, who laid the foundation of its splendour and prosperity. The modern city is divided into thirty parishes; it has eighty-four convents, and twenty-four hospitals. Seville has retained its ancient character—its narrow, winding streets and fine houses presenting more the appearance of a Moorish town than many others in Spain.

The modern houses, of two or three stories, have a pretty appearance, painted in light blue, pale yellow, pale rose colour, or grey. Most of them have *miradores* — projecting glazed balconies, ornamented with flowers and elegant drapery.

Many of the inhabitants have *patios*, or inner courts, which are generally separated from the street by halls paved with white and black marble, and closed in, from the halls, by exquisitely-worked iron grilles. All round the *patio* is a colonnade, above which is a gallery which forms

the corridor of the dwelling. A fountain plays in the centre, and across the court an awning is spread, as a protection from the rays of the sun.

The *Gate of Triana* is a beautiful structure of the Doric order, with coupled columns. It was the principal entrance to the city —that at which the kings were received when they visited Andalusia.

PLAZAS.—The *Plaza Nueva*, or *Plaza de la Infanta Isabel*, is a large square parade, where there is scarcely any protection from the sun, except that which is afforded by some orange trees. The *Plaza san Francisco*, or *Plaza de la Constitucion*, at the end of the *Calle de la Sierpe*, is more animated. In the centre is an elegant white marble fountain. On this square, forming an irregular quadrilateral, is the ancient front of the *Convent of the Franciscans*, the grand building of the *Casa de Ciudad*, and the *Audiencia*. The *Plaza del Duque*—named after the large and splendid palace of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, which occupies the whole of one side—is a shaded and much frequented promenade. The *Plaza de la Magdalena* is planted with trees, surrounded with stone seats. The *Plaza de la Encarnacion* is a public market. The *Plaza del Triunfo* is an irregular space, bounded by the three most remarkable edifices of the city—the *Cathedral*, the *Alcazar*, and the *Lonja*. The cross-way of the *Camphna* is to Seville what the *Puerta del Sol* is to Madrid. The city is supplied with water by means of the fine Roman aqueduct, called *Los Canos de Carmona*, from Alcalà El Guadaira.

The CATHEDRAL is the finest and largest in Spain. It occupies the site of the successive temples of Astarte, Salambo, and Mahomet. The original mosque, on the site of which (398 ft., east to west, by 291ft. north to south) it is built, was taken down at the beginning of the 15th century, and the cathedral was completed in 1519. Both externally and internally, it is a museum of fine art, in spite of repeated spoliations—Campana, Murillo, Vargas, the Hereras, and other painters of the Seville school, and Montanes, Roldan, Delgado, and other eminent sculptors, having contributed to adorn it. It consists of five aisles; the two at the sides being railed off for chapels; the centre nave is magnificent, and its height is 145 ft. at the transept dome. There are ninety-three windows in the building, of which the painted ones are among the finest in Europe. At the west end of the centre aisle lies buried Fernando, son of Columbus. One the most remarkable objects in Seville is the GERALDA, or great Moorish tower attached to the cathedral. This belfry, unique in Europe, was built in 1196, by command of Abu Jesuf Yacub. The original tower was only 250 ft. high, the additional 100, comprising the rich filigree belfry, was added in 1568, by Fernando Ruiz, and is very elegant. On grand festivals it is lighted up at night. The pinnacle is crowned with *El Girandillo*, a female bronze figure of Faith, holding the *Labaro*, or banner of Constantine.

When Seville surrendered to the victorious Christians, the Moslems, dreading to behold the desecration of the most sacred of their edifices, stipulated that the mosque and its tower, the pride of the city, should be razed; but fortunately their request was not complied with, and the Giralda yet continues the pride and boast of the "Sevillanos." It was from

the gallery of this great tower that the Muezzins used to summon the faithful to prayers. There are nine doors: that of San Christobal has a colossal fresco of St Christopher above it. The *Coro* (choir) is in the middle of the central nave. The high altar is surrounded by a grille of exquisite workmanship. The *silleria* comprises 127 stalls, in the Gothic style. The organs attract attention by their immense size and elaborate ornamentation.

To the Cathedral is attached a library, containing 20,000 volumes collected by Hernando Columbus, son of the great navigator. The remains of his father were first deposited in the convent of St Francisco, at Valladolid, where he died; but in the Cathedral is a plain marble slab, which bears the following inscription:

"A CASTELLA Y A LEON,
MUNDO NUEVO DIO COLON."*

This tablet covered for a while the ashes of the great mariner, during their removal from Valladolid to Havana, where they have since lain.

The *Capilla Real* is entered under a lofty arch. In it are the monuments of Alphonso X., Queen Beatrix, wife of St Ferdinand, and that of the celebrated Maria Padila, favourite of Don Pedro the Cruel. Before the altar is placed, in a shrine, the body of St Ferdinand. This shrine is a monument of bronze, silver, gold, and crystal. The body is to be seen, clothed in armour and crowned, and is in good state of preservation. The curtains which conceal it are withdrawn three times a year—on the 30th May, 22d August, and 23d November; on which occasions a grand military mass is performed, and the colours lowered to the celebrated saint and king. The Spanish banner and the sword of St Ferdinand, also a small ivory image of the Virgin, which the king carried with him into battle, fastened to his saddle-bow, are kept in this chapel. There is a fine painted window of the Conversion of St Paul in the *Capilla de Santiago*.

In the *Sacristia Mayor*, besides the paintings by Murillo before mentioned, is the "Descent from the Cross," by Pedro Campana, supposed to be a pupil of Michael Angelo. This picture formerly decorated the parish church of Murillo, who used frequently to stand watching it, and desired to be buried before it. It was broken into five pieces by the French, but was afterwards restored. Amongst the riches contained in the *Capilla Mayor*, is an immense *Custodia*, in silver, finished in 1587, by Juan d'Arfe. It forms a circular temple of four stories, and requires twenty-four men to carry it in procession. In this chapel are also shown the keys of the city, which were offered to King Ferdinand on his entry into Seville. A magnificent bronze candlestick, 25 ft. high, called *El Tenebrario*, is put up during the ceremonies of Holy Week.

Seville is renowned for religious processions. The grand ceremony of the Corpus Christi, is the most solemn and important of all. Strangers from all parts of Spain eagerly resort hither during that time. In front of the procession is borne the banner of the Cathedral, the staff and decorations of which are of silver and gold. The massive silver custodia above mentioned, is also carried upon these occasions. Boys, in antique Spanish dresses, dance before the high altar during mass, both morning

* "To Castile and to Leon,
Columbus gave a new world."

and evening, while the festival lasts. This a privilege granted exclusively to this cathedral by the Pope, of which the Sevillians are not a little proud. Of the 140 churches which existed in Seville before the French invasion, a considerable number were destroyed or converted into magazines during Soult's short rule. Among the most interesting that survive, are the *San Lorenzo*, containing some fine works by Montanes and others; *San Clemente*, with a splendid roof, and a picturesque high altar, by Montanes; the magnificent church of *San Pablo; San Pedro*, with its Moorish tower; *San Juan-de-la-Palma*, formerly a mosque; *San Isadora*, which, among other fine pictures, contains *El Transito*, the masterpiece of Roelas; *Sta. Maria-la-Blanca*, a synagogue prior to 1391; *San Salvador*, a collegiate church; *San Vicente*, founded in 300, &c.

The *Caridad* contains two magnificent pictures by Murillo: the "Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes," and "Moses striking the rock;" and two excellent medallions, Saint John the Baptist and the Child Jesus. The church of *San Bernardo* contains some good paintings.

The *Audiencia*, or Palace of Justice, is only remarkable for its extent. The *Casa de Moneda* is a very large edifice. The *Tobacco Manufactory* is a vast building, surrounded by a moat, and which might be taken for a fortified barrack. There are 4540 hands employed here, 4000 of them being women. There is a large foundry and artillery depôt. The *University* contains nine colleges, and there are 120 richly endowed hospitals.

The *Casa Lonja*, or *Consulado*, is a fine building, forming a perfect square. The inner court, or *patio*, is paved with white and black marble, and in the middle is a marble fountain. In the upper apartment the celebrated archives of India (*El Archivo de Indias*) are kept.

The *Palace of the Ayuntamiento* is a striking edifice, its three façades being ornamented with Corinthian columns, rich pilasters, medallions of exquisite workmanship, with a profusion of flowers, foliage, arabesques, and figures of children and grotesques. The interior apartments are very richly adorned.

The ALCAZAR, although not equal to the grand remains of the Alhambra, is still an object of great interest. It contains seventy-eight apartments, all communicating with each other. The ceilings and walls are rich with arabesques, and are generally in a state of tolerable preservation. The most splendid of these saloons is the Hall of the Ambassadors. The lower portion of this, as well as that of the other apartments, is covered with glazed tiles, of the most beautiful and intricate pattern.

This magnificent structure was built by Abdalasis, about half a century before the conquest by St Ferdinand. It was always the abode of monarchs, whenever the Spanish court was held at Seville. It was considerably enlarged by Don Pedro, and received farther additions and embellishments in the reign of Charles V. Philip V. removed his entire court here from Madrid, with the intention of making it his permanent residence. It has recently been embellished and decorated at the expense of the Duke of Montpensier.

A fine marble staircase leads from the upper rooms into the garden. This pleasant garden, as well as the entire palace and the court-yard is surrounded by a strong rampart, very lofty, and

communicating with the city walls. Beyond this lies the Orange Grove.

The *Palace of San Telmo* is the residence of the Duke of Montpensier. The principal entrance consists almost entirely of costly marble, but is rather overcharged with ornaments. Here is a good Picture Gallery. The Gardens are very extensive.

The *Casa de Pilatos* is said to be built of the exact dimensions and in imitation of Pontius Pilate's house at Jerusalem. The *patio* is magnificent, with the customary fountain in the centre. The black marble cross, it is reported, was made at Jerusalem, on the model of the true cross. This is the spot from whence the stations of the cross begin, ending at the *Cruz del Campo.*

The *Plazo de Toros*, built in 1760, is capable of accommodating 12,000 spectators. One side was injured by a hurricane, in 1805, and has not been since repaired. The bull-fights in Seville are considered by Spaniards the best in Spain, owing to the peculiar wildness and strength of the bulls.

The MUSEO, or Picture Gallery, is principally composed of works by the Spanish masters, especially those of Murillo. Amongst others that of "St Thomas of Villanueva giving alms to the poor." Murillo considered this picture as his *chef d'œuvre.* A small gratuity to the attendants is expected. A very good catalogue can be obtained for a trifling sum.

The oldest of the *Promenades* is that of the *Alameda de Hercules.* Here are four avenues of fine trees with six fountains. The most fashionable is the *Las Delicias de Christina*, occupying the space between the Golden Tower (*Torre del Oro*) and the palace of San Telmo.

The *Torre del Oro*, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, is a very ancient tower, attributed in turn to the Romans and the Moors. The Golden Tower has played an important part in the history of Don Pedro of Castile. It is now used as offices.

Leaving Seville we proceed along the valley of the Guadalquivir, and cross the Guadaira. The country abounds with groves of orange trees and olive-yards.

Utrera (375 miles). Population, 14,250. An ancient Moorish city, formerly fortified. It is situated in a charming valley. On one of the surrounding hills are the ruins of an old castle. The church of *Santa Maria* possesses numerous relics: amongst others, that which is said to be one of the thirty pieces of silver paid to Judas for the betrayal of our Saviour.

Lebrija (401 miles). Population, 11,500. It is situated on a hill which overlooks the ruins of an old castle, surrounded by a magnificent country, and formed of well built houses.

Jerez de la Frontera (Xeres), (421 miles). Population, 50,000.

This is a fine city, celebrated for the wines to which it gives its name. The houses are built and furnished with remarkably good taste. All the country round Jerez has the appearance of a vast vineyard. Visitors are admitted to some of the principal vaults or caves (*Bodegas*), which are of immense extent. Jerez formerly possessed many convents; these are now for the most part converted into barracks or wine depots. This place was founded by the Phœnicians. Before its walls the Carthagenians and Romans fought a great battle, the issue of which was that the latter gained possession of the city and fortified it. It was in this neighbourhood, in 711, that the memorable battle took place between

the Goths and the Moors, which decided the fall of the monarchy of the Goths, and rendered the Moors masters of Andalusia. In 1252 the armies of the Catholic kings engaged with the Moors on the same battle-field, and took Jerez from them. These events are the subject of many of the heroic legends of old Spain.

The rail proceeds in a straight line, through a very beautiful and picturesque country, towards the bay of Cadiz.

Puerto de Santa Maria (Port St Mary), (430 miles). Population, 21,500. At the mouth and on the right bank of the Guadalète. The bull-fights here are the most celebrated in Spain. There are some delightful promenades and gardens. This city is said to have been founded by one of the Greek chiefs on his return from the siege of Troy.

Puerto Real (435 miles). Population, 5500. The ancient port of Cadiz, *Portus Gaditanus*, founded by the Romans. The present city was founded about 1483, by Isabella, on the ruins of the Roman port.

The maritime arsenal of *La Caracca* is entirely surrounded by the sea.

San Fernando (442 miles), population, 17,000. A fortified town. A number of ditches are dug in the marshes to collect the salt, the traffic in which is the principal business of the inhabitants. Besides the arsenal of Caraaca, San Fernando possesses a shot foundry and barracks.

CADIZ (450¾ miles). (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST.") Population, 71,000.

An examination of passengers luggage takes place between the railway station and the town. Cadiz is a garrison town, and the see of a bishop. The bay is three leagues in length and two in breadth. The fort of *St Sebastian* covers the entrance into the bay, and its eastern extremity is defended by the *Castle of St Philip*.

Cadiz was built by the Phœnicians about 1100 years before the Christian era, and was called by them *Gadir*, a name which was changed by the Romans into *Gades*. During the French invasion it was besieged without effect for two years by the Marshal Duke de Bellune. In the days of its commercial splendour, before Spanish America established its independence, it was the great depôt of the commerce of Spain with the new world. In constituting it a free port in 1827, an attempt was made to recover some of its lost importance, but without success. The situation and general aspect of the city and the bay can be best seen from the summit of a tower in the centre of the city, called *Torre de Vigia*, or *Torre de Tavira*. It is one of the most beautiful sights in Europe.

The streets are regular, clean, and smoothly paved. The houses are generally surmounted by small towers, or belvederes, and being of a dazzling white on the outside, while the doors, balconies, and window-blinds are painted a brilliant green, they have an air of cleanliness and comfort. The *Alameda de Apodaca* is a fine promenade, and much frequented by the fashionable world. There are two theatres: the principal one can accommodate from 1300 to 1400 spectators. Cadiz has two cathedrals, but neither of them calls for any particular remark. The chapel of the convent of *Santa Catalina* possesses many of Murillo's works, among others, that (the marriage of St Catherine) which he was finishing when he received a fall that is said to have ultimately caused his death.

Cadiz is a most agreeable resi-

dence for foreigners, on account of the courtesy of its inhabitants. The ladies are gracious and attractive; their beauty is proverbial.

Route 192.

MADRID TO CORDOVA AND MALAGA.

394 *miles.* *First class,* 327.20 *reals; second class,* 251.10 *reals; third class,* 153.40 *reals.*

(For description of Route to Cordova (276¼ miles), see preceding Route.)

ON leaving Cordova, we pass on the right the line to Seville. Crossing the Guadalquivir, we pass two unimportant places, and reach *Montilla* (306½ miles). It is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of Andalusia. Montilla was the birthplace of Gonzalvo di Cordova, called the Great Captain. The place is celebrated for its extensive vineyards. We next reach *Aguilar* (310 miles), population, 12,200; also renowned for its wines. Here is an interesting old Moorish castle. At *Bobadilla* (351¼ miles) the line to Granada branches off. Passing through a very romantic and beautiful district, we presently arrive at Malaga (394 miles), (*Hotels*: see "Hotel List.") Population, 113,000.

The climate is temperate and salubrious. The heat is tempered by sea breezes during the day, and by light winds during the night. No endemic disease prevails here, and the annual mortality scarcely exceeds one per cent. of the population. It is highly recommended as a winter residence for invalids; especially those whose lungs are affected.

Malaga was built by the Phœnicians several centuries before Christ. It was first called Malacha, a name derived from the Hebrew *Malach* (salt), from the large quantity of fish adapted for salting found in the vicinity.

The city is divided into two distinct parts: the old quarter, which retains its Moorish peculiarities, narrow and winding streets; and the new quarter, which is well built. Many of the streets in the latter part are straight and wide, with some elegant looking houses.

The *Alameda* is a superb public walk, and has a central promenade separated from the carriage-ways by rows of almond and other trees. Here are also several pieces of sculpture, and a handsome marble fountain. The other promenades are the *Plaza de la Constitucion*, the *Plaza de Riego*, the *Plaza de la Puerta del Mar*. In the centre of the *Plaza de Riego* a monument has been erected to the memory of General Torrijos and his compatriots, who were massacred at Malaga in December 1831 by the treacherous Moreno.

The *English Cemetery* is very neatly arranged, and is used as a promenade by the natives. Here is buried the unfortunate Lieutenant Boyd, who was shot at the same time as Torrijos and his companions.

The principal buildings are the *Episcopal Palace*, the *Town Hall*, the *Atarazana*, a Moorish arsenal, with a beautiful portico of white marble; and the *Alcazaba*, an ancient fortress, the only remaining portion of which is occupied by the military governor.

The Moorish Castle of the *Gibalfaro*, to which access is had by a steep, zigzag staircase, has been converted into a modern

fortress. The view from its summit is very fine.

The Cathedral of Santa Barba is of modern date, having been commenced in 1528. It is built in a mixture of styles. The facade is very beautiful. It consists of two tiers of Roman Corinthian architecture, the columns being of fine marble. In the interior, the roof is supported by lofty columns, faced below with fluted, semicircular pilastres, of the Corinthian order, these being surmounted by a rich cornice and entablature, and finally rising with a second tier of square pilastres. Many of the altars are fine. The *silleria* of the choir and the two organs are very remarkable. The chapel of the *Encarnacion* contains a richly sculptured and elegant retable, also some fine paintings. A magnificent view can be obtained by ascending the cathedral tower.

Many Roman antiquities have been found in the environs of Malaga; especially at the village of Cartama, about four leagues to the west of the town, which is said to be the same as the ancient Roman Carthamum.

The church of *Los Santos Martires* is one of the most frequented in the city. It has a high tower, decorated in an original manner. The interior is very richly adorned, and contains painted wooden sculptures representing the Apostles and Saints.

Malaga is celebrated for its fine wines, and for its raisins; other articles of export are—oil, almonds, figs, orange-peel, lemons, cochineal, &c.

Route 193.

MALAGA TO GRANADA.

DILIGENCES leave Malaga twice daily in winter, and every night in summer, for Granada (68 miles), *via* Loja, whence there is a railway 33½ miles to Granada. Time occupied on route 8½ hours.

At Bobadilla, on the route from Cordova to Malaga (see preceding Route), a railway branches off to Antequara, and from the last-named place to Loja the railway was intended to be finished early in 1871.

Loja (34½ miles), (*Hotel*: *Parador de los Angeles*).

Granada (*Hotels*, see "Hotel List") population 100,678.

This city is built on the lower spurs of the Sierra Nevada ranges, and is divided into four quarters, viz., *Granada* proper, which occupies the space at the foot of the hill and is the residence of the wealthier classes; the *Alhambra*, situated on a high hill that commands the rest of the city, and is called *La Sierra del Sol* (the Mountain of the Sun), the *Albaicin*, which occupies the upper part of a hill separated from the Sierra del Sol by the valley of the Darro; and, finally, the quarter of *Antequeruela*, also a suburb, inhabited chiefly by artizans, and lying at the foot of the Albaicin.

The whole district abounds in beautiful scenery, and the snowy mountains, which form the background of the city give the air a delightful freshness even in the hottest season.

The avenue which leads to the Alhambra—"the pride of Gra-

nada, and the boast of Spain"—begins at the highest part of the city, and conducts the traveller through a massive gateway of modern architecture up the steep side of a hill, where it is lined with trees and parterres of aromatic shrubs. A turn in the avenue leads to the famous *Tower* or *Gate of Justice*.

In the *Plaza de los Algibes*, or Square of the Cisterns, is situated the *Torre de la Vela*, or watch-tower, where the Christian flag was first hoisted by Cardinal Mendoza. This tower contains the bell that announces the hours for the irrigation of the Vega, which operation is regulated to the present day, according to the rules and forms established by the Moors more than 300 years ago.

On one side of the square extends the palace of Charles V., built in the Renaissance style, still remaining unfinished.

The name *Alhambra* denotes "the red house." This palace of the Moorish kings consists of a vast and irregular collection of buildings, built of brick, slightly reddened, the walls of which enclose a plateau 770 yards in length and 200 yards wide. It comprises numerous courts and halls, of which the two principal are the *Patio-de-los-Leones* (Court of Lions) and the *Patio-del-Estanque*.

The *Court of Lions* is 100 ft. in length and 50 ft. in breadth, environed with a colonnade 7 ft. broad on the sides, and 10 ft. at the end, of light Moorish arches on slender marble columns. This apartment has been pronounced "the pearl of the Alhambra, solemn as a cloister, and charming as a picture from the Arabian nights." The square is paved with coloured tiles; the colonnade with white marble. Above and below is a border of small escutcheons; enamelled blue and gold, with an Arabic motto, signifying "No conqueror but God." The columns that support the roof are of white marble, and very slender. The width of the horse-shoe arches above them is 4 ft. 2 inches for the larger ones, and 3 ft. for the smaller. Above each arch is a large square of arabesques, surrounded with a rim of characters, generally quotations from the Koran. Over the pillars is another square of filigree work "like a tissue of Brussels lace." In the centre of the court is the celebrated lion fountain, a basin of oriental alabaster supported upon twelve animals, which rather resemble panthers than lions. This fountain is embellished with festoons and Arabic distiches.

The *Patio del Estanque* is an oblong square with a deep basin of water in the middle, two flights of marble steps leading to the bottom. Round this court runs a peristyle paved with marble; the arches bear upon very slight pillars, and the ceiling and walls are incrusted with fretwork in stucco, so minute and intricate as to almost defy the labours of the most patient draughtsman to follow it. In every division are Arabic sentences. The ceilings are gilt, or painted, and time has caused no diminution in the freshness of their colours. The lower part of the walls is mosaic, disposed in fantastic knots and festoons. The porch on the right hand opens into an octagon vault, under the Emperor's palace, and forms a perfect whispering gallery.

On the south side of the colonnade is a circular room with a fountain in the middle. The form of the hall, the elegance of its cupola, and the exquisite manner in which the stucco is designed and painted, exceed description. Everything inspires the most

pleasing ideas; yet in this retreat it is said Abuabdulah assembled the Abencerrages, and caused their heads to be struck off into the fountains, in token whereof red stains on the central marble fountain are still pointed out to the romantic. Opposite to the Hall of the Abencerrages is the little myrtle garden of Lindaraxa, leading to the apartments of Charles V., around which are frequent inscriptions of the Emperor's favourite motto, *Plus Outre*. This leads to the *Tocador-de-la-Reina*, or the dressing-room of the Sultana. It is a small square cabinet in an open gallery, into which perfumes ascended through perforated tiles, from a furnace below. The Emperor caused this pretty room to be painted with representations of his wars, and a variety of grotesque subjects.

There are numerous other apartments, including the *Hall of Ambassadors*, which contains the mottoes of all the kings of Granada, and is magnificently decorated; and the *Audience Hall*, the interior of which is inlaid with mosaics of various colours, disposed in knots, stars, and other figures. The walls are 15 feet thick.

The Alhambra was commenced by Aben Alhamar, the founder of Granada, in 1248, and its principal additions and embellishments were the works of Youzef-Aben-el-Hedjadj, the seventh king of Granada, who ascended the throne in 1333.

The restorations of the Alhambra have been admirably carried on by Senor Contreras, since 1862, when he was commissioned by the Ex-Queen Isabella to repair the palace. The Senor's studio will well repay a visit.

The royal country-house of the *Generalife* is situated higher on the hill than the palace, from which it is separated by a small ravine, and by the lines of the fortifications. Both the Alhambra and the Generalife overhang the deep and narrow valley of the Darro, which precipitates itself from the Sierra Nevada and falls into the Genil, not far from the city.

The Generalife is of small dimensions, and its chief attractions are the *Hall of the Princes*, the *Hall of the Portraits*, and the hall which was formerly a private mosque, but has been converted into a Christian chapel.

A private door on the highest terrace of the Generalife, leads to a spot on the summit of the hill, called the Silla del Rey Moro, or chair of the Moorish king, from which there is a splendid view of the surrounding landscape.

The *Cathedral* is a splendid but irregular building. It is profusely ornamented with jasper and marble, and is surmounted by a dome supported by twelve superb columns, in front of which are statues of the twelve Apostles in gilded bronze. The adjoining chapel contains some of the best pictures and statues by the Spanish artist Alonzo-Cano, and his pupil Pedro-de-Mena; and a Holy Family by Murillo; and among its numerous monuments, those of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The *Capilla-de-los-Reyes-Catolicos* communicates with the cathedral, but is under a separate roof. It is of Gothic architecture and remarkable for the boldness of its arch, which supports the roof. It contains the marble tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, whose remains are in the vault underneath, together with those of their daughter Juana and her husband Philip I.

Ferdinand's sword is shown, also the royal standards used at the conquest, and a splendid vest-

ment worked by Isabella for Cardinal Mendoza.

The *Church* of *San Geronimo*, belonging to the ancient convent of the Hieronymites, is a noble piece of architecture. It contains the tomb of the Great Captain, Gonsalvo of Cordova, by whom it was founded. Two kneeling statues of Gonsalvo and his wife are placed one on each side of the high altar.

Among other objects of interest are the palace of the *Chancilleria*, the *Episcopal Palace* and the *Alcaieria*, the latter an ancient Moorish bazaar, containing about 200 shops, and still applied to its original use; a spacious theatre built by General Sebastiani during the occupation of the city by the French army, and an amphitheatre.

The principal *Plazas* or squares, are the *Plaza de la Constitucion*, 400 feet by 200 feet, embellished by an elegant jasper fountain; the *Plaza Mayor*, and the *Plaza del Triunfo*, the last named being the scene of the final victory gained by the Christians over the Moors, to commemorate which, a large monument of white marble stands in the centre of the square. Opposite to the facade of the theatre, a monument has been raised to the memory of the heroic lady Dona Mariana Pineda, and the other martyrs of liberty in 1831.

The Vega or plain, upon which the city is situated, contains within its circuit not less than fifty-two towns; and in its centre appears the *Soto de Roma*, a tract belonging to the Duke of Wellington, which was granted to the first Duke and his successors in acknowledgment of his services, at the conclusion of the Peninsular War.

Route 194.

VALENCIA TO BARCELONA, BY TARRAGONA.

To Tarragona, 172 *miles; first class,* 123*r.* 86*s.; second,* 79*r.* 20*s.; third,* 58*r.* 60*s.*

MURVIEDRO (18 miles) stands on the site of the ancient Roman town of Saguntum, of which many remains have been discovered. Crossing the Palencia we skirt a mountain range, beneath which stretches a plain covered with cornfields, olive-yards, and vineyards. *Nules* (32 miles), a fortified town of 4100 inhabitants, is celebrated for its mineral waters. Passing several other places we reach Castellon de la Plana (43 miles), (*Hotel*: *de Espana*), population 20,500. This is the birthplace of the celebrated painter, Francisco Ribalta. Some of his works are to be seen in the church of *La Sangre*, and in the *Casa Capitular*, in the *Plaza de la Constitucion*. The *Torre de las Campanas* is an octagonal belfry, 265 feet high. There are some good paintings in the several convents. *Benicarlo* (88 miles), population 6200, is a fortified town, with a small port. The district is rich in vineyards, and the chief business of the place is the production of a strong red wine, which is imported to Bourdeaux, and used to strengthen the poorer kinds of claret for the English and American markets. *Vinaroz* (91½ miles), population 10,000, is famous for its fisheries of sturgeon and lampreys. Tortosa (120 miles), population 22,000, is a fortified town, situ-

ated on the Ebro. The *Cathedral* is ornamented with fine marbles and bas-reliefs. The chapel of the *Santa Cinta* contains the girdle said to have been brought down from heaven in 1178 by the Virgin herself, and delivered to a priest. It is said that it works miracles in the cure of diseases. The *Castle* is in ruins. The view from the battlements is very fine. Passing some unimportant places, we reach

TARRAGONA (172 miles), (*Hotel* : *Europa*), population 21,000. This was a great city in the time of the Romans. It stands on a hill above the Francoli, and is surrounded by a spacious and richly-cultivated plain. The handsome Gothic *Cathedral* was erected in the eleventh century. Its facade is adorned with numerous reliefs and statues. The interior is plain but imposing. There are some beautiful painted windows; the *Silleria* of the choir is finely carved in wood; the cloisters are worth a visit. The *Plaza de la Constitucion* occupies the site of a Roman circus. Amongst other remains are those of the Capitol, the forum, the palace of Augustus, and the aqueduct.

From Tarragona to Barcelona, 63½ *miles; first class*, 44 *r.* 56 *c.; second*, 33*r.* 13 *c.; third*, 21 *r.* 24 *c.*

Near *Torre de Barra* (8 miles) we observe a very fine Roman triumphal arch. Passing through a beautiful country we reach MARTORELL (45½ miles), population 5000. The chief object of interest here is the fine Roman bridge called the *Puente del Diablo*, with a triumphal arch at one end.

BARCELONA (63½ miles), (*Hotels*; see "HOTEL LIST,") population 225,000. This, the most important manufacturing city in Spain, is beautifully situated on the Mediterranean, in the midst of a fertile district. It is walled, and has a citadel, which, however, is effectually commanded by the fortress of Montjoi on the south-west. It is divided into two parts by the *Rambla* (river-bed), which is a beautiful promenade. The streets of the old town are narrow and ill paved, but those of the new town are more spacious and regular, while most of the houses are of hewn stone, and of an imposing appearance. The squares are numerous, but, for the most part, small and irregular. The largest of them, the *Plaza del Palacio*, is very spacious and elegant, having on one side the governor's palace, on the opposite side the exchange, on the south the sea-gate and the custom-house, and on the north a row of good houses. In the centre stands a beautiful marble fountain. The houses are four and five stories high, having large windows with balconies. Many of them have their fronts adorned with paintings in fresco; and several of the public buildings are remarkable, both on account of their external beauty and the curiosities which they contain. The *Cathedral*, which is about 160 feet long and 62 feet broad, has a magnificent appearance. Twelve Gothic pillars separate the nave and aisles; and a large octagonal dome, of Gothic architecture, with eight galleries, stands in the middle of the space between the choir and the great door. The sanctuary, which stands over a subterranean chapel containing the relics of St Eulalia, is formed by ten pillars arranged in a semicircle, and enclosing the great altar, which is in the Gothic style, and of exquisite workmanship. The convent of *La Merci* has a large church, with a Doric portal, and a fine front composed of two stories of

Corinthian and Ionic architecture. Its cloister, which is 60 feet square, is beautifully executed; and the portico, of 16 arcades, which surrounds it, is supported by 20 Doric columns of marble. Above the portico is a spacious gallery, which has, on the outside, 32 arcades, on Ionic columns of marble, ornamented with a balustrade of grey marble. The convent of *San Francisco* has a large and handsome Gothic church, and a cloister adorned with paintings. The parish church of *Santa Maria del Mar*, built in the fifteenth century, is the finest in Barcelona. The principal altar is a rich assemblage of white, black, and mixed marble. The *Palacio de la Disputacion*, now the *Audiencia*, where the States of Catalonia assembled, is one of the handsomest edifices in the city, and contains the archives and charters of the crown of Aragon. The palace of the Counts of Barcelona and the Kings of Aragon, distinguished by the noble simplicity of its architecture, is now occupied by a nunnery and an academy of medicine. The Exchange is a rectangular building, 230 feet long and 77 feet wide, and has a noble and majestic appearance. Of other modern buildings, the principal are the custom-house, theatre, and the prison.

Barcelona possesses numerous charitable and benevolent institutions, and among literary institutions may be mentioned four public libraries and two museums, an *Academy of Belles Lettres*, and a *Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences*.

Barcelona is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians, who called it *Barcino*, after their general Hamilcar Barca.

Route 195.

BARCELONA TO MADRID.

441¼ *miles; first class*, 355 *r.* 50 *c.; second*, 269 *r.* 65 *c.; third*, 181 *r.* 80 *c.*

THE first place of importance after leaving Barcelona is *Sabadell* (13¾ miles), a town of 15,000 inhabitants, styled the "Manchester of Catalonia," from its entensive manufactures of cotton and wool. *Tarrasa* (20 miles) has numerous cloth manufactories. *Manresa* (40 miles), population 13,340, has manufactures of cloth and cotton goods, and several distilleries. Passing several places of no importance, we reach LERIDA (113½ miles), (*Hotel*: *San Luis*), population 20,000, situated on the Segre. The *Old Cathedral*, dating from the 13th century, is a magnificent specimen of Byzantine Gothic architecture. It was converted into a fortress by the French in 1707, and it has not since been used for religious services. The *New Cathedral*, built in the reign of Charles III. is a Corinthian structure. The church of *San Lorenzo* has some good tracery. The church of *San Juan* is a fine building. Passing several places of no note, we reach SARAGOSSA (228 miles). For a description of this city, and of the remainder of the journey to Madrid, see Route 185.

Route 196.

BARCELONA TO GERONA.

Connecting with the new line (1878) to Perpignan

65½ miles; first class, 50r.; second, 40r.; third, 27r. 68c.

THERE are two routes, one by the coast, the other inland. By the former we pass *Mataro* (17½ miles), a busy town of 18,000 inhabitants, in the neighbourhood of which are some much frequented mineral springs; and *Arenys* (23 miles), a town of 4,500 inhabitants, possessing dockyards, manufactories of lace, linen, and soap, and a training school for the merchant service; in the neighbourhood of this place also there are mineral springs which are held in great estimation. By the latter route the most important place passed is *Granollers* (18 miles), population 4,500, a manufacturing town. The coast-route is much the more agreeable of the two.

Gerona (65½ miles), (*Hotels*: *Casa de Posta, de la Estrella*), population 15,200. This is an ancient Moorish city. The *Cathedral* was originally founded by Charlemagne in 786, and subsequently rebuilt in the 11th century. Considerable additions were made in the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. The altar and retable are of silver, and there are some paintings and enamels. The nave is constructed with a single vault, its width is 71 feet.

The Church of *San Pedro* and the Collegiate Church of *San Feliu* are interesting structures.

The railway to *Perpignan* was completed in January, 1878. The distance from Gorona to Perpignan is 48½ miles. We pass the strongly fortified town of Figueras, population 7,500. The *Castillo de San Fernando*, a fortress of great strength contains magazines, and barracks for 15,000 men and 500 horses. The French railway is reached at *Porte Vendres*, whence to Perpignan is half-an-hour's ride.

Perpignan (*Hotels*: *Grand, de l'Europe des Ambassadeurs*), population 26,000. It is situated on the right bank of the Tet, in the plain of Roussillon. The vineyards are numerous, and here the celebrated wine of the name is produced. There is a magnificent view from the *Citadel*. The *Cathedral* was founded in 1320. It possesses no features of interest. The remains of an older cathedral called *St Jean le Vieux*, are close by. The *Loge*, or Bourse (in Spanish *Lonja*), has a curious Moorish and Gothic cloister, and a highly decorated facade. The *Promenades* in the environs are delightful. Trains several times a day continue on to Cette, Narbonne, and all points in France.

Route 197.

MADRID TO BADAJOS AND LISBON.

Distance, 674 *miles; first class*, 353*r.* 40*c.*; *second*, 269*r.* 41*c.*

For description of the route as far as Manzanares (123¾ miles), see Route 191.

WE proceed for some distance through places of no especial interest, and reach Ciudad Real (164½ miles). (*Hotel*: *Miracielo*). There are a handsome church, a large hospital, and a curious Moorish gateway, called Puerta del Toledo.

After leaving Ciudad Real we pass several places of no interest, gradually approaching a region abounding in quicksilver mines.

Almaden (236 miles), population 9,200. All the importance of this town consists in its quicksilver mines, the richest and most celebrated of the kind in Europe.

Belalacasar (249 miles), population 3000. A very ancient fortified town. Its celebrated fortress was formerly one of the grandest in Spain. There are still some interesting remains.

Castuera (277½ miles), population 6,200. Chief town of a vast territory which formed, in the ancient province of Estremadura, a district called *La Serena*, which was defended by a line of fortresses, named the seven forts of La Serena.

Magacela (295 miles). One of the seven fortified places of La Serena. The ruins of the fort occupy the summit of a hill rising above the town.

Merida (337½ miles), (*Hotels*: *de Leon*, *de Badajos*), population 6000. This place is interesting from the numerous and interesting Roman remains which are to be seen in the town and its neighbourhood, and which testify to its ancient magnificence. Of these the most interesting are the splendid *Bridge* of 81 arches, which crosses the Guadiana; another bridge across the Albar Brogras; the remains of a magnificent *Aqueduct*; the *Triumphal Arch* of Trajan, which the inhabitants have designated that of St James; the ruins of the Temple of Mars, which was a splendid edifice in white marble; the *Temple of Diana*, in the Colonnade of which a grandee of Spain has built a palace; the *Circus Maximus*; a *Theatre*; also considerable vestiges of ramparts, towers, and monumental gates. Passing, among other places, *Talavera*, the scene of one of the principal battles during the Peninsular War, we reach

Badajos (374½ miles), (*Hotels*: *Las tres Naciones*, *Los Caballeros*), population 22,899. The town is entered by the beautiful bridge of Guadiana, and by the gate of *La Trinidad*. The bridge is formed of 28 arches, and was built in 1596.

Badajos is the capital of a province, and residence of the captain-general of Estremadura. The houses are well built, generally elegant, the painted facades giving them an agreeable aspect.

The *Plaza de la Constitucion*, also named the *Campo de San Juan*, is a vast square, on which is built the Cathedral, the theatre, the cafés, the town-hall, and in the middle is a promenade or *Salon*, planted with trees, a place of fashionable resort.

The *Cathedral* is a solid edifice, having the appearance of a fortress rather than of a church, con-

structed with the view of affording an asylum to the inhabitants, in case of attack. It contains two fine statues of St John the Baptist and Nôtre Dame de la Conception, a rich tomb of the archbishop Marin del Rodezno, a choir with a *Silleria* artistically sculptured.

Badajos is the native place of the celebrated navigator, Vasco Nunez of Balboa, and of the painter Morales, surnamed the Divine. The latter died in a state of poverty, in 1586, 75 years of age. This place is famous in the annals of England for the heroism of the British troops at the siege in April 1812.

From Badajos to Lisbon, 176 miles; 1st class, 5,340 reis; 2nd, 4,150 reis. (180 *reis equal* 10*d. or* 20 *cents.*)

Frontera (379½ miles). The Spanish frontier is here crossed, and passports and luggage are examined.

Elvas (10 miles), population 12,200. This is the strongest city of the kingdom. Forts *Lippe* and *Santa-Lucia* are said to be impregnable. Here is a fine Roman aqueduct, constructed of three tiers of arches, and presenting a picturesque appearance. The Gothic cathedral contains some fine stained glass.

Portalegre (41 miles), population, 6,400. The see of a bishop. Here are several cloth manufactories, and in the environs some considerable marble quarries.

Crato (45 miles). This place was formerly the head-quarters of the order of the Knights of Malta, the ruins of whose castle still exist. Passing some other places of no note, we reach

Abrantes (92 miles), a strongly fortified town. It played an important part in Napoleon's expedition against Portugal in 1809-10.

Santarem (128 miles), (*Hotel : de Felicia*), population 8,000. It contains some curious remains of Moorish architecture of the Middle Ages. We pass several places which deserve no particular mention before reaching

Lisbon (*Hotels : Braganza, Grand Hotel Central*), population 340,000.

Lisbon, in Portuguese *Lisboa*, is the capital of Portugal, and one of the finest cities in Europe. It is admirably situated on the right bank of the Tagus, and, as seen from the river, presents a magnificent appearance.

The city is divided into four quarters or *bairros*; the old city, *Alfama*, which escaped the earthquake; *Rocio*, the modern city; *Alcantara*, and *Bairro Alto*. These districts are divided into parishes.

The *Praça do Commercio* is the most remarkable of the numerous squares of Lisbon; it is also called the Esplanade of the Palace (*Terreiro do Paco*), and the English have named it Black Horse Square, after the equestrian statue of Joseph I. in the centre. The most important public edifices are in this square, including the Custom House, Bourse, India House, &c.

The streets — Do Ouro, Da Prata, and Augusta, which abut on this square, are large, straight, and formed of fine uniform houses.

The oldest promenade of the capital is the *Passeio Publico*. It is planted with fine trees, and ornamented with marble basins of flowers. Near this place is the principal market, called *Figuiera*. The Passeio San Pedro d'Alcantara, and Passeio da Estrella are more agreeable promenades than the Passieo Publico, and commands fine views.

The *Cathedral* is a mixture of old Gothic and modern architecture. The facade and the apsis,

left standing after the earthquake of 1755, make one regret that the other portions of the edifice have not been rebuilt in the same style. The interior is very ornamental.

The church of *San Roque* contains riches and works of art in profusion. Each chapel possesses sufficient to enrich a large church. The Chapel Royal of St John the Baptist is full of pictures, is paved with mosaics, and the altar is of amethyst, lapis lazuli and massive silver, with columns in cornelian and lapis lazuli.

The *Church of the Sacred Heart*, near the Convent of the Carmelites of Estrella, is a splendid construction in white marble. It is a reduced copy of St Peter's at Rome. In the choir is the monument of the founder, the Queen Dona Maria I.

The royal family occupy the two palaces of *Necessidades* and *Ajuda*. The former was commenced in 1473, by Don Juan V. It is composed of the palace and the convent which that prince built close by. This residence has been since greatly embellished. It is surrounded by splendid gardens, and affords a fine view of the roadstead. It contains many interesting works of art.

The *Palace of Ajuda*, which the King and Queen mostly inhabit, is built on the summit of a hill. It was constructed by King Juan VI., and is an imposing edifice. The style of architecture being pure Greek, contrasts strangely with that of the Moorish and Gothic edifices by which it is surrounded. The view from this palace embraces the Tagus, the bay, and the whole panorama of Lisbon.

There is a fine aqueduct, by which the city is supplied with water, worthy of comparison, for its beauty and solidity, with the most remarkable works of the Romans. It took 19 years to construct, from 1713 to 1732.

The principal establishments are: the *Academy of the Fine Arts*, the *Royal Conservatory of Music*, a *School of Surgery*, a *Polytechnic School*, *Academy of Sciences*, *School of Naval Architecture*, and the *National Library*, containing 150,000 volumes and 10,000 manuscripts. Amongst the benevolent establishments are the *Santa Casa da Misericordia*, for orphans and foundlings; the *Casa Pia*, an orphan school established in the convent of Belem; and institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind.

The theatres are six in number: *San Carlos*, for Italian Opera; the theatre of *Dona Maria*, devoted to the legitimate drama; that of *Don Fernando*, where the plays are performed sometimes in French, and sometimes in Portuguese; and the *Gymnase*, a vaudeville theatre. The small theatres are those of *Rua dos Condes* and *Salitre*. There are also two circuses, for equestrian exercises and bull-fights.

The foundation of Lisbon is said to date from the time of Ulysses. It was occupied by the Romans, but without acquiring any importance.

On the 1st November, 1755, the terrible earthquake took place, which left a portion of this beautiful capital a mass of ruins, piled upon thousands of dead bodies. An extensive fire completed the disaster; it lasted three days, and destroyed almost all that the earthquake had spared. The French army entered Lisbon in 1807. In 1808 the Duke of Wellington retook it from the French.

CINTRA. Fifteen miles northwest of Lisbon is the picturesquely situated town of Cintra. It stands on the declivity of the Sierra de Cintra, and is sur-

rounded with fine country residences. The ancient royal palace, once occupied by the Moorish Kings, is a strange mixture of Moorish and Christian architecture. A charming view of the town and of the sea may be had from the top of a hill crowned with the ruins of a Moorish Castle, On another hill top stands *La Penna*, once a convent, now a royal residence. In the neighbourhood is a convent called the Cork Convent, the cells being cut in the rock and lined with cork to prevent dampness.

The celebrated Convention between the French and English in 1808, by which the former agreed to evacuate Portugal, was concluded here. Lord Byron wrote enthusiastically of the beauties of Cintra, which he called "a new Eden."

Route 198.

LISBON TO OPORTO.

207 *miles; first class*, 6,000 *reis; second*, 4,670 *reis* (10 hours).

THOMAR (9 miles). With a beautiful convent, formerly the head-quarters of the Order of Christ, and said to be the most remarkable in Portugal after that of Batalha.

Pombal (105 miles), population 4,500. Some traces of Saracenic architecture, an ancient chapel of the Templars, ruins of an old Roman castle, restored in the Moorish style. The town is surrounded with fertile and well-cultivated lands.

Coimbra (135 miles), population 16,000. The third city of the kingdom, chief place of the province of Bas Beira, and see of a bishop. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on a hill which overlooks the beautiful valley of the Mondego.

The principal places worth visiting are the old *Cathedral*, a true model of the Moorish style; the new Cathedral, the church of *St Croix*, which contains the tombs of the two first Portuguese Kings, Alphonse and Sancho; the convent of *Santa Clara*, and the monastery of *St Francis*, and the fine aqueduct which supplies the city.

The University of Coimbra, so celebrated in former times, still retains some of its importance. It is governed by a rector, nominated by the king. It comprises five faculties: theology, law, medicine, mathematics, and philosophy. The students number 800 to 900. The palace of the University is remarkable for its extent, if not for its magnificence. In one immense court are united the library, the museum, the observatory, halls of science, and examination halls. The museum of natural history, chemistry, and natural philosophy is one of the most complete in existence.

The botanical garden, charmingly situated, serves for a public promenade; beyond the garden is a fine promenade commanding a splendid view.

The *Quinta das Lagrimas*, where Inez de Castro dwelt, and was assassinated, may be visited.

Passing *Aveiro* (171 miles) and *Ovar* (184 miles) we reach

OPORTO, or PORTO, (*Hotel*: *Lisbonense*), (207 miles), population 89,321. This was the capital of Portugal until 1149. It has an academy, six hospitals, four colleges, surgical and naval schools, schools of commerce and philosophy; a public library, and a picture gallery.

The city is admirably situated on the declivity of two hills, and extends along the right bank of the Douro, as far as the mouth of that river.

Oporto is divided into three quarters. One of these ancient parishes, *Sam Martinho de Cedofeita*, was built in 559, and is chiefly remarkable for its legendary associations.

On the other side of the bridge are the suburbs of *Villanova da Gaya*, where there are immense wine depots.

The old city is very irregular, but the new quarters contain well-built, spacious houses. The principal edifices are—the *Cathedral;* the Church *Dos Clerigos;* that of *Our Lady of Lapa*, wherein is deposited the heart of the Emperor Don Pedro; the bishop's palace; the town-hall; the theatre, very elegant; the recently constructed Exchange; the barracks of St Ovide, with accommodation for 3000 soldiers. The *Royal Hospital* is the most magnificent construction of the kind in the kingdom.

The magnificent gardens belonging to Count Rezende are open to the public on Sundays.

Foreigners are admitted to the *Assemblea Portuense* and the *Feitoria Ingleze*, first-class clubs, and received with cordial hospitality.

The English quarter of the city is very animated. The English ships and counting-houses, besides the extensive wine depots, serve to indicate the preponderance which England possesses over other foreign nations, at Oporto.

On the 29th of March, 1809, Marshal Soult took the city by assault, and it was sacked and pillaged. On the 12th of May following, the Duke of Wellington surprised the French and took the city from them.

Fronting the cathedral is the church of the convent of SANTA CLARA, which was formerly the Sala delos Embajadores, in which hall, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS was received with great pomp by Ferdinand and Isabella in April 1493. "When he approached, they stood up, and raising him as he kneeled to kiss their hands, ordered him to be seated in their presence, and to give an account of his voyage. When he had finished his oration, which he delivered with great modesty and simplicity, the king and queen kneeling down offered up thanks to God. Every possible mark of honour that could be suggested by gratitude or admiration was conferred on Columbus. His family was ennobled, and a fleet ordered to be equipped to enable him to continue his voyages of discovery."

RUSSIA.

ROUTES.

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THE empire of Russia embraces more than half the area of the European continent, and comprehends a still vaster region beyond the limits of Europe.

In the direction of north and south, European Russia extends over more than 1700 miles, and its dimensions from east to west are nearly the same.

Russia, with the exception of the provinces that border on the Caucasus, is nearly a level region. The slight elevations and gentle slopes of the Ural scarcely interrupt the continuity of the vast plain that stretches over nearly half the circumference of the globe. This immense plain is divisible into three belts—a southern, consisting of steppe or prairie land; a middle belt, of alternate forest, morass and arable land; and a northern region, which embraces only the ice-covered plains that border the Frozen Ocean.

The Ural Mountains constitute a long and narrow mountain system, extending in the direction of the meridian through nearly 18 degrees of latitude. The main crest of the Ural has an average height of from 2000 to 2500 feet. Mount Yaman, which appears to be the highest measured summit, is 5400 feet in height; but in the more northerly portion of the mountains, the height does not exceed 3000 feet, and sinks to less than 1400 feet in the latitude of 57 degrees.

On the south-east of the great plain is the lofty region of the Caucasus, crossed by the Pass of Derbend, and the so-called Military Georgian Road.

The districts in the south-west of Russia, between the Vistula and the Pruth, are covered by hilly ranges from the Carpathian mountains, which in Poland are

known as the Sandomir Mountains.

The rivers of European Russia are among the largest that belong to this division of the globe. The entire course of the Volga is within the limits of Russia; the Ural forms part of the border-line between Europe and Asia; the Pruth, which joins the Danube, forms the boundary line of the empire on the side of Turkey; the middle and lower course of the Dniester is through Russian territory, and the Don and the Dnieper are wholly Russian.

Upon the side of the Baltic, Russia is watered by the Niemen, the Dvina, and the Neva, upon the last of which the capital is situated; while to the northward the plain is watered by the northern Dvina, the Mezen, and the Petchora.

The natural wealth of Russia is considerable, both in the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. The Ural Mountains, which contain almost all the mineral riches of the country, are the principal seat of mining and metallurgic industry. They produce gold, platinum, copper, and iron of excellent quality. Gold, silver, copper, plumbago, &c., are also obtained from the Altai and Nerchinsk mines in Siberia.

The general absence of coal in Russia is in some measure compensated for by the immense forests which are found in most parts of the country.

Russia is throughout characterised by greater extremes of heat and cold than belong to similar latitudes of western Europe. In general, however, the climates of all the regions are not unfavourable to health, and except in particular districts, where the insalubrity can easily be traced to local causes, disease is by no means prevalent.

The total area of the provinces in Europe is 1,992,574 English square miles; and the grand total of Russian possessions in 1870 amounted to 7,210,374 English square miles. According to a census taken in 1864, the population of Russia in Europe amounted to 61,061,801; of Finland to 1,798,909; and of Poland to 5,336,210 souls, giving a total, for the European portion of the empire, of 68,196,920 inhabitants.

MONEY.—100 copecks (1 silver rouble), equal 3s. 2d., or say 78 cents.

ROUTE 199.

WIERZBOLOW (RUSSIAN FRONTIER) TO ST PETERSBURG, BY WILNA.

556 *miles; first class,* 25 *r.* 17 *c.; second,* 18 *r.* 88 *c.; third,* 10 *r.* 49 *c.*

WIERZBOLOW is only three quarters of a mile from Eydtkuhnen (see Route 137). It is the first station on the Russian frontier, and passports and luggage are examined there. (There is a buffet at the station.) After leaving Wierzbolow we pass four stations no of importance, and reach

KOWNO (53 miles), population 25,000, situated at the confluence of the Vilia and Niemen. It was near this place that the French army crossed the Niemen in 1812, on the march to Moscow. In the market-place is a monument bearing the following inscription:—"In 1812 Russia was invaded by an army of 700,000 men! only 70,000 re-crossed the frontier." The environs are hilly and clothed

with wood. (There is a buffet here.) At *Landwarow* (106¾ miles) the line from Warsaw falls in.

WILNA (118 miles), (*Hotel: de l'Europe*), (*Buffet*), is a town of 70,000 inhabitants, the ancient capital of Lithuania. It is situated in a valley flanked by ranges of hills, on the banks of the Vilia, and above it rise the ruins of an old castle, with a singular octagonal tower of red brick. This town was totally destroyed by fire in 1715. It contains some handsome churches. The University, founded in 1803, was suppressed in 1832.

Swentsiany (166¼ miles), (*Buffet*), is a town of 4000 inhabitants, on the Western Dwina. *Dunaburg* (227¼ miles), (*Buffet*), population 27,500, is situated in the province of Witebsk; it possesses a fortress of the first class, constructed in 1825. A branch goes to Witebsk and Riga. There is a buffet at *Antonopol* (268½ miles), at *Korsovka* (305¼ miles), and at *Ostroff* (348¼ miles).

PSKOFF (392 miles), (*Buffet*) is a very ancient town of 16,000 inhabitants, situated on the Vielika near its entrance into the lake of Pskoff, which forms the southern extremity of *Lake Peipus*. This lake, subject to frequent storms, is about 40 miles long, and about 15 miles broad at the widest point. The *Kremlin*, built in 1322, contains the *Cathedral*, founded in 1682, and since restored; this church is of the Russo-Byzantine style, and possesses numerous ancient and curious statues of saints. There are buffets at *Belaia* (428¾ miles), *Luga* (461¾ miles), and *Divenskaia* (493¼ miles). Passports are demanded at GATCHINA (519 miles). Here is the palace presented by Catherine II. to Prince Orloff, and greatly enlarged and beautified by his successors. It is a fine building, flanked by towers. The gardens and park are extensive and beautifully laid out. About 14 miles before reaching St Petersburg we pass *Tsarskoe-Selo*, near which is one of the Imperial palaces, surrounded by woods. The Empresses Elizabeth and Catharine spent large sums on its embellishment. The facade, upwards of 1200 feet long, is richly adorned. Formerly the statues, the pedestals, the capitals of the columns and all the mouldings were gilded. They suffered from the severity of many successive winters, and the remainder of the gold was valued, by the contractors who tendered for it, at 2,000,000 roubles (£30,000). The apartments are profusely embellished; they comprise the hall of lapis-lazuli, that of ivory and mother-of-pearl, that of amber; the beautiful Chinese apartment, with walls inlaid and adorned with lacquer; and the magnificent picture gallery. These apartments are reached by staircases of marble. The chapel is splendidly decorated, and covered with gildings. The *Arsenal*, a Gothic edifice, contains a collection of arms, costumes, and curiosities of every kind, among which may be particularly mentioned a saddle, enriched with gold and diamonds, presented to the Emperor Nicholas by the Sultan after the peace of Adrianople. The Alexander palace, adjoining the arsenal, has its facade adorned with a fine colonnade. The palace gardens are magnificent, and admirably kept. About 500 persons are employed constantly in removing weeds and fallen leaves, and this part of the establishment alone involves a cost of 100,000 roubles annually. Among other objects of interest to be seen in these gardens are—the *Temple*, containing a number of valuable statues; the *Swiss Cottage*, where the Swiss

and Tyrolese cows are kept; the *Chinese Village;* the *Turkish Kiosk*, with hanging gardens; and the miniature *Admiralty Buildings*, with a miniature fleet stationed on an artificial lake. The gardens are open to the public.

ST PETERSBURG (556 miles), (*Hotels:* see HOTEL LIST), population 667,000. This is the modern capital of the Russian Empire, and owes its creation entirely to the genius of Peter the Great, by whom it was founded, in the year 1702, amidst the marshes through which the River Neva discharges its waters into the sea. The Neva divides into several arms, and it is upon the islands enclosed by these channels that the greater part of the city is built. The admiralty quarter, however, which contains the principal public buildings, is on the mainland, and lies along the southern bank of the Great Neva.

St Petersburg is a well-built, and magnificent city. In the number and vast size of its public edifices, it will compare favourably with any city in Europe. The city is about six miles long by five miles wide, and is divided into 13 quarters, of which the ADMIRALTY is the chief; from this point three great streets diverge: the *Vosnessensky Prospect*, leading to the Zagorodnoi Canal; the *Gorokhovaia*, terminating in the Champ de Mars; and the *Nevsky Prospect*, a beautiful promenade, bordered with handsome shops, and abounding with churches, palaces, and other public buildings, amongst others the Kazan Cathedral, the Great Bazaar, and the Alexander Theatre. It terminates at the rich convent of St Alexander Nevsky.

The CATHEDRAL OF OUR LADY OF KAZAN, situated in the Nevsky Prospect, was commenced under the Emperor Alexander I., and consecrated in 1811, as the metropolitan church of St Petersburg. It derives its name from an image of the Virgin, brought from Kazan to Moscow in 1579, and thence to St Petersburg in 1821. This church is a copy of St Peter's at Rome. It is adorned by a semicircular colonnade of the Corinthian order, consisting of 56 monolithic columns of Finland granite, upwards of 30 ft. high. In the centre rises the dome. The interior is magnificent. The *ikonostas*, before the sanctuary, is of chased silver, the gift of the Cossacks who served in the wars of 1813-14. It is decorated by four jasper columns, and an aureole of silver, having the name of God inscribed in precious stones. The images, before which lamps are always kept burning, are covered with diamonds, emeralds, and sapphires. A number of arms and standards, including some eagles taken from the French, are ranged along the walls, and give a martial appearance to the building; the keys of several captured fortresses are hung round the pillars. In front of the Cathedral are bronze statues of Barclay de Tolly, and Kutusoff.

The Fortress and CATHEDRAL OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL—the tall gilded spire of which is visible from a long distance, the cross on its summit being supported by the colossal figure of an angel—was commenced by Peter the Great, and completed by the Empress Anne. It is plain externally, but the interior is imposing. Many hundreds of flags—Persian, Turkish, Swedish, French, and Prussian—and the keys of Paris and other European cities, are suspended along the walls. In the vaults are the remains of all the sovereigns of Russia since the foundation of St

St PET



Appleton's European Guide Book.

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Petersburg, except Peter II., who was interred at Moscow. The fortress is defended by 100 guns, and a garrison of 3000 men. It is used as a state prison, and also contains the Imperial Mint.

The CATHEDRAL OF ST ISAAC, the largest in St Petersburg, occupies the site of a wooden church built in 1710 by Peter the Great. It was erected in 1819. The foundations rest upon piles, and their construction cost about £200,000. The materials employed on the exterior are red granite, marble, and bronze; the interior is simple and almost unadorned, but striking from its magnificent proportions. The edifice is in the form of a Greek cross. Four flights of steps, each step composed of a single block of granite, lead to four principal entrances, each of which has a magnificent peristyle. The pillars of these peristyles are formed of monoliths of red Finland granite; the bases and capitals are of chased bronze; the height of the pillars is 60 feet. Above the peristyles, and at an elevation of twice their height, rises the dome, supported on 20 pillars of polished granite, overlaid with copper plated with gold, and surmounted by a lantern, a miniature of the building; above this is a large gold cross. Four smaller domes, on the plan of the principal one, complete the structure. Immense columns of white marble, encrusted with malachite, porphyry, and lapis lazuli, support the dome in the interior; the walls and floor are inlaid with mosaics; the columns of the ikonostas are of rock crystal. From the gallery of the dome, and especially from the lantern, we have a magnificent view of the whole city, and the surrounding district, extending as far as Cronstadt.

The MONASTERY OF ST ALEXANDER NEVSKY is one of the largest and most celebrated in Russia. It was founded by Peter the Great, in honour of the Prince Alexander, surnamed Nevsky, who vanquished the Swedes and Livonians, and was canonized by the Russian church. This monastery, situated at the extremity of the Nevsky Prospect, occupies a large space, surrounded by walls, containing churches, gardens, an ecclesiastical academy, &c. The principal church of the monastery, that of the Trinity, was founded by Catherine; it is adorned with choice Italian marbles, and good paintings, including one by Rubens; the tomb of the saint is of massive silver, and weighs 3500 pounds. The keys of Adrianople are suspended near the tomb. The treasury of the convent contains coffers filled with fine pearls and precious stones from Persia, religious ornaments, vases of great value, and a number of curiosities, among which may be mentioned the cross of St Alexander, and the bed on which Peter the Great died. Many of the principal Russian families have their burial-places within the convent.

The WINTER PALACE (admission to which is obtained by tickets, to be procured at the entrance of the Council of State, near the small canal which flows into the Neva), was built in 1754, in the reign of Catherine, on the right bank of the Neva, and reconstructed by Kleinmichel, after the terrible conflagration of 1837. It is a vast edifice of four stories. The interior is richly adorned with paintings, bronzes, marbles, and precious stones. On New Year's day a grand fête is given here by the Emperor to all his subjects. The number of guests sometimes reaches 20,000. The principal entrance, or Ambassador's staircase, is on the side of

the Neva, and leads, by a magnificent flight of white marble steps, to the state apartments on the first floor. The *Throne-room* is the finest of the kind in Europe; it is faced with white marble, and the ceiling is supported on columns of the same; the *White-room* is adorned with gold and emblazonments; *St George's Hall* is about 145 feet long by 180 feet wide; the *Field Marshals' Gallery* contains numerous portraits, including one of the Duke of Wellington; the *Alexander Hall* contains paintings of various battles; the *Halls of Battles* are adorned with paintings by Hess, Kotzebue, Willewad, and Horace Vernet (by the latter, "The Capture of Warsaw"); the *Golden Chamber* is richly decorated, and contains a beautiful specimen of ancient mosaic; the *Halls of Pompeii*, and the *Empress's Winter Garden*, contain rare plants and flowers; the *Romanoff Gallery* contains the portraits of all the sovereigns of that house, and their wives, since Michael Fedorovitch. Near the entrance of this gallery, on the right, is a green curtain, behind which is a tablet inscribed with the rules drawn up by the Empress Catherine to be enforced at her *conversazione* at the Hermitage. The JEWEL-ROOM contains, among other objects, the Imperial crown, sceptre, and ball. The sceptre contains a diamond, weighing 194 carats, which was purchased from a Greek by Count Orloff for 450,000 silver roubles and a liberal annuity, and presented to Catherine II. Of the two chapels, one is resplendent with gilding and painting by Bruloff. The room is shown in which the Emperor Nicholas died on the 2d of March 1855.

The HERMITAGE is closed during August. It is open every day, except Friday, for the rest of the year; from February to July, from 9 to 5, and from September to the end of January, from 10 to 3. It adjoins the Winter Palace. It was commenced in 1765 by the Empress Catherine, as a retreat from the cares of public life, and was reconstructed 1840-50. The facade is adorned with busts and statues of celebrated men of all nations. A splendid staircase leads to the first story. The Museum of the Hermitage is composed chiefly of three celebrated collections — those of M. Crozat, Lord Walpole, and part of the paintings of the Choiseul collection. It contains about 1750 paintings of all schools. Among others are 20 by Murillo, 6 by Velasquez, 60 by Rubens, 34 by Van Dyck, 40 by Teniers, 41 by Rembrandt, 50 by Wouvermans, 9 by Paul Potter, 40 by Ruysdael, and 40 by Snyders.

The Museum contains also 18,000 designs by great masters, 100,000 engravings, 10,000 engraved stones, vases, &c., &c.

The *Taurida Palace* is only remarkable for a ball-room of the extraordinary dimensions of 320 feet long by 70 feet wide, and requiring 20,000 wax candles to light it up completely. The *Annitchkoff Palace*, on the Nevsky Prospect, near the Fontanka Canal, closes the brilliant range of buildings of which that street is composed; it was the favourite residence of the Emperor Nicholas, and is now the residence of the Crown Prince.

The *Michael Palace*, built by the Emperor Paul, is considered to be the most elegant building in the city. It is now a School of Engineers.

The *Marble Palace*, a beautiful edifice, was constructed in 1790-83 for Gregory Orloff, the favourite of Catherine. It contains many elegant apartments. It is occu-

pied by the Grand Duke Constantine.

The ADMIRALTY is an immense brick building, surmounted by a slender tower with a gilt cupola. The main part of the building lies parallel to the river on its north side, but has its principal facade on the south, facing the square. The length of this facade is nearly half a mile ; and at right angles to it are two sides, each 650 feet in length. Immediately below the Admiralty, lining the Russian quay, are the extensive dockyards; and in the immediate vicinity are the *Hotel de l'Etat Major*, or head department of the army, adorned with a triumphal chariot ; and the *War-Office*, conspicuous by its profusion of gigantic columns.

Near to the citadel is the wooden COTTAGE OF PETER THE GREAT, consisting of three small apartments, and containing, among other relics, the boat which he constructed.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS. The *Imperial Library* occupies a large building, near the Kazan Church, facing the Nevsky Prospect. It contains 400,000 printed volumes, and about 15,000 MSS.

The libraries of the Academy of Sciences, Hermitage, and Alexander Nevsky Monastery, also possess fine collections, and some MSS. of great variety and value.

The principal museums are those of the Academy of Sciences, occupying a large portion of the magnificent buildings on the Vasiliostrov, opposite to the Admiralty, and which include an Asiatic museum, rich in all kinds of Eastern curiosities, and an Egyptian museum, with a few fine specimens of papyrus ; a museum of natural history, containing an admirable collection of birds, and, among the larger fossil animals, of which Siberia furnishes numerous specimens, a mammoth, perfect (with the exception of one of the hind feet), 16 feet long, and at least 2 feet higher than the elephant. The *Hermitage Museum* has been already mentioned.

The other important collections are the *Romanoff Museum*, and the museum attached to the *Mining School*.

THEATRES. In addition to the theatre of the Hermitage, there are three of large dimensions, the *Bolskoi* or *Great Theatre*, the *Alexander Theatre*, and the *French Theatre*. The three are under the immediate management, and kept up at the expense of the Government.

PUBLIC MONUMENTS.—Two of these are particularly deserving of notice. The one is the equestrian statue of Peter the Great, by Falconet ; and the other, the column by Montferrand, erected in honour of the late Emperor Alexander The statue, situated near the southern extremity of the Isaac bridge, facing the Neva, represents the emperor with head uncovered, and encircled with laurel, in the act of mounting a rock, one hand holding the reins, while the other is calmly outstretched as in the act of benediction.

The *Alexander Column* stands in the open space between the Etat Major and the Winter Palace, and is the greatest monolith of modern times. It consists of a single shaft of red granite upwards of 80 ft. high, and computed to weigh nearly 400 tons, placed on a pedestal composed of an enormous block of the same red granite, about 25 ft. square, and surmounted by a capital formed of Turkish cannon, above which the statue of an angel, 14 ft. high, and of a cross 7 ft. high are placed. The height of the whole is 150 ft.

The SUMMER GARDENS are the favourite promenade of the inhabitants of St Petersburg. They are one mile long by half a mile in breadth, and are handsomely wooded and ornamented with statues, &c. In these gardens, in the Summer Palace in which Peter the Great resided, a few articles of furniture used by him are still preserved.

St Petersburg, having been founded by Peter the Great in the beginning of the 18th century, is entirely modern, and has nothing so remarkable in its history as the rapidity with which, in spite of natural disadvantages, it has advanced to its present magnitude and splendour. Instead of being situated in the heart of a beautiful and fertile district, the whole country around, when not forest or swamp, consists chiefly of moorland waste, or of poor arable land.

Peter the Great, however, was not the man to be daunted by ordinary difficulties. Even in his reign St Petersburg not only received the name, but assumed the appearance of a great capital. Its progress was not very rapid under his immediate successors, who were disposed to give Moscow the preference; but his later descendants, counting it an honour to follow in his steps, have carried on their embellishments on a scale of almost unexampled magnificence, and none of the oldest and proudest of European cities have much to boast of when brought into comparison with St Petersburg.

ST PETERSBURG TO PETERHOF.

About 18½ *miles. First class,* 85 *c.; second,* 70 *c.; third,* 35 *c.*

The situation of Peterhof is remarkably beautiful. The terrace commands a fine view of St Petersburg and Cronstadt in the distance, while directly below are the grounds laid out with shady groves, statues, and ornamental pieces of water. The Palace, built by Peter the Great, after the designs of Leblond, comprises spacious and beautiful chambers, adorned with a profusion of marbles and malachites, and possessing a collection of 368 portraits of Russian girls in their national costume, painted for Catherine II. The gardens and park contain numerous fountains; one of them, representing a colossal Samson, throws a jet of upwards of 80 ft.; others form various devices, in marble and gilt bronze; the smaller fountains play every day during the residence of the court. In the gardens are the buildings styled *Marly* and *Mont Plaisir* (in which Peter the Great died), the *Hermitage*, celebrated for its dining-room, the table in which is served without the presence of any domestic; and the cottage of the Empress Catherine, very plain without, but beautifully decorated internally. On the rare occasions, when fêtes are held, which extend over three days, the fountains are illuminated. Some distance from Peterhoff are situated, *Ropscha*, another imperial residence; *Znamensky*, belonging to the Grand Duke Nicholas; *Michailofsky*, the seat of the Grand Duke Michael; and the Castle of *Narischine.*

ST PETERSBURG TO CRONSTADT.

The distance is about 20 miles. Cronstadt is a fortified town of 48,000 inhabitants, and a garrison of 15,000 troops, situated on the island of Kottlin, and forming the port and suburb of St Petersburg. It was founded by Peter the Great, and considerably en-

larged and strengthened by the Emperor Nicholas. The fortifications are of brick, faced with granite. The arsenals and docks are very spacious; the *rade*, the principal station of the Russian fleet, can accommodate 35 vessels. The quays are magnificent, and are constructed of solid granite. Vessels of very great tonnage usually disembark part of their cargo at Cronstadt before entering the Neva to proceed to St Petersburg.

Route 200.

ST PETERSBURG TO MOSCOW.

400¼ *miles.* *First class* (*express*), 19 *r.*; *second*, 13 *r.*; *third*, 10 *r.*

THE principal stations are very comfortably arranged, the buffets are numerous, and well supplied with refreshments, and a suitable time is allowed for obtaining them. Passing *Kolpino* (15¾ miles), we reach Luban (51½ miles), where a delay of half an hour takes place. At *Tchudov* we cross the Volkhof, which flows from Lake Ilmen into Lake Ladoga. This is the station in winter for Novgorod the Great; the rest of the journey being made on sledges; in summer the steamers start from *Volkhova*, on Lake Ilmen. At *Malo-Vyshera* (100½ miles), (*Buffet*), we cross the Msta. A ravine, near the station, is spanned by a handsome iron bridge. *Okulofka* (145¾ miles), (*Buffet*). A little to the left of the station of *Valdai* (175¼ miles) is *Valdai*, a town of 4000 inhabitants, situated on a lake of the same name, at the base of well-wooded hills, from which the Dwina, the Volga, and the Volkhof derive their sources. *Bologovo* (195½ miles), (*Buffet*). *Vischni-Volotchok* (210 miles) is a place of 14,000 inhabitants, situated on the Tsna. Spirova (243¾ miles), (*Buffet*). *Ostashkof* (255 miles) is the station for *Torjok*, a town of 16,000 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of gold and silver embroidery. We next reach Tver (296½ miles), (*Buffet*) population 25,000. It is situated at the confluence of the Tvertsa and the Volga, and is the seat of the government of the same name. Founded in 1182, the capital of a principality in the 13th century, it was re-united to Russia in 1490. The *Cathedral* was restored in 1682. The *Church of the Trinity*, built in 1584, is a specimen of ancient Russian architecture. A considerable trade is carried on here in corn, and in iron, from the mines in the Ural mountains.

Steamers sail regularly on the Volga to Nijni-Novgorod, Saratoff, and Astrakan.

Passing *Klin* (5200 inhabitants) and Krukova station, whence the monastery of the New Jerusalem or Voskresenski may be visited (14 miles), we reach Moscow (400¼ miles), (*Hotels*: See "Hotel List"), population 460,000. This city, the ancient capital of Russia, and formerly the residence of the Czars, is situated in a fertile district on the Moskva.

Previously to its being burned in 1812, Moscow was, perhaps, the most irregularly built city in Europe, and this description of it will, to a large extent, hold good at the present day. Its incongruities of architecture are, however, less conspicuous than they

formerly were, when the flames of the Russian capital exerted so fatal an influence over the destinies of the first Napoleon.

The general view of the town, especially that obtained from an eminence on its southern side, called the *Sparrow Hills*, is eminently original and picturesque.

In the heart of the city is an inner enclosure, or citadel, the famous *Kremlin*, a triangle, two miles in circuit, crowded with palaces, churches, monasteries, arsenals, museums, and other buildings; but in which the Tartar style of architecture, with gilded domes and cupolas, forms the predominant feature.

The KREMLIN.—The REDEEMER'S GATE, (Spasky Vorota) is the sacred gate. Persons are required to uncover their heads in passing through it. It has an old painting, an object of great veneration to all Russians, before which candles are always burning. The *Gate of St Nicholas* is also an object of veneration.

The old palaces of the Kremlin were of wood, except the Granovitaia-Palata, and suffered much from the invasions of the Tartars, and from numerous fires. The Kremlin was almost entirely destroyed in 1812. The present PALACE was erected in the reign of Nicholas I. 1838-49. Among its departments are, the Hall of St George, the walls of which bear in gold letters, the names of soldiers decorated with that order; the Hall of St Alexander Nevsky; of St Andrew; St Catherine, and the banqueting-hall, decorated with scenes from Don Quixote. The Terema or Terem, a very interesting part of the Palace, was anciently devoted to the Empress and her children. It consists of four stories, which diminish until the upper floor contains but one room. In the first story are shown the Audience Chamber of the sovereigns. The Terem contains a collection of portraits of the Czars. The terrace commands a fine view. It was here Napoleon came to contemplate the marvels of the city.

The little Church of the Redeemer contains some rich decorations. Its exterior is remarkable for its twenty cupolas.

The Granovitaia-Palata contains the Hall where, after their coronation, the Emperors dined with the nobles.

The Little Palace (Maloi-Dvoretz), was built by Nicholas I., who resided in it for a few years after his marriage.

The CATHEDRAL OF THE ASSUMPTION is upon the Cathedral Place. It was founded in 1325 and rebuilt in 1472. It presents a curious assemblage of ornaments, arabesques, and pictures of saints. The architecture of the interior is Greco-Italian. Among its treasures are a *Mount Sinai* in pure gold; a Bible, the gift of the mother of Peter the Great, so heavy with gold and precious stones that two men are required to carry it; a picture, said to be by St Luke; and 2000 or more portraits of saints and celebrated personages. The Emperors of Russia are crowned in this church.

The *Cathedral of the Archangel Michael*, contains the portraits of the sovereigns of Russia up to Peter the Great, and their tombs.

The *Church of the Annunciation*, where the Czars are baptized, is rich in relics. Its pavement is of jasper, cornelian, and agate.

The *House of the Synod* was once the house of the Patriarchs of Moscow. It contains the treasury and library of the Patriarchs. The sacerdotal robes, church vessels and plate of the Patriarchs are deposited here. Here, in sil-

ver vessels, is kept the holy oil, made only by the Holy Synod of Moscow, with which all Russian children are baptized.

The TREASURY (open Mondays and Thursdays, and to see which a permit must be had at the Chamberlain's office in the Senate, within the Kremlin) contains a collection of objects of great value and interest. In one of the apartments are the old state carriages of the Court of Moscow; among them is a miniature carriage which belonged to Peter the Great when a child. The crowns are exceedingly rich in precious stones, that of Catherine I. containing no less than 2536, and that of Michael Romanoff 9000. The Arsenal, near the Treasury, contains a great number of cannon taken from the Turks, Swedes, Poles, French, and Prussians.

The *Tower of Ivan Veliki*, or John the Great, is the most remarkable in Moscow. It was built in 1600. It is five stories high, four being octagonal and the last cylindrical. It is 320 feet high to the top of the cross. The basement is a chapel. In the stories above are 34 bells, the largest of which weighs 64 tons. These bells are all rung at Easter, producing a wonderful effect. The view from the summit of this tower is one of the most striking in the world.

The TSAR KOLOKOL, or Monarch of Bells is at the foot of the tower of Ivan. The tower in which it was suspended was burned in 1737. In 1837 the Emperor Nicholas placed it in its present position. Its weight is 444,000 pounds. Its height is 20 feet, its circumference 60 ft. The figures in relief are those of Alexis and the Empress Ann, and on the scroll are represented the Saviour, the Virgin, and the Evangelists, surrounded by cherubims. The value of the metal in this bell is estimated at £350,000.

Edifices outside the Kremlin.—The *Katai Gorod*, or Chinese town, founded by Helena, the mother of John the Terrible, is under the walls of the Kremlin. It contains many important edifices, among others the Cathedral of St Basil, the bazaars, the Romanoff Palace, &c.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST BASIL is a curious specimen of architecture. It is a medley of great and small domes, each different in colour and design, surmounting chapels dedicated to various saints. It was built in 1554, by Ivan IV. in memory of the capture of Kazan. The tradition is that he was so much pleased with it when completed that he caused the eyes of the Italian architect who planned it to be put out, so that it might never be surpassed.

The *Iberian Gate and Chapel* (Iverskie Vorata), dedicated to the Mother of God, is the principal entrance to the Kitai Gorod, or Chinese town. The chapel contains a picture of the Iberian Mother of God, brought from Mount Athos in the reign of Alexis (1650), and considered of miraculous efficacy. It is constantly beset by worshippers whose gifts amount to £7,000 per annum.

The Convent of Dunskoi, in the southern extremity of the city, that of Simonoff and of Devitchei are well worth visiting, as is the Foundling Hospital, which admits 12,000 children every year.

The University, founded in 1775, numbers 900 students. The Great Riding School is said to be the largest room in the world unsupported by pillars. Its length is 560 ft., its breadth 158 ft. and its height 42 ft.

The Great Theatre contains an elegant hall.

The Gostinnoi Dvor, or bazaar, is an enormous building of three stories, filled with shops. It is the largest bazaar in Russia, except that at Nijni Novgorod. It contains more than 1,000 shops, in which is exposed for sale merchandise from all parts of the world.

The *Villa of the Empress* is a little way to the south-east of the city, close by the Moskova. It is a beautiful villa, surrounded by magnificent gardens. Near by are the Sparrow hills, from which Napoleon obtained his first view of Moscow.

Route 201.

MOSCOW TO NIJNI NOVGOROD.

(The traveller is recommended to go by the night train, and, passing the day at Nijni Novgorod, to return to Moscow by the night train.)

271¾ *miles;* 1*st class*, 12 *r.* 3 *c.*; 2*nd*, 9 *r.* 22 *c.*; 3*rd*, 5 *r.* 12 *c.*

LEAVING Moscow we reach PAVLOFSK (40 (*Buffet*). Passing several unimportant places, we arrive at VLADIMIR (117 miles), (*Buffet*), a town of 15,500 inhabitants, the capital of the province of that name, and the seat of a celebrated ecclesiastical seminary, within the precincts of which the remains of St Alexander Nevsky were for a long time entombed. Built on the wooded heights above the Kliazma, and adorned with a fine cathedral, it has a very imposing appearance. The inhabitants depend for subsistence chiefly on their orchards and on the traffic they carry on at the great fair of Nijni Novgorod. This province is one of the most fertile and industrious in the Empire. It exports large quantities of grain, and possesses many flourishing manufactories. The next place of importance is *Kovrof* (163 miles), (*Buffet*), population 4,000, on the right bank of the Kliazma. Here are some cotton factories, &c. *Viazniki* (194 miles), (*Buffet*), population 5,000. Linen manufactures are carried on here. The country is rich in corn, great quantities of which are exported.

Nijni Novgorod, 271¾ miles), (*Hotels: de Russie, Egoroff's*), population 45,000, is situated at the confluence of the Oka with the Volga. It is divided into two parts, the high town and the low town. The high town is chiefly composed of three handsome streets, which converge towards an irregular open space. Beyond this space rises the *Kremlin*, or citadel, finely situated on the highest point of the triangle, and immediately overhanging the bed of the Volga. It is surrounded by a wall 30 ft. in height, flanked with 13 towers, and contains the principal edifices of the town. Among those deserving of mention are the *Cathedrals* of the *Archangel* and of the *Transfiguration*, and the *Governor's Palace*. There are in all 48 churches, some of great size and beauty, two monasteries and a nunnery.

In the Citadel is an obelisk 76 ft. high, erected in memory of Minin and Pojarsky, the deliverers of Moscow

The town is noted for its great annual fair, which takes place in July and August, and which is attended by upwards of 200,000 persons. It is held on a spacious

plain between the two rivers Oka and Volga. In the midst of this space, towards the end of July, an immense township suddenly starts into existence, having churches, hospitals, barracks and theatres. A handsome building is erected in the centre of the bazaar in which, during the continuance of the fair, the governor of the town, with a numerous train of officials resides.

Round the public offices are ranged the European wares. Next follow the Armenians. Nearly a whole side of the bazaar is occupied by the Chinese market, in which tea is the chief article of trade. Here are merchants from Europe; Bokharians, Khivans, Kirghizes, Tartars, Armenians, Persians, and Chinese, all engaged in buying and selling, and surrounded by a motley group of visitors, not less amusing, in their individual characteristics, than the fair itself.

Merchandise to the amount of £16,000,000, often changes hands during the short time the fair lasts.

Route 202.

ST PETERSBURG TO BERLIN, BY WARSAW.

(The route from St Petersburg to Wilna, is described in Route 199; that between Bromberg and Berlin, in Route 137.)

From Wilna to Warsaw, 256 *miles; first class*, 11 *r.* 63 *c.; second*, 8 *r.* 73 *c.; third*, 4*r.* 86 c.

LEAVING Wilna, we pass several stations, including *Poreche* (77¾ miles), (*Buffet*), and reach *Grodno*, a town of 25,000 inhabitants, situated on the Niemen. It was the ancient capital of Lithuania, and subsequently the residence of the kings of Poland. Here are some handsome churches, a palace, and a fine bridge across the river. Passing Bialystok, population 15,000, and several other places, we reach *Lapy* (163¾ miles), (*Buffet*), and about four hours afterwards

WARSAW (256½ miles), (*Hotels:* see HOTEL LIST), population, 185,000. This was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Poland; it is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, and is connected by a bridge of boats with the suburb of Praga, on the opposite side of the river. It is enclosed by a rampart and fosse, entered by ten gates, and defended by a vast citadel, recently erected.

It has several large public squares, among which that of Sigismund, adorned with a bronze colossal statue of Sigismund III., is particularly deserving of notice.

Among the principal public buildings, are, the *Cathedral of*

St John, a Gothic building of great beauty, containing statuettes and many interesting monuments, including one by Thorwaldsen; the *Church of the Holy Cross; Carmelite* and *Lutheran* churches, the latter a fine structure; the *Zamek*, or ancient palace of the Polish kings; the *Palace of Casimir*, adorned in front with a statue of Copernicus; the *Saxon palace*, with fine gardens and a promenade; the *Krasinsky palace;* the arsenal, mint, exchange, and national theatre.

Warsaw is an extensive commercial emporium, and has two large annual fairs, each of which lasts three weeks.

Of the castles in the vicinity, the residence of Sobieski is still remarked for its beautiful gardens, and for an equestrian statue of John Sobieski.

Since 1815, Warsaw has been the residence of a viceroy, representing the Emperor of Russia.

Leaving Warsaw, we pass *Ruda Guzovska* (28 miles), and reach SKIERNIEWITZ (42 miles), population, 3200. Here a branch goes to Vienna. *Lovitsh*, population, 5000, situated on the Bzur, is a commercial town, celebrated for its horse fairs. *Kutno*, situated on the Okhna, has 6000 inhabitants. Vlotslavek, population, 8000, situated on the Vistula. A considerable trade is done here in corn. *Alexandrov* is the last Russian station. The first Prussian station is *Otloczyn*. We presently reach THORN, (*Hotel: Sans Souci*), a town of 16,500 inhabitants, situated on the right bank of the Vistula, opposite *Podgurcze*, with which it is connected by a bridge about 900 yards long. This was the birthplace of the great astronomer, Copernicus, whose tomb is in the church of *St John*. The *Hotel-de-Ville* is partly of the fourteenth, partly of the sixteenth century. The *Krumme Thurm* is a leaning tower, about 50 feet high. We observe a curious old gateway, called *Kulmer Thor*, the ruins of a castle dating from the thirteenth centry, and tower called *Katzenschwanz*. BROMBERG. (For the remainder of the route, see Route 137.)

ROUTE 203.

ST PETERSBURG TO STOCKHOLM, BY SEA.

THE distance run by the steamers is about 540 miles. Steamers leave St Petersburg and Stockholm, and *vice versa*, six times a week, *via* Helsingfors and Abo. Time occupied, usually 2½ days. The steamers run only by day, the great number of islands and shoals rendering night navigation dangerous. The first night is spent at Helsingfors, the second at Abo, and Stockholm is reached on the third.

Leaving St Petersburg we pass the powerful fortress of *Cronstadt*, and reach

HELSINGFORS (252 miles), (*Hotels: Society's House, Kleineh*), on the north coast, nearly opposite Revel. This town, of 20,000 inhabitants, is the capital of Finland, and, next to Cronstadt, the most important naval station on the Baltic. A series of formidable batteries, known as the fortifications of Sweaborg, consisting of seven fortified islands, protect the harbour. Such is the strength of these fortifications, that the name of the Northern Gibraltar has been given to them. They mount over 1000 guns, and 12,000 men

are required to garrison them. Helsingfors is the handsomest town in Finland; the streets generally intersect at right angles, and there are several handsome squares. The Lutheran church, on a hill near the university, is a beautiful edifice, and presents a striking appearance as the traveller approaches the city. The Greek church, a little outside the town, is also an imposing edifice. The Governor's house, the Senate House, and the University buildings are also fine. The University has 60 professors, and the number of students is usually 600. The library contains 90,000 volumes. During the Russian war the fortifications were fruitlessly bombarded during two days, August 9th and 10th, 1855, by ships of the allies. Helsingfors possesses some beautiful promenades, among which may be specified the forests of Standswik, and the gardens of Traeskenda.

We now proceed to

ABO (400 miles), (*Hotels: Society's House*), population 20,000. It is situated on the east coast of the Gulph of Bothnia, near its entrance, in a bay covered over with islands. Founded in the 12th century by St Eric, and endowed with a University in 1630 by Gustavus Adolphus, this town was almost wholly destroyed by a conflagration in 1827. The University has been transferred to Helsingfors. The quaint old cathedral, which dates from the 12th century, is well worth visiting. The old castle, which is a conspicuous object, dates also from the 12th century. We now proceed nearly due west, and passing on the right the Aland islands, reach

STOCKHOLM. For a description of this city, see Route 207.

The steamers from Stockholm to St Petersburg remain during the first night at Abo, and generally remain at Helsingfors several hours. The railway is complete from Helsingfors to St Petersburg. Time, 16 hours.

Besides the old established line of steamers between Stockholm and St Petersburg, there is a new line express from Stockholm to HANGO, a town on the Gulf of Finland, between Abo and Helsingfors, from which place there is a railway to St Petersburg. The steamers leave Stockholm every Monday and Friday, at seven o'clock in the evening, and leave Hango every Wednesday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from St Petersburg. By this line St Petersburg is reached in 36 hours after leaving Stockholm. (1880.)


REFERENCE
1 Tornea
2 Lulea
3 Pitea
4 Umea
5 Asele
6 Jamptland
7 Nordland
8 Gefle
9 Kupparberg
10 Westeras
11 Upsala
12 Stockholm
13 Nykoping
14 Orebro
15 Carlstad
16 Ellesborg
17 Gottenburg
18 Skaraborg
19 Linkoping
20 Calmar
21 Johnkoping
22 Halmstad
23 Cronberg
24 Blekinge
25 Christianstad
26 Malmo
WESTROBOTHNIA
OSTROBOTHNIA
LAPLAND
SWEDEN PROPER
GOTHLAND
NORTH SEA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
BALTIC SEA
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
RUSSIA
PRUSSIA
DENMARK
LOFFODEN ISLE
North Cape
Hammerfest
Alten
Tromsoe
Vardoehus
Wardhuus
Alvidsvarre
Muonioniska
Kengis
Kilangi
Bajala
Pello
Ora
Kix
Kalix
Kalis
Tornea
Torneå
Polar Circle
Uleaborg
Brahestad
Carleby
Nordingeo
Sanga
Wasa
Christinestad
Biorneborg
Nyvaid
ABO
Aland
REVEL
Hapsal
Pernau
Lemsalt
RIGA
Windau
Libau
Virsen
Memel
KONIGSBERG
DANTZIC
HORNBECK
HELSINGOR
HELSINGBORG
GOTHENBURG
CHRISTIANSAND
CHRISTIANA
DRONTHEIM
BERGEN
STAVANGER
Hardanger Fiord
Sogne Fiord
Romsdal
Molde
Aalesund
Stadtland
Bremanger
Buckenes
Stavanger
Lindesnaes
Skudenes
Arendal
Helgoland
HAMBURG
Longitude East from
10
15
20
25
30
55
60
65
70

DENMARK, SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

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DENMARK.

THE continental portion of Denmark is bounded on the north by the channel of the Skagerrack, on the west by the North Sea, on the south by Germany, and on the east by the Baltic Sea and the Kattegat.

The total area is 14,553 English square miles, and the population, at the last census, was 1,940,362.

The continental portion of Denmark belongs to the great European plain, and is almost entirely level. There are some inequalities of surface in the interior of Holstein, but the elevation is very inconsiderable. The coasts are generally low, and the western shores are in many places protected from inundations of the sea by means of dykes, as in Holland.

The rivers are inconsiderable in point of size; the Eyder, which forms the boundary between Sleswig and Holstein, flows into the North Sea, and is navigable for small vessels below the town of Rendsburg, whence a canal

connects it with the town of Kiel, on the Baltic coast. Near the eastern borders of the kingdom is the *Trave*, which flows into the Baltic below Lubeck.

There are a great number of lakes, both on the mainland and in the island, generally of small size.

The islands that belong to Denmark comprise, besides those situated at the entrance of the Baltic, Iceland, and the group of the Faroe Islands.

The climate of Denmark is humid, but generally temperate; vapours and moist fogs are of frequent occurrence, owing to the abundance of water; but these are dispersed by the strong winds which prevail during a great part of the year.

The winter is frequently severe, and both snow and rain are of almost constant occurrence during that season.

SWEDEN and NORWAY occupy the north-western portion of Europe—a peninsular region to which the name of Scandinavia has been given. Norway lies along the western side of the peninsula: Sweden occupies its eastern and broader division. Although distinguished by separate names, the two countries form, in reality, but parts of one region in a geographical sense, and they are united politically.

The kingdoms of Sweden and Norway were consolidated into a single state in 1814.

The entire area of the Scandinavian peninsula is 292,700 square miles, of which Sweden contains about 170,000.

The seas, rivers, and lakes generally abound in fish. In the Lofoden Islands, the fisheries not only supply a large proportion of the ordinary food of the peasantry, both in Sweden and Norway, but a great quantity of the better kind is exported.

The rivers in the northern part of Norway are much resorted to by visitors on account of the abundance of fine salmon which they contain.

The peculiar physical character of Norway gives rise to considerable variations of climate throughout the country. On the coast generally, rain and fogs prevail; while in the regions near the North Cape, storms are almost incessant, and rage with extraordinary violence. In the interior the air is clear and dry.

In Norway proper the winters, as a rule, are long and cold; and the summers, which rapidly follow the melting of the snows in April and May, are warm and pleasant. On the islands, however, the heats of summer are often insufficient to ripen the corn. The protracted winter of the northern regions follows almost suddenly on the disappearance of the sun, when the absence of solar light is compensated for by the frequent appearance of the aurora borealis, which shines with sufficient intensity to allow of the prosecution of ordinary occupations.

The chief rivers of Norway are the Glommen, Lougen, Louven, Drammen, Otter, and Wormen. The first of these has a course of 400 miles, but the majority of Norwegian streams, all of which rise at great elevations, have a comparatively short course, and are not navigable.

Sweden forms three great regions—Swealand in the centre, Gothland in the south, and Nordland in the north. These are divided politically into 24 governments, or *Lans*, of which 8 are in Sweden proper, 12 in Gothland, and the remaining 4 in Nordland, which last division includes the Swedish portion of Lapland.

Unlike Norway, Sweden possesses few high mountains, but

contains numerous lakes of large dimensions. In the northern parts the land rises gradually from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Kiolen mountains, which form the boundary between Sweden and Norway.

South of 62° north latitude the slope is directed southward, attaining its lowest level in the vicinity of the three great lakes of Wenern, Malar, and Hielmar, which nearly intersect the country from east to west; and south of these great inland waters the surface is in general level, though ranges of high ground and detached hills occur.

The rivers of Sweden are numerous, and the lakes, which are on a gigantic scale, give to the scenery of the country several of its grandest features. The most important of the latter are lakes Wenern, Wettern, and Malar.

The population of the United Kingdom, at the last census, was 6,338,765.

DANISH, SWEDISH, AND NORWEGIAN MONEY.—The three countries have had, since January 1, 1877, the same currency, which consists of *Kroner*, or crowns, and *ore*, 100 *ore making* 1 *Krone*. The *Krone* is equivalent to about *thirteen pence* English, or 26 *cents. American money*. The new coins are 20 *Kroner*, gold (equal to 5 of the old specie dollars), 10 *Kroner*, gold. The silver coins are 1 *Krone*, 50 *ore*, and 25 *ore*. The paper money consists of 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1000 Kroner notes.

MEASURES.—The Norwegian mile is equal to about 7 English miles, or 7·018.

Steamers leave Hull at frequent intervals for all the chief ports of Norway; twice a week or oftener from Kiel and Lubeck for Korsor, Copenhagen, and the principal ports of Sweden and Norway.

Persons liable to sea-sickness, and wishing to avoid the discomforts of the North Sea passage from Hull, may go by way of Dover and Calais, and thence to Hamburg, Kiel, and Korsor in Denmark, thus avoiding all sea travel except the 1½ hour between Dover and Calais, and the short and not uncomfortable trip from Kiel to Korsor.

ROUTE 204.

HAMBURG TO COPENHAGEN, BY SCHLESWIG.

220 miles; time by railway, 16 hours. *First class*, 45·20 *m.*; *second*, 35.10 *m.*

LEAVING the terminus at Altona, we presently reach *Elmshorn* on the Krukau. The country is fertile, but abounding in marshes. A branch line goes off to *Itzehoe*, by way of *Gluckstadt*, an important commercial town of 6,000 inhabitants, on the Elbe, with a good port, and carrying on a considerable fishing trade. *Neumunster* (46 miles), population 6,900, has several cloth manufactories. [From Neumunster a line goes direct to KIEL, a seaport town, of 17,500 inhabitants, on the Baltic, Its *University* comprises collections of natural history and antiquities. In the *Castle* are the museum and a collection of paintings and plaster casts. Steamers sail frequently for Korsor and Copenhagen.] Passing *Rendsburg*, we reach SCHLESWIG (85 miles), (*Hotel*: *Stadt Hamburg*), in a pleasant situation on the Bay of Schlei, former residence of the Dukes. The cathedral is the only object of interest. Passing several un-

important stations, we reach VAMDRUP (160 miles), the first Danish station. We next reach *Kolding*, the capital of Jutland, situated on the gulf of that name. Above it rise the ruins of a castle built in the thirteenth century. We next reach FREDERICIA (178 miles), where we leave the train and cross the *Little Belt*, the name given to the strait separating Jutland from Funen. The landing place is at *Middelfart*. We go on to ODENSE (187 miles), a town of 15,000 inhabitants, the capital of Funen, and one of the oldest towns in Denmark. According to tradition it was founded by Odin, whose tumulus and castle, near the lake of Naesbyhoved, a short distance from Odense, are shown. The *Cathedral*, founded by Canute in the year 1080, and restored in 1300, is a very fine structure. The *Raadhaus* is very ancient. The popular writer, *Andersen*, and the sculptor, Jerichau, were natives of this place. At *Nyborg* (205 miles) we embark in a steamer, and cross the *Great Belt* to *Korsor*, where the railway is taken. At *Soro* there is an academy, established in the 12th century, and a beautiful Gothic church, containing the tombs of the Bishop Absalon, the historian Holberg, and King Waldemar IV. The old church at *Ringsted* contains the tombs of seven Danish kings, and several monuments, among which is said to be that of Canute the Great. *Roeskilde* (287 miles) was anciently the capital of the kingdom. The Gothic *Cathedral* was built by Canute the Great, in the 11th century, to atone for the murder of his brother-in-law. It contains the tombs of 72 members of the royal family of Denmark. The most remarkable are those of Frederick IV. and V., Christian III. and IV., by Thorwaldsen; of Frederick II., a beautiful alabaster mausoleum; and of Queen Margaret. The altar is adorned with sculptures, representing the Nativity and the Passion. Passing several unimportant places, we reach

COPENHAGEN (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST"). The principal PLACES are the Kongens Nytorv, from which extend 13 streets (upon it are the Palace of Charlottenborg, the theatre, military school, and many fine buildings); and the Fredericks Plads, surrounded by palaces. The principal streets are the Amaliegade, Norgesgade, and Goethersgade.

The *Frue Kirke* (church of the Virgin) was destroyed by the English fleet, in the bombardment of 1807, but restored in 1829. It is adorned with sculptures by Thorwaldsen, including the preaching of John the Baptist, the Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, the Redeemer, the Guardian Angel, the Twelve Apostles, &c.; the choir, in the form of a rotunda, is surmounted by a cupola; there is an excellent view from the summit of the tower. In front of this church are *bronze statues of Moses and David. The Church of the Trinity* was erected in the 17th century, by Christian IV. The vaulted roof rests on 14 octagonal pillars; the altar, the pulpit, the stalls, and most of the decorations are of carved wood. This is commonly called the *Runde Kirke* (Round church), from its lofty round tower, or belfry, which is ascended by a spiral inclined plane.

The PALACE OF CHRISTIANSBORG stands on the site of the palace of Bishop Absalon. The present building was reconstructed in 1830. Its principal facade is adorned with a pediment sculptured by Borup, four bas-reliefs by Thorwaldsen, and

four statues in bronze, one by Thorwaldsen, the remainder by Bissen. The finest apartment is the *Riddersual* or Hall of the Knights; its gallery, supported by sixteen Corinthian columns, is ornamented with a bas-relief by Bissen. In the antechamber is the celebrated frieze by Thorwaldsen, representing the entry of Alexander into Babylon. More than 300 figures are introduced, and the total extent of the frieze is about 350 ft. The chapel is simple, but elegant; the four Ionic columns of the facade support a pediment with bas-reliefs executed by Borup after Thorwaldsen's designs. This palace contains a *Gallery of Paintings*, comprising some of the works of the best masters; a *Library* of 450,000 volumes. The THORWALDSEN MUSEUM, near the palace, was constructed in 1846, by public subscription. The principal facade is in the Egyptian style; the pediment is crowned by a classic car with four horses, in bronze. The other facades have frescoes of the Etruscan order. In the centre of the great court is *the tomb of Thorwaldsen* (born 1770, died 1844). Altogether the museum contains 648 sculptures by the great artist; 550 of his designs; 1,000 designs by contemporary artists; more than 300 paintings, for the most part modern; Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities; cameos, busts, &c.

The PALACE OF THE PRINCES, near the Christiansborg, contains the *Museum of Northern* Antiquities; the *Ethnographical Museum*; the *Cabinet of Antiquities*; the *Cabinet of Engravings*; and the *Museum of Natural History*. The AMALIENBORG consists of four adjoining palaces, forming an octagonal space, in the centre of which is the equestrian statue of Frederick V. In one of the chambers are exhibited two of the earliest efforts of Thorwaldsen, Terpsichore and Euterpe. In the Anna Place is the statue of the national poet Oelenschlaeger, erected in 1861.

The *Castle of Rosenborg*, in the beautiful garden of Kongens Have, was constructed in 1604 by Inigo Jones. It contains many objects of historical interest, such as the sword of Charles XII., &c., tapestries representing the deeds of Charles V., Runic stones, medals, arms, &c.; in the *Riddersaal* is a throne of massive silver.

The *University*, established in 1478, has upwards of 1,000 students. The facade is adorned with a bas-relief, representing a soaring eagle. In the interior are fine statues by Bissen, and frescoes by Hausen. In connection with the university are a museum of anatomy, another of botany, a botanical garden, and a library of 300,000 volumes. Before the university are the busts, in bronze, on granite pedestals, of the botanist Schouw, and the composer Weyse.

The *Bourse* has a curious tower, upwards of 170 ft. high, of which the crown is composed of the tails of four dragons, intertwined. It is said that these figures were brought from Kalmar by Christian IV. as a trophy of victory over the Swedes. The lower portion of the Bourse is occupied by shops; on the first story is the great hall containing a picture of Christian IV. visiting Tycho Brahe.

The *Arsenal* contains a very interesting collection of arms, ancient and modern.

The principal promenades are upon the ramparts and the esplanade of the citadel of Fredericks-haven, and upon the quay called Lang linie.

ROUTE 205.

HAMBURG TO KIEL (AND COPENHAGEN).

Distance to Kiel, 107 miles. Fares, by express train, *first*, 10 *m.* 50; *second*, 7 *m.*; *third*, 5 *m.* 20.

AS far as Neumunster (46 miles) the route is the same as the route next above. At KIEL (*Hotel*: *Germania*), passengers embark on board the steamer for KORSOR.

KIEL to Korsor, steamer every evening in 6 to 7 hours. Fare, 11 *m.* 25. Railway from Korsor to Copenhagen in 3¼ hours. *Fare*: *first*, 8 *kroner*; *second*, 6 *kroner*.

The route of the steamer is sheltered except for a very small part of the distance, and little inconvenience is experienced.

The boats are excellent, and have good sleeping berths.

Copenhagen is described in the Route next above.

ROUTE 206.

COPENHAGEN TO ELSINORE.

38 *miles.* 1*st class*, 5 *kroner*; 2*d*, 2 *kr.*; 3*d*, 1 *kr.* 50 *ore.*

LEAVING Copenhagen we reach LYNGBY (8½ miles), situated on the borders of a lake surrounded by pretty villages and country houses. At HILLEROD (22¾ miles) is the extensive castle of FREDERIKSBORG, recently restored. *The chapel is very beautiful.* FREDENSBORG (28¼ miles), situated on the Lake of Esrom. The Castle, the usual summer residence of the royal family, stands in the midst of extensive gardens, which are adorned with numerous busts and statues. Here is a collection of paintings, principally Flemish and Dutch.

ELSINORE (38 miles), (*Hotel*: *d'Oresund*), is a commercial town, commanding the passage of the Sound, and situated exactly opposite the Swedish town of Helsingborg. Up to 1857, all vessels passing the Sound paid dues at Elsinore, but the great maritime nations then succeeded in procuring their abolition. This sound is completely frozen over in winter. The *Cathedral* contains several handsome tombs. On the north of the town is the Gothic Castle of KRONBORG, built in the 16th century by Frederick II., and surrounded by modern fortifications. It has an interesting chapel, and a gallery of paintings. From the terrace, and from the summit of the watch-tower, there is a beautiful view, extending over the hills of Den-

mark and Sweden as far as Cape Kullen. A little distance to the north-west of Kronborg, near the ancient royal palace of *Marienlyst*, is a pile of stones, said to be the *tomb of Hamlet*. It is at the Castle of Elsinore that Shakespeare makes the ghost of Hamlet's father appear to the sentinels and to the prince. The palace of Marienlyst is now kept as an hotel.

Route 207.

COPENHAGEN TO STOCKHOLM.

Steamer to *Malmœ* in about an hour and a half. Thence to Stockholm by rail, 370 *miles. Fares, express*, 1*st class*, 52·05 *kr*; 2*d*, 37·65.

MALMŒ (*Hotel*: *Kramers*) is a town of about 33,000 inhabitants, and of considerable importance, from the fertility of the surrounding country, as well as its manufacturing and commercial industry. *Lund* (10 miles), population 12,000, is situated in a vast plain. At the commencement of the Christian era, Lund was a place of great importance, with 80,000 inhabitants. The *Cathedral*, of the 11th century, is next in size to those at *Upsal* and *Linkoping*. The pulpit is of alabaster. Near the Cathedral is the statue of Tegner. The *University* was founded in 1666. Puffendorf was, for a time, one of the professors. It comprises a library of 80,000 volumes, a museum, cabinet of medals, and a collection of natural history. At *Eslof* (21 miles) the lines from Landskrona and Helsingborg fall in. At *Hesselholm* (52 miles) a branch line turns off to Helsingborg. Near *Elmhult* (84 miles), the line, skirting a small lake, passes near *Roshult*, the birth-place of the celebrated naturalist, Linnæus. A pyramid, with a medallion, has been erected in his honour. *Nassjo* (166 miles) is the highest point on the lines of the south and west, being about 1000 ft. above the sea.

[Here our line branches off, leaving the old route to the left. The chief places on the *old route* are JONKÖPING (*Jonkoping Hotel*), (194 miles), population about 13,000, is situated in a plain between the great Lake of Wettern, and the small Lakes of Rocksjo and Munksjo. On the south rise lofty hills covered with pine forests. We pass round the southern extremity of Lake Wettern. *Falköping* (232 miles). Here a branch goes off to *Gottenburg*, 71 miles distant. We see the hills of Mœsseberg and Olleberg, about 760 ft. high. Near *Moholm* (272 miles) we cross the *Gota* canal. LAXA (318 miles); at this point the line to Carlstad and Christiania joins this line. Near *Wingaker* (355 miles) is the fine *Chateau of Safstaholm*, containing a valuable library and an excellent picture-gallery. The grounds are well laid out, and comprise a fine orangery.]

Continuing on toward Stockholm by the new short route, we next reach MJOLBY, then LINKÖPING (*Hotel*: *Stora Hotellet*), a large town, and residence of a bishop. The cathedral, next to that at Upsala, is the largest church in Sweden.

The next important station is NORSHOLM, two Swedish miles beyond which is the important town of NORRKÖPING (*Hotel*: *Stora Hotellet*). It is a manufacturing town, with few objects of

interest to the tourist. Thirty miles further on is *Katrineholm, where the old route from Malmœ joins our route.*

Traversing the picturesque district of Sodermanland, with its forests and numerous lakes, we reach *Sodertelje*, a town of upwards of 3000 inhabitants, situated on the canal of the same name, which opens a communication between the Mælar, the Lake of Laren, and the Baltic. It was commenced in 1435, and completed between 1780 and 1819. Here is a hydropathic establishment. We presently pass through the tunnel of Nyboda, upwards of 300 yards long, and reach

STOCKHOLM (*Hotels*: GRAND,* RYDBERG.*) *This is one of the most beautiful capitals of Europe.* It is built partly on the mainland, and partly on nine holms, or islands, lying in the channel through which the Mælar Lake discharges its waters into the Baltic.

The Helge-aand, Stads, and Riddar holms, which formed the nucleus of the ancient city, founded in 1250 by Birgir Jarl, contain some fine public and private buildings. Amongst the most important is THE PALACE, which, situated on the highest part of Gustavsholm, is seen towering with its vast and massive walls above all the neighbouring houses. It was commenced in 1697, on the site of a much older structure which had been burnt down, and was completed in 1753. It is built in the form of a quadrangle, with two wings, and incloses a large court. The basement story is of granite, the rest of brick and stucco. The front to the south-east is adorned with six Corinthian columns. The whole structure is chaste, simple, and finely proportioned. Besides the apartments of the Royal family, and the chapel, it contains a royal library of 120,000 volumes, and some rare and curious MSS.; a museum possessing many valuable northern, Tuscan, and Egyptian antiquities; a cabinet of 60,000 coins and medals, considered one of the finest collections of the kind in Europe; and a picture gallery, with fine specimens of almost all the great masters. The churches are 20 in number, including a French Reformed, a Dutch Reformed, an English, a Greek Russian, and a Roman Catholic. Few of the churches possess much architectural merit. The oldest is St Nicholas, in which the sovereigns are crowned. It was founded in 1260, but has undergone so many changes that the original building has disappeared. It is surmounted by a lofty tower, and contains the tombs of King Magnus Smeck, and his queen Bianca. The Riddarsholm Kyrka, or church, was originally attached to a monastery, and possesses considerable historical interest, both from the scenes which have taken place in it, and from its containing the ashes of a long line of Swedish monarchs. In one of the chapels is the tomb of Gustavus Adolphus. Its style was originally Gothic, but has been much defaced by modern alterations. The church of Adolphus Frederick, in the Norrmalm, is built in the form of a cross, and is rendered conspicuous by its elegant tower crowned by a copper dome. The other public edifices deserving of notice are the *Ofver-stathallers-huus*, a handsome structure by Tessin, facing the quay, on which a granite obelisk, in honour of Gustavus III., has been erected, the *Ridderhuus*, where the state, and also the academy of science, hold their meetings, and the shields of about 3,000 Swedish

nobles are hung up; the Bourse; the mint, with a good collection of minerals; the town-house, a large pile, in which the principal courts of justice are accommodated; the post office, Royal theatre or opera house, the arsenal and barracks. The NATIONAL MUSEUM contains galleries of paintings and sculpture, a museum of antiquities, &c. The picture gallery (open Tuesdays and Fridays, from 11 to 3) contains nearly 3,000 pictures. Among them are works of Murillo, Correggio, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Carlo Dolci, and other celebrated masters. The gallery of sculpture contains many valuable works: the gem of the collection being the "Sleeping Endymion," found at Tivoli, near Rome.

The aristocratic quarter of Norrmalm, with the new parade-ground, its public gardens, and its fine wide and even streets, ranks as the handsomest part of the town. The most picturesque of the nine islets of Stockholm is the Sodermalm, on the steep sides of which the houses rise in terraced rows to the summit, which is crowned by St Catherine's Church. Numerous public gardens, summer palaces, and country residences extend along the north-east shores of the lake, and on the margins of the Ladugaard's Holm, the central portions of which present a picturesque blending of rocks, wooded heights, and romantic glens. On this side of the city lies the famous Djurgaard, or Deer Park, one of the finest public parks in Europe, which occupies a peninsula two miles long, and one mile wide, whose natural beauties have been judiciously aided by art.

Stone and wooden bridges connect together the various islands of the town.

The streets of the older quarters are narrow, crooked, and ill-paved; but in the better parts of the town there are fine straight streets, and capacious squares and open palaces, with well-built stone houses.

In the Gustaf Adolfs Torg is an equestrian statue of Gustavus Adolphus. The four medallions on the pedestal represent Baner, Koenigsmark, Torstenson and Wrangel. A little to the west of this place, behind the palace of the Crown Prince, commences the Drottninggatan, or Queen Street, the finest in Stockholm. The vast Place of Charles XIII. contains a statue of that monarch.

Stockholm is the seat of government, the residence of the sovereign, and the place of assembly for the legislative chambers. It is the centre of the literary and social activity of the country, and has numerous scientific, artistic, and benevolent institutions.

In the immediate vicinity of Stockholm are the Karlsberg Academy for naval and military cadets; Ulriksdal, the favourite summer residence of the King; and seven miles distant is Drottingholm, a splendid summer palace, with a fine park. The collection of curiosities, armour, &c. at Ulriksdal, made by Charles XV., is one of the most interesting in Europe, and should on no account be omitted.

Few cities can boast of more picturesque environs or finer promenades.

EXCURSION FROM STOCKHOLM TO UPSALA.

UPSALA may be reached in a little over 1¼ hour by railway, the distance being 40 miles. Fares, 5 *k.* 6 *o.*, 4 *k.* 5 *o.*

(Steamers leave Stockholm every morning for Upsala, and accomplish the journey in about five hours, traversing on the way part of the beautiful Mælar Lake. Fare, 2 *k.*)

The railway route leaving on the left the lake of Mælar crosses a fertile and undulating country, passing *Jerfva* and several small stations before reaching ROSERSBERG (18 miles). The only object of interest here is the Chateau of Rosersberg, an old royal residence burned in 1679 and rebuilt and modernized. The park is the largest in Sweden. Passing three unimportant stations we reach (46 miles) UPSALA. (*Stads Hotell*, *Hotel Upland*). Population 13,200. This ancient and beautiful city was for a long time the capital of Sweden. It is built on both banks of the Fyrisa. The western part, containing the principal buildings, occupies a range of high ground overlooking an extensive plain. It is the seat of an archbishop who is primate of Sweden. The great attraction of the city is the CATHEDRAL, which has been much damaged by restorations, but which is still a handsome structure. It is in the Gothic style, and built of brick, was founded in 1258, and completed in 1435. It is 330 feet long and 140 broad. It contains the tombs of Linnæus, and of Gustavus Vasa and other Kings of Sweden. The UNIVERSITY, the chief institution of the kind in Sweden, was founded in 1477. It has 47 professors, and is attended by about 1000 students. The library contains 150,000 volumes and 8,000 manuscripts. LINNÆUS, one of the greatest of naturalists, was professor of botany here for thirty-seven years. He died at Upsala in 1778. His house may still be seen in the eastern quarter of the city. The Castle was burned in 1702, and is now scarcely more than a ruin.

Two miles north is Old Upsala, which was the seat of the Odin worship. The splendid temple and the sacred grove have disappeared. The old church is regarded by some as the temple of Odin. It is the oldest church in Scandinavia. Near the church are three *tumuli*, one of which according to tradition contains the ashes of Odin, the second those of Thor, and the third those of Freya, the wife of Odin. About four miles from Upsala are the famous *Mora stones*, where, in the middle ages, the election and crowning of the Kings of Sweden took place (1060—1512).

ROUTE 208.

STOCKHOLM TO GOTTENBURG, BY THE GOTA CANAL.

Steamers 3 times a week (1879), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, in 2½ days. Fares: *first class*, 25*k.*; *second*, 17*k.*

(Travellers going from Gottenburg towards Stockholm, wishing to avoid the less interesting part of the route after passing Trollhaltan, may leave the steamer at Trollhaltan, where there is a fair hotel, or at Wenersborg, 5 miles beyond, where the hotel is excellent, and continue the journey by railway *via* Wenersborg and Herrijunga Junction to Stockholm).

THE distance is about 370 English miles. The GOTA CANAL is formed of rivers, lakes, and bays united by seven artificial canals. The works were going on for 37 years, and were completed in 1832. Steamers, sometimes towing vessels of 200 or 300 tons, have to pass 74 locks, and to rise to a height of 280 ft. to go from one lake to another. The route, as far as Soderköping, is through the beautiful Mælar Lake.

On leaving Stockholm, we pass the island of *Lillon-Kaggeholm*, and others. Passing through the basin of Bjorkfjord, we arrive at *Sodertelje* (see Route *next above*), and proceeding thence through a canal, the strait of *Safo-sund*, between the islands of Longo and Safo, we reach *Nyköping*, a town of 4,835 inhabitants, situated on a bay of the Baltic. Quitting it, we pass by several small islands, some of them well-wooded. On one is the castle of *Nya Stegeborg*, and on another the ruins of *Stegeborg*, where John III. was born in 1557; on the island of *Morko* is the castle of *Horningsholm*. At *Mem*, the Gota Canal commences. Passing it, we presently reach *Soderköping* (*Hotel*: *Gota-Kanal*), population 1,091, a very ancient town, on the south bank of the canal. The church has two spires of great lightness of construction. We then cross the Lake *Roxen*, and see *Linköping*, a town of about 6,900 inhabitants, on its southern side. The Gothic *Cathedral* is next only in size to that at Upsala. The *Gymnasium* possesses a good library, a natural history collection, a cabinet of antiquities, coins, medals, &c. In the vicinity is the spot where the battle of Stongebro was fought when Sigismund was vanquished by Charles IX., and lost the crown of Sweden. Passing through the lake Roxen, we ascend into that of *Boren*, by means of fifteen locks, measuring altogether a height of more than 120 ft. Passing Charlottenburg on the left, we enter the Motala Elf, and proceed to *Motala*, where we observe some foundries, and iron-works, the largest in Sweden. We next enter Lake *Wettern*. On the south is a hill called Omberg, on whose southern slope we see the ruins of the celebrated convent of *Alvastra*, founded in 1140. Lake Wettern is the largest but two in Scandinavia, measuring 90 miles in length, by about 15 in breadth. We pass, on the left, the fortress of Carlsborg, and, on the right, the town of *Rodesund*, as we enter Lake *Botten*. We next pass the iron-works of *Forsvik*, and ascend, by a succession of locks, into the Lake *Viken*. We now approach the highest point of our route, which is marked by an obelisk. That part of the canal which we next enter, is called the *West-Gota* Canal. Passing *Sjotorp*,

famed for its timber yards, we ascend gradually into Lake *Wenern*, which, next to Ladoga and Onega, is the largest in Europe. Its length is 100 miles, and its breadth, at the widest part, 50 miles. We pass between the mainland and the island of Thorso, and make our way slowly through a channel very difficult to navigate, in consequence of the number of shoals and small islands in the vicinity. The principal towns on the lake are, *Christinehamn*, *Carlstad*, *Mariestad*, *Lidkoping*, and *Wenersborg* (*Hotel*: *Stads Huis*), population 5,350. We now pass through the *Wasbotten*, the name given to a bay receding from the Wenern Lake, and entering the canal called *Carl's-Graf*, we reach the river Gota, and proceed to the cataracts of *Trollhattan*. These are four in number; the highest being about 40 ft. Inclusive of the rapids, they extend about a mile, and the total fall of the river is about 125 ft. The descent of the canal is effected by nine locks; three others are passed before reaching the village of Lilla Edet, at the foot of the first cataract.

(Travellers going *from* Gottenburg usually leave the steamer at the locks below Trollhattan, and walk to the falls and to the town, where the steamer comes up with them after about an hour. The walk from the locks to the cataracts and town is about 1½ mile).

The *Gota-Elf* gradually widens, and the hills recede as we approach.

GOTTENBURG (370 miles) (*Hotels*: *Haglands*, *Gota Kellare*), the second city of Sweden, with a population of about 70,000, was founded in 1611, by Gustavus Adolphus, and then built of wood. It was subjected to many conflagrations till 1746, when it was rebuilt, for the most part, of stone. It is situated on the Gota, about five miles from its mouth, and is a place of great commercial importance. It consists of an upper and lower town, the former intersected by numerous canals bordered by rows of fine trees, the latter picturesquely scattered over the rocky heights. This harbour, which is very fine, is protected by three forts. It has no public buildings of any interest. Steamers leave weekly, or oftener, for Hull, Hamburg, Copenhagen, &c.

ROUTE 209.

STOCKHOLM TO GOTTENBURG, BY RAILWAY.

284 *miles*; 1*st class*, 38 *k.*, 65 *o.*; 2*d*, 27 *k.*, 95 *o.*

For the route as far as Falköping (213 miles), see Route 207.

THE only place of consequence, not described in Route 207, is *Alingsos* (255 miles), a town of 2,250 inhabitants, situated near the Mjoren Lake. It is a place of some manufacturing importance. The country around is hilly, and very picturesque.

GOTTENBURG (284 miles). See preceding Route.

ROUTES TO NORWAY.

The shortest and most economical route is that by way of Hull and thence by steamer to Christiania or Bergen. The steamer for Christiania leaves Hull *every Friday evening*, touching at Christiansand on the way. Fares, £4; return ticket, £6. For Bergen every Thursday. Fares the same as to Christiania. To persons suffering from seasickness this route is sometimes trying, the North Sea being frequently rough, and the ships not altogether comfortable. A more agreeable route is that by the Channel to Calais and thence to Hamburg, from which latter place Copenhagen may be reached in twelve hours, either by railway through Schleswig or by Korsor, both of which routes are described above. From Copenhagen, Christiania may be reached by railway *via* Malmœ, Laxa, and Carlstad. By this route travelling by sea is avoided, except for the short and *not disagreeable* passage from Kiel to Korsor, and it includes many interesting places. See Routes 204-205 of this Guide Book.

In the summer season there is a weekly steamer from London direct to Christiansand and Christiania. There is also a weekly steamer from London to Gottenburg in Sweden; fare, £3. Persons not objecting to a seavoyage of three days will find the route from London economical.

ROUTES IN NORWAY.

From the many interesting routes in Norway, several of the most interesting have been selected for description, *all of which are practicable for ladies.* Persons contemplating pedestrian tours to remote and difficult regions, should procure the local hand-book, the *Lomme Reiseroute*, a pamphlet published every year at Christiania, with details (in Norwegian) of all the routes.

PREPARATIONS FOR A TOUR IN NORWAY should be the same as would be made for a long drive in England. No provisions need be taken, as there are good stations on all the routes upon which parties containing ladies would be likely to travel. Two good tweed suits, waterproofs, and a stout umbrella are essential. In *remote* regions, tea, biscuit, and preserved meats should be added. These and all other supplies can be had at Christiania or Bergen.

In describing Norway, CHRISTIANIA has been selected as the starting point; but the following descriptions are available to persons beginning their tour at Bergen or at Drontheim.

The *Norges Communicationer*, which gives particulars of the sailings of steamers and departure of trains, and the *Lomme Reiseroute*, which gives details of all routes, stations, &c., both of them inexpensive pamphlets, published every season, should be procured. It is impossible, in an ordinary guide book, to note all the many changes which occur from year to year. Mr. T. Bennet, of Christiania, compiles and publishes every year a hand-book (in English) similar to the *Lomme Reiseroute*, which is most useful. Mr B. supplies *carrioles*, carriages, and travelling requisites, and will give information to persons asking it.

For NORWEGIAN MONEY, see page 799.

The NORWEGIAN MILE is nearly seven English miles; its exact length being 7,018 English miles.

EXPENSES OF TRAVELLING in Norway. *Bennet*, in his handbook, says they "may be reckoned in a round sum at 2 kroner pr. Norw. mile for travelling, and kr. 4·0 per day for board and lodging, exclusive of wine and beer; but at least double that price for the time spent in towns."

In travelling by road, the posting charge for each horse is: From fast stations in towns, kr. 1·60 pr. N. mile; from fast stations in the country, kr. 1·20 pr. N. mile; common stations (not fast), generally called Tilsigelse stations, kr. 0·80 pr. N. mile; but from these common stations it is necessary to pay 13 ore for each horse for Tilsigelse (ordering the horse). On many hilly roads it is allowed to charge at the rate of kr. 1·60 pr. mile at the fast stations in the country. It is usual to pay the boy, who accompanies you in order to take back the horse, 20 ore pr. mile; but if the same boy has the care of two horses, 30 ore pr. mile; if three horses, 40 ore pr. mile.

For two persons in one conveyance, with one horse, the fare is half as much again as for one person.

Route 210.

CHRISTIANIA TO DRONTHEIM, BY RAILWAY.

CHRISTIANIA (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.") This, the capital of Norway, is situated on a plain at the northern extremity of the gulf to which it gives its name. It was founded in 1624 by Christian IV., near the site of the ancient town of Osloe, which was completely destroyed by fire. The Churches of Christiania are not interesting. The principal building is the *Castle of Agershuus*, in which are deposited the crown jewels, and the archives of the kingdom. The *New Palace*, built on an eminence at the west end of the city, has a handsome portico.

The *University* numbers about 800 students. There is an interesting *Museum* of Scandinavian antiquities; a *National Gallery of Paintings*; another collection called *Konst Forening*; a military college; theatre; the council hall of the *Storthing*, &c. Near the cemetery stands the *Column of Liberty*, erected in 1814.

There are numerous excursions to the neighbourhood, which will well repay the visitor. OSCAR'S HALL, about 3 miles from the town, one of the country seats of the King, commands a beautiful view over the Fjord and the mountains. One of the finest views in Europe may be had from FROGNER-AASEN, a height about 5 miles from the town. It is more than 1600 feet above the sea, and the view extends to Sweden.

Distance from Christiania to Drontheim, 269 English miles;

time, 18 to 19 hours; *fares*, 23·10; *second*, 14·30.

The train leaves Christiania in the morning for *Eidsvold* on the *Mjosen Lake*, whence to *Hamar* travellers go by steamer until the completion of the railway between Eidsvold and Hamar. The train leaves Hamar at 2.30 p.m. Passing *Elverum*, a prettily situated village on the Glommen, renowned for its annual horse and timber fair, we go through a country largely covered with timber, and by several unimportant stations, and reach *Koppang* (*Hotels*: *Hansens*, *Jernbane*), where passengers coming south by railway from Drontheim spend the night. It is the centre of the timber traffic of the Valley of the Glommen. The peasantry of this region are the richest in Norway, owing to the value of their timber lands, which, since the completion of the railway, are rapidly increasing in value. Passing now through the thickly wooded Valley of the Glommen, and by the stations *Atna*, *Lille*, and *Elvedal*, we presently reach TONSET (*Jernbane Hotel*, *Tonset Hotel*), where the train stops for the night. Leaving *Tonset* on the following morning at 7.20, we proceed to *Roros*, 4¼ Norwegian miles, where the train stops for breakfast. *Roros* is a town of 2000 inhabitants. It is in a dreary position, where winter prevails for nearly the whole year. There are copper mines in the neighbourhood. Between Roros and Tyrold, a little more than two Norwegian miles, we reach the highest point on the line. Between the two stations named we pass three small lakes. Passing *Reitan*, we go through a region which is the most picturesque upon the line. There are many small tunnels, and for part of the distance the line is flanked on the right by snow-clad mountains. Following the course of the river Gula, we presently reach *Singsass*, where the train stops for dinner. Resuming our journey, we pass through the picturesque valley of the *Gula* to STOREN, where there is a fair hotel. One Norwegian mile further on is *Hovin*, and a little beyond *Lundemo*, after passing which, and several other small stations, we reach *Heimdal*, a little beyond which we have a beautiful view of Drontheim and the hills which encircle it. Gradually descending, we cross the river Nid, and presently reach Drontheim (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.")

This was the ancient capital of Norway, founded in 997 by King Olaf Trygvason on the site of the ancient city of Nidaros. It is situated at the mouth of the Nid. The principal edifice is the Gothic *Cathedral*, founded in 1180, now partly in ruins. The choir is octagonal, and surmounted by a modern dome. Over the altar is a cast of the beautiful statue of the Saviour, by Thorwaldsen, surrounded by those of the twelve Apostles. In accordance with the Constitution of 1814, *the Kings of Norway are crowned in this Cathedral.* The *Museum* comprises a library and collections of Scandinavian antiquities, armour, and weapons, minerals, native birds, &c. The *Arsenal*, on the left bank of the Nid, was the old palace of the Norwegian Kings. The ancient throne is still to be seen. Near the Custom-house is the *Orething*, where the people used to assemble to elect their king. The ruins of an old fortress are seen on a hill above the town. The chief exports are dried cod, timber, and copper from the neighbouring mines of Roraas. Many ships are built at Drontheim.

Excursions may be made to the island and fortress of *Munkholm*,

the ancient state prison, described by Victor Hugo in his "*Han d'Islande*," where the crown and crown jewels are preserved; also to the cataracts of *Lierjossen*.

Route 211.

CHRISTIANIA TO BERGEN, BY EIDVOLD AND THE FILLEFJELD.

The distance is 340 miles; we proceed to Eidvold, on Lake Mjosen, by railway, 43 miles; 1st class, 4·80; 2nd, 3·20. Steamer thence to Gjovik in 5 hours, fare, 3·5.

There is a public carriage on this route as far as *Odnoes* every day, and thence to Loerdalsoren 4 times a week, but *carriole* is preferable.

Charge for horse and carriole is 1·80 per N. mile, besides the fee to the *Skydsgut* (the boy who accompanies the traveller to bring back the carriole) of 20 o. per N. mile.

1*st Day.*—Leave Gjovig and drive to Lien on Granum, or Skoien. 2*nd Day.*—To Fagerlund. 3*rd Day.*—To Nystuen. 4*th Day.*—To Loerdalsoren.

The scenery is beautiful throughout the journey.

LEAVING Christiania we reach *Lillestrom* (1½ mile), (a branch goes to Stockholm.) Passing *Finstadbro* (5½ miles), where the line is carried through the hills by two tunnels, we reach *Eidsvold* (6⅛ miles.) We now embark on the steamer which traverses Lake Mjosen. This lake is about 72 English miles long. The eastern shore is higher than the other, and indented with numerous fjords. The hills at the southern extremity are low, and are covered with well cultivated fields; those at the northern end are lofty, and remind the traveller of the scenery of some of the Swiss lakes. The lake is fed by numerous torrents, the largest of which flows out of a lake in the Dovrefjeld. Some miles from Minde we see in the distance the ruins of the *Cathedral* of Stor-Hammer, a town burnt by the Swedes in the 16th century. Passing the island of *Helgo*, we see an old castle built by Hako IV. and an arsenal. We disembark at

Gjövig (good hotel), and the remainder of the journey is made by *carriole*. From Gjovig to Mustad is 1¼ N. miles, over an excellent road; the scenery picturesque. Mustad to Lien, 1⅞ N. mile. The distances are given in Norwegian miles.

☞ *The following information in relation to stations is revised up to July* 1879.

Station at Lien, clean and cheap. Lien to *Granum*, 1½ N. mile, station fair. About halfway to *Odnaes*, the road from Christiania comes in. *Odnaes*, ¾ N. mile, hotel. At the north end of the Randsfjord, 1⅛ N. mile, *Skoien*, station good.

Skoien to *Tomlevolden*, 1⅜ N. miles, good road, good station and low charges. A little beyond Tomlevolden the road attains a great height, affording beautiful views. The river is crossed about 4 English miles from Tomlevolden by a new bridge.

Bradbury, in his excellent "Norway: its Fjords, Fjelds, and Fosses," thus speaks of the remainder of our route—"I must now say, that from Tomlevolden to Bergen lies one of the most strikingly grand journeys it has ever been my fortune to make. In no other land have I ever beheld such a succession of grand pictures. For the entire distance there is a continuous series of savage landscapes, solemnly grand lakes, bold defiant mountains,

torrents and waterfalls of the most beautiful description and endless variety. It would positively be absurd to try to convey any idea of the sights which present themselves on this journey." *Sveen*, 1⅜, station new and clean. *Gravdalen* (formerly the station) has a *Pension, Berg's*, much visited in summer. The view is beautiful. This hill separates the Etnadal from the Baegna valley. *Freydenlund*, 1⅜ mile, good station. It is a large village, and residence of the local officials. *Fagerlund*, 1½ mile. Good road, beautiful scenery. *A day or two may be agreeably spent here* in fishing. The lake abounds in trout. Wild duck are also plentiful. Reien, 1⅜ mile. Road rough. The scenery is grand, the road skirting several lakes. *Stee*, 1½ mile. Poor station. The scenery constantly becomes grander, more lakes are passed, and views are had of the Fille Fjeld range, crowned with snow. A stop is sometimes made here by huntsmen. *Oiloe* (Eyelo) 1 mile; good station. *Tune*, ¾ mile, fair station. Just beyond the church, on the bank of the lake, is the *Vang Inn*, clean and well kept. The road now ascends to the Strandefjord. The road from this to the next station is a splendid new one, following the windings of the Lille Mjosen, at times cut out of the almost perpendicular cliffs. The scenery is very fine. *Skogstad*, 1¾ mile, a fair station, at the foot of the Fille Fjeld. A good road ascends to NYSTUAN, 1 mile, on the top of the Fille Fjeld, *an excellent station*. By ascending the hill to the right of the road over the station, an hour's climb, and going a little way over the Fjeld, a fine view may be had of the Jotun mountains, 3 N. miles distant, and of several glaciers. *Maristuen*, 1½ mile. This stage is over the plateau of the Fille Fjeld, an excellent road, following the windings of the river. The inn at Maristuen is *good*. *Hoeg*, 1½ mile. On the right, just before the road descends into the ravine, is the old and curious *Church of Borgund*, built in the 12th century. *Scenery along the Laerdal river exceedingly fine.* The river is 200 ft. below the road, and is bordered on each side by precipices of enormous height. Between this and the next station lies a new and curious zig-zag road, called Vindhellen. *Husum*, 1⅛ mile, a clean station. An excellent road up and down a hill called Saeltunaasen, leads to *Blaaflaten*, 1⅜ mile. The inn is *not* good.

LAERDALSÖREN, 1 mile, is a telegraphic station. The inn (*Lindstrom's*) is excellent. *Hence to Gudvangen our route is over the Sogne Fjord by steamer.* Four steamers a week to Gudvangen, the direct steamer leaving Laerdalsoren on Wednesday, at 8 a.m., and Thursday, at 3 p.m. There is also a direct steamer *to Bergen* on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Fares, 40 o. per sea mile (4 English miles). The author of the book above quoted says of this part of our route:—

"The scenery on the journey from Laerdal to Gudvangen is grand beyond all conception, and never have I beheld in any other country sights that so impressed me with the awe-inspiring majesty of nature as did these on this journey. We left Laerdalsoren at eight o'clock, and for four and a half hours were sailing down the sublime fjord, this part of which is unquestionably the finest piece of fjord scenery in Norway. During the journey we passed some thirty waterfalls or cascades, falling in an endless variety of graceful shapes from

various altitudes down the enormous mountains which form the sides of this truly grand fjord. These mountains rise almost perpendicular 4000 or 5000 feet high from the surface of the fjord, which is the 'sea-level.' Their summits were crowned with snow and ice, and stood out sharp and clear against the bright blue sky —for it was a day long to be remembered for its serenity and beauty—and their gigantic forms from base to peak stood deep reflected in the calm, clear fjord water, perfect as in a mirror. Never have I witnessed so perfect a reflection. It was impossible in many parts to discern, even with the aid of our glass, where the land and water joined. At the junction of the Aurlands and Nœroens fjords the scenery defies description. Here an amphitheatre of mighty mountains rises upwards of 4000 feet sheer from the silent fjord, and the solemn grandeur which this sight imposes is quite overpowering. No storm can enter here; all is still as death; not a sound is heard; even the waterfalls which here present themselves appear to hang in silence all around. We could think of no place that would compare with this most wonderful sight."

At GUDVANGEN carrioles are again taken. The *hotel* (*Hansen's*) is excellent. Behind the station is the Keelfos, a fall of 2000 feet. The body of water is small, but it is a fine sight. After leaving Gudvangen the river is crossed, and the road enters the wonderful valley of Noerodalen. The mountains rise 4000 feet nearly perpendicularly on each side of the Noerofjord, leaving just room for the road and the river. The wildness and grandeur of the scenery defies description. *Stalheim*, 1⅛ mile. Bad station. *Vinge*, 1 mile. Also a bad station. Tvinde, ¾ mile. A *bad station*, near which is the Tvindefos, a fine waterfall. VOSSEVANGEN, 1 mile. FLEISCHER'S inn here is excellent. Herr F. speaks English well. The house is just beyond the village by the side of the lake. This is a favourable spot for a long stay. Good fishing in the lake and streams. From Vossevangen to Bergen, the *most direct route* is by *Evanger*, and *Bolstadoren*, 3 N. miles, whence steamers go to BERGEN in 6 hours. The route, however, to *Eide*, and the excursion to *Odde* and the *waterfalls* herein described, will be preferred by most male tourists. Continuing on by the last named route, the following are the stations after leaving Vossevangen: *Vassenden*, 1¾ *mile*. Station not good. It is at the head of Vassenden lake, celebrated for trout. An excellent road along the lake brings us to EIDE, ½ mile. Station hotel excellent. The town is beautifully situated at the end of one of the forks of the celebrated Hardanger Fjord, which abounds in fine scenery. (Steamers to Bergen and to the various landing-places on the Fjord.) The usual course is to take steamer to Utne, down the Sor Fjord to Lofthuus and Odde and thence to the Skjæggedalfos. The distance to Odde is made in a little over four hours. After touching at Utne, which is thought to resemble Belaggio on Lake Como in its position, the Sor Fjord is entered. For 20 English miles, to Odde, the scenery is of the grandest description. On the right are seen the glaciers of the Folge Fond, and watercourses are seen in many places running down the sides of the mountains for 2000 feet.

ODDE (*Hotels*: *Proestegaards*, *Baard Aga.*) This is a favourite centre for excursions. Guides

may be had for that to the Skjæggedalfos, and across the Folge Fond to Overhuus; the latter is a most laborious excursion (hardly suitable for ladies, unless they are used to mountain excursions on foot), and the descent particularly bad; the road to Bondhuus direct is better. Good trout fishing may be had by crossing the lake about 1¼ English miles and working up the stream.

"The Skjæggedalfos, or more properly the Ringedalfos, is a very fine fall, and should on no account be missed. There is an hour and a half's boating from Odde to Tyssedal, and thence about ten hours' walking and boating to the fall and back to Tyssedal, viz., three hours' ascent to a farm called Skjæggedal, then two hours' boat across a splendid lake to the fall. The walking on return, being on a descent, takes rather less time. Hard day's work to and from, but still accessible for ladies. Some American gentlemen have considered it very nearly if not quite as well worth a visit as the falls of Niagara, though very different in appearance. Observe the Tyssestringene on the way to it. *This day's excursion is considered to be the best of any that can be made in the Hardanger Fjord."—Bennet.*

The Laathefos can be visited from Odde, by walking twenty minutes, boat three-quarters of an hour, and carriole forty minutes, or walk an hour and a half. There are three fine waterfalls in sight of one another, the Laathefos, the Espelandsfos, and the Hildalfos. On Lake Sandven (the three-quarters' hour boating) there is a very fine view of the Folge Fond between the hills. The road is also very fine beyond the Laathefos.

The *Buerbrae* is a very beautiful glacier, and to go thither and back from Odde occupies only five or six hours. This as well as the Laathefos may be seen in the same excursion, but two days should be given to them if possible.

From Utne, where there is *an excellent inn*, sail or row boats may be hired for Eidford (time four or five hours). This place is called also Vik, but is best known by the former name. From Eidford an excursion may be made in ten or twelve hours to the celebrated Voring Fos, distant 11 English miles.

Mr Bennet says: "This station is on the Eidfjord or Oifjord. The station has of late been sold to two respectable young men, who are willing to do all they can for the accommodation of travellers, and to make the visit to the Voringfos more agreeable to them than it was formerly. Both brothers speak English. Charges very moderate. The best way to go from Vik to the Voringfos is to take a boat from Vik to Sæbo, which costs 80 ore. A horse and man may be hired from Sæbo to the Fos and back for kr. 6.40. There is a good guide by the name of John, who also keeps good horses. Carry your own provisions with you. It takes about twelve hours from Vik to the fall and return. There is a walk of about twenty minutes at first to the lake, crossing which to Sæbo takes an hour; then there is 1 N. mile to walk, the first part of the way along a rough path, after which there is a new path made by the Tourist Club to the foot of the fall. If you go to the plateau at the top of the fall, take a boat to cross the river, so as to see the Fos from its north side, and pay 40 ore for each person for it, including the return. You get an excellent front view of the fall by looking over the edge of the

precipice, which is opposite the fall."

Mr Bradbury thus speaks of the Voringfos: "It was worth a month's such travelling as we had undergone to see so grand a sight. I have seen most of the waterfalls in Europe that are worth seeing, but this far exceeds them all, and must unquestionably be the finest fall in Europe. The river forms a torrent for some distance before it reaches the fall, when finally it shoots out of the rocky chasm, and falls 900 feet into the deep rocky basin or amphitheatre of perpendicular cliffs which surround it. There are two projecting points from whence to look down upon the fall. At each a single tree of stunted growth, blasted and tempest-torn, yet firmly rooted in the fissure of the rock, o'erhangs the precipice; against either of these you place your left hand firmly, whilst the guide clings strongly to your extended right arm, lest dizziness should overtake you. This precaution is absolutely necessary when you peer down some 1,400 feet from the narrow jutting point on which you stand."

Steamers leave Odde and Utne and all places on the Fjord for Bergen several times a week. (Consult the *Communicationer.*) Leaving the latter place they reach in one hour Jondal; hence to Bergen the scenery is very fine, many waterfalls being seen on the way—stops are made at Rosendal, Dimmelsvig, Teroen (whence there are steamers to *Stavanger*). After winding among numerous islands, the steamer reaches

BERGEN. (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST"). This town, situated on the North Sea, was founded in 1069 by the King Olaf-Kyrre, as the capital of the kingdom. It is a more important place, in respect of commerce, than Christiania, and its spacious port always contains several hundred vessels. Owing to the Gulf Stream the climate along the west coast of Norway is milder than in other parts in the same latitude. From this cause the port of Bergen is rarely frozen, while that of St Petersburg, situated half a degree further to the south, is for some months wholly inaccessible. The industry of Bergen is confined to the cod and herring fisheries. Enormous quantities of both kinds of fish and of cod-liver oil are exported to various parts of Europe. The most ancient church is that of *St Mary*, built in the 12th century. Neither the Cathedral nor any of the other churches are worth visiting. The *Konst-Forening* (Art-Union), attached to the Cathedral school, contains some good pictures. The *Museum* comprises a rich collection of Scandinavian antiquities, including sepulchral urns, weapons, Runic inscriptions, &c.; a cabinet of natural history, and another of medals; there are also some pictures, but they are of little merit.

Steamers at frequent intervals to Hull and London, and to all parts of the Norwegian coast.

The expense of travelling *with one's own carriole* from Christiania to Bergen by this route (without the digression to Odde), going from Gudvangen to Bergen by *Evanger*, and *Bolstadoren*, *Dale*, and *Lone*, *i.e.*, all the way with the carriole, is, for posting, post-boys, and boating, *kr.* 89.61.

If carrioles are hired from station to station, 20 *o.* per N. mile must be added.

ROUTE 212.

CHRISTIANIA TO MOLDE, BY THE ROMSDAL.

(43 N. miles. This journey may be made in *three days*; the first night being spent at *Kirkestuen*, the second at *Dombaas*, and the third at Aandahl (Næs) or Verblungsnæs. If *four days* can be given to the trip, then the first night should be spent at *Formo*, the second at *Moen*, the third at *Lesje Jernvoerk*, and the fourth at *Aandahl* (Næs) or *Verblungsnæs*.)

(The railway is taken from Christiania to Eidsvold, and steamer thence to Lillehammer at the northern extremity of Lake Mjosen. Fares from Christiania to Lillehammer (15½ N. miles), *first class*, 9 *k.* 80 *o.*; *second class*, 6 *k.* 55 *o.*

LILLEHAMMER (*Hotels*: *Victoria Hotel*, *Ormsrud's*). There is a diligence 3 times a week as far as Aak and Verblungsnæs (24½ miles), on Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, in 3 days, fare, 40 *k.* A carriage with 2 horses over the same route costs 150 to 200 *k.* By *carriole* the same journey, including fees to post-boys, costs 50 *k.*

This route includes the Gudsbrandsdal, and the splendid scenery of the ROMSDAL, one of the finest valleys in Norway.

The first station after we leave Lillehammer is *Fossegaarden*, 1¼ N. mile. *Good inn.* Much resorted to by tourists and anglers. Good trout fishing in the Lorig. *Formo*, 1½ N. mile. Small station. *Kirkstuen*, 1¼ N. mile. Small station, near Lake Losna, excellent fishing. *Skjægestad*, 1⅛ N. mile. Very good station. 30 beds. *Listad*, 1¼ N. mile. Station good and cheap. (The most interesting part of this valley is that between this station and Laurgaard, 5½ N. miles beyond.) *Byre*, 1⅛ N. mile. Tolerable station. *Storklestad*, ⅞ N. mile. Good station. Near it, on the road side (on the right), a stone slab is erected at the spot where Colonel Sinclair was buried on August 26, 1612. He was the leader of the Scotch troops raised during the war between Christian IV. of Denmark and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. The peasants destroyed nearly the whole force of the Scotch, 900 strong, by launching upon them an avalanche of rocks prepared in advance on the mountain above. *Bredevangen*, 1½ N. mile. Small station, clean, in a beautiful situation. Between this and the next station is the cleft Kringelen where Colonel Sinclair fell. *Moen*, ⅔ N. mile. Tolerable station. *Laurgaard*, ¼ N. mile. Excellent station. Beyond this the scenery becomes less interesting. *Braendhaugen*, 1 N. mile. Good station. *Tofte-moen*, 1 N. mile. Good and cheap station, kept by Tofte, a descendant of Harold Haarfager, of which he and his relations are very proud, and they never marry out of their family. "Herr Tofte is a rich man, and when King Carles XV. dined at his house on his way to be crowned at Throndhjem in 1860, his uncle, who then kept the station, told His Majesty that it was unnecessary to bring in his plate, as he had silver forks and spoons enough for all the 30 or 40 in the suite. If you should dine or sleep at the house you might ask to see the plate, but it is hardly

fair to give the trouble otherwise."—*Bennet.*

Dombaas, 1 N. mile. An excellent station, but dear for Norway; an excellent place for a long stop. *It is the junction of the routes to Verblungsnæs and Molde, and that to Drontheim and the north. Holaker*, 1 N. mile. Good station and charges moderate. Situation dull. *Holset*, 1⅝ N. mile. Excellent and cheap station on the little Lake Loesovand. *Lesje Jernvoerk*, ¾ N. mile. Good station, comfortable for night quarters. House newly furnished not long since; large sitting rooms and bed rooms. Good trout and grayling fishing in front of the house, and very fine trout may be caught in the lake between this place and Molmen. From this lake the River Rauma runs to the north-west, and the River Logen to the south-east, the two rivers intersecting the southern part of Norway.

Molmen, 1½ N. mile. Clean, cheap, and good quarters. A new house recently opened. A small but beautiful waterfall to be seen here. *The best trout fishing in the Romsdal may be had from this station for about an English mile down the river.* From this place some of the best trips in Norway may be made by tourists consulting Ole O. Molmen, jun., son of the station-master. He knows the surrounding country well, is an intelligent young man, speaks English, and, if he has time, will act as guide.

Stuefiaaten, 1⅞ N. mile. Excellent station, charges very moderate, and people extremely civil. There is good trout fishing half-an-hour's walk from the house in the Ulven branch of the river—fish large and fat. The river is more picturesque than the main stream, and has five falls in it. (There is a way over the hills to the Geiranger.) Between Stuefiaaten and Ormen there is a fine waterfall, called Sondre Slettefossen, not 30 yards from the highroad.

Ormen, ⅞ N. mile. Station good and moderate, in a bleak situation at the head of the Romsdal, the mountains of which are now visible. *Fladmark*, 1 N. mile. Fair station, moderate charges. *Horgheim*, 1 N. mile. Fair station. On the right of the road towers the *Romsdalhorn* (5095 feet), and on the left the picturesque *Trolltinder* or "witch pinnacles" (5860 feet). In this neighbourhood are several fine waterfalls. About 3 English miles beyond Horgheim is Andreas Landmarks. AAK HOTEL, a most comfortable and reasonable house, with baths. It is in a delightful situation, surrounded by trees. The landlord is very obliging, and reserves a piece of water for his guests to fish in. This hotel is spoken of in the highest terms, and the Daybook is full of encomiums. A new house has recently been added, and 30 beds can now be made up, yet it may be desirable to engage bed-rooms beforehand. "As many as 40 persons sat down to dinner one day in 1877. The hotel is situated in a romantic position, in full view of the Romsdal Horn, and at the base of mountains 4000 feet high. The surrounding fjelds afford excellent scope for Alpine climbing, and those able to undertake it will be rewarded by magnificent views. Around the house are gardens and grounds, which afford an agreeable lounging place. Travellers may always spend a few days here in pleasant society, and some visitors stay for weeks or even months. The place is especially suited for invalids, who may be unable to bear the fatigue of carriole

travelling, as they can reach Aak by the steamboats with only 3 English miles of driving. During the season of 1876 the fishing was unusually successful, many salmon, including one of 36 lbs. weight, having been killed, besides sea trout in considerable numbers."—*Bennet.*

NÆS (*Aandahl's Hotel*) or VERBLUNGSNÆS, 1⅜ N. mile. Excellent station, in the midst of beautiful scenery. Passengers by the steamer *from Molde* on arriving here generally drive on to *Aak Hotel*, if they are to stay in the neighbourhood, but a short time spent at *Aandahl's* (Næs) will not be thrown away, for the scenery is nearly the same as at Aak, and they will have the advantage of sea-bathing. There is a bathing house close to the station. English is spoken. (From Næs a delightful tour may be made to Kavilisæter, about a N. mile there and back. Another tour may be made to Aandahl's *sæter*, a day's excursion, in a carriole. Another tour to Læremskleven, half a day's excursion, ⅜ N. mile by water to Torvik, whence a horse and carriole can be had to Læremskleven and back. Herr Aandahl has two boats in a lake about ⅝ N. mile from his station, where good trout fishing may be had, and he gives permission to his lodgers to fish salmon from the mouth of the Rauma to a distance of ¼ N. mile upwards. Good fishing may also be had in the fjord.) From Næs may be seen *Romsdalshorn*, *Trolltinder*, and the highest peaks of Romsdal. From both of these stations the *Lodden* and *Erkno* steamers go to Molde. *Veblungsnæs* is a telegraphic station. The journey to Molde is very beautiful, especially the part near the mainland. Travellers going from Næs or Veblungsnæs to Aalesund, and *vice versa*, should let their carrioles remain on board at Molde, and save the expense of landing them, as the same steamer goes on.

Steamers leave Verblungsnæs for Molde on Monday, 6 A.M; Tuesday, 7.15 P.M.; Friday, 6 A.M.; and Saturday, 2.30 P.M.

The expenses of this route, using one's own carriole and harness, are, for horses, post-boys, and steamer, 66 *k.* 43 *o.* The steamer fares and freights are the same to Veblungsnæs as to Aandahl (Næs). The fare for a first cabin passenger from Molde to Bergen is 20 *k.* 80 *o.*; for a carriole, 9 *k.* 33 *o.*; for a first cabin passenger from Molde to Throndhjem, 13 *k.* 80 *o.*; for a carriole, 8 *k.*; for a first cabin passenger from Molde to Aalesund, 3 *k.* 73 *o.*; for a carriole, 2 *k.* 40 *o.*; for a first cabin passenger from Molde to Hellesylt, 8 *k.* 13 *o.*; for a carriole, 2 *k.* 80 *o.*; for a first cabin passenger from Molde to Aahjem, 8 *k.* 53 *o.*; for a carriole, 2 *k.* 80 *o.*

ROUTE 213.

THE SOGNIFJORD FROM LAERDALSOREN TO BERGEN.

(BY STEAMER.)

Distance, 125 English miles. Steamer, five times a week, in 14 to 23 hours. Fare, 12 *kr.* 40 *o.* The route of each of the five steamers varies, but at the most important station they touch four times a week regularly.

LAERDALSÖREN is already mentioned in the Route next above. The first station is *Amble*, 8 English miles. After passing several small stations, the next important station is *Sogndal* (good hotel), 32 English miles, in a beautiful situation.

In the neighbourhood is a fine waterfall. Twelve English miles farther on is *Leikanger*, excellent inn, a place of much resort. Eight English miles further is *Balholm*, good inn; there are many interesting excursions to be made in the neighbourhood. The place is a favourable one for a long visit. Eight English miles further is *Vik*, in a beautiful bay on the south side of the Fjord, with a background of snowy mountains. Soon after leaving Vik, we pass a promontory, on which is an apparatus for catching salmon, called *Gilje, with waterfalls painted on it to attract the fish.* We now pass several small stations, and reach (24 English miles from Vik) Vadheim, prettily situated at the head of the Vadheim Fjord.

Passing *Ladvik* (12 English miles), *Brockke* (4 English miles), we reach (8 English miles) *Bofjord*, where the magnificent scenery of the Sognifjord ends. Passing two or three other stations, we reach (24 English miles) BERGEN.

ROUTE 214.

CHRISTIANIA TO DRONTHEIM.

(BY ROAD TO STOREN, THENCE BY RAILWAY.)

TO complete the journey from Christiania to Throndhjem in three days, the traveller should not stop at Lillehammer; but post on and sleep at *Kirkestuen*, 4½ miles from Lillehammer; at Jerkinn, the second night, 13¾ miles; reach Engen (Storen), 10¾ miles, the third day at 6 p.m., in time for the 6.12 o'clock train to Throndhjem the same evening. This may be done by starting early in the morning, and sleeping little. If, however, one should miss the train, he can sleep at Engen, and get to Throndhjem the next morning at 10.20.

To perform the route in four days, post on immediately to Formo, 2⅞ miles from Lillehammer; Laurgaard, 8¾ miles; Aune, 10 miles; get to Engen, 6½ miles, at 6 p.m., in time for the train.

To perform the route in six days, sleep at Lillehammer; Listad, 6½ miles; Laurgaard, 5⅛ miles; Toftemoen, 2 miles (if possible to Dombas, 3 miles)) Aune, 7 miles; get to Engen, 6½ miles, at 6 p.m., in time for the train.

To perform the route in seven days, sleep at Lillehammer; Listad, 6½ miles; Laurgaard, 5⅛ miles; Jerkinn, 5¾ miles; Stuen, 5½ miles; get to Engen, 5¾ miles, at 6 p.m., in time for the train.

Consult the *Communicationer* for departures of trains.

This route, as far as DOMBAAS, is the same as Route 213, *which see.* Leaving Dombaas the stations are: *Fokstuen*, ⅞ N. mile, poor station. The ascent is steep, and the distance to the next station takes two hours. *Jerkinn* (on the DOORE FJELD), 1⅞ mile, good station, road level, situation wild and dreary. There is good fishing in the neighbourhood. *Kongsvold*, ⅞ mile; the new road between Jerkinn and Kongsvold is nearly level all the way. The steep hill formerly travelled over is avoided. Between this and the preceding station is the division of the Hamar and Throndhjem dioceses (there are but six in Norway). On this road you pass over the highest point of the whole distance between Christiania and Throndhjem, and

from it *Snehætten*, one of the highest mountains in Norway, and *Rondene*, can be seen in clear weather. Excellent quarters; prices moderate; good piano. Between Kongsvold and Drivstuen, the route formerly passed the Vaarsti, a tremendous hill, but a new road is now made to avoid it.

Drivstuen, 1⅜ mile, excellent station, with trout fishing close by. Between Drivstuen and Rise there is a part of the river so narrow that a person can hop across it, but of an immense depth. It is called Maggalaupe (leap of the stomach). The water here foams and rages for a long distance like the bottom of a waterfall.

Rise, 1½ mile, good station. Nearly the whole road from Kongsvold to Aune goes through the Drivdal. Between Drivstuen and Rise you pass the Drivstukleve, which was formerly a succession of steep hills up and down for about 3 English miles. *Aune*, ⅞ mile, excellent station, charges complained of. Our road soon quits the valley of the Driva and becomes less interesting. *Stuen*, 1¼ mile, fair station; *Austbjerg*, 1 mile, tolerable station. Our route, ascending, follows the famous ravine of the *Orkla*, the river being 700 feet below. *Bjerkaker*, 1⅜ mile, good station, beautiful views, good fishing close by. The scenery continues fine, and the vegetation improves in richness. *Garlid*, 1½ mile, good station. The road descends through a ravine, where there are several waterfalls. *Præsthus*, ¾ mile, bad station. *Storen* (*Hotel*), on the railway between Christiania and Drontheim, see Route 210. From *Storen* trains go to Drontheim in 2½ hours.

Cost of this route for horses and post-boys, to those using their own carrioles and harness, and railway fares, 74 *k.* 23 *o.*

Route 215.

CHRISTIANIA TO HONEFOS.
(By Sandviken).

AS far as *Sandviken* the route is by railway (8 English miles). *Sandviken* is a beautifully situated village, and is the best starting point for the trip through the picturesque district of the Ringerike (29 English miles) to *Hönefos*. The first station is *Krogskog*, 15⅛ N. miles. The next is *Humledal*, with a fine view over the *Holsfjord*. Descending after leaving this station we reach the fjord, and follow the bank, ¾ N. mile, to *Sundvolden*, above which is the rocky height called *Krogkleven*, 1000 feet in height, from top of which at a point called *Kongens Udsigt* (King's View) there is a superb prospect, embracing the Tyrifjord, the district of the *Ringerike*, the *Norefjeld* and the *Gausta*, and other snow mountains in the distance to the west. Resuming our road from *Sundvolden*, Honefos is soon reached (*Hotel*: *Glatveds*), in a pleasant situation in the north part of the town. It has a fine garden, and is much frequented by strangers. There are two waterfalls or cataracts here which in May or June, when the volume of water is great, though not high, are very imposing. The effect of the falls is much impaired by saw-mills. There is a railway from Hönefos to Christiania by way of *Drammen*, by which the return journey may be made.

ROUTE .

CHRISTIANIA TO DRAMMEN, KONGSBERG, AND TO THE RJUKANFOS (THELMARKEN).

RAILWAY to Kongsberg, 58 Eng. miles; fares, 5 *k.* 20.0, and 3 *k.* The route lies through a pleasant country, passing Sandviken (the place of departure for Ringerike and Hönefos) and several small stations. *Asker*, 23 Eng. miles, near which is the *Vardekolle*, a massive hill of granite 1130 feet high, from which there is a beautiful view It serves as a landmark for mariners. From it the whole town of Christiania and the Fjord are visible. A little beyond Roken (45 Eng. miles) we have from the train a magnificent view of Drammen and the Fjord of the same name. DRAMMEN (*Hotels*: *Central*, *Kong-Carl*). This is a town of 19,000 inhabitants, with an enormous trade in timber which employs more than 300 vessels. At *Hongsund*, 12 Eng. miles beyond Drammen, the line to Kongsberg leaves the line to the Randsfjord, passengers by the former changing carriages. The first stop after leaving Hongsund, is *Vestfossen* (14 Eng. miles), passing which, and three other unimportant stations, we cross the Laagen and reach KONGSBERG (*Hotel*: *Victoria*), an uninteresting town supported by the Government silvermines in the vicinity.

There are several routes from Kongsberg to the RJUKANFOS, by either of which the fall is distant 78 Eng. miles; but the most picturesque is that *by Bolkesjo*. The stages on this route are (21½ Eng. miles): *Bolkesjo* (good inn), with magnificent views, and near which is the *Folsjo*, abounding in trout; and 9 miles farther on *Tinoset*, with a fair inn, on the lake called the Tinsjo, which is 28 Eng. miles long, and about 1 mile wide. The steamer leaves Tinoset for Strand, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 A.M., and on Tuesdays at 1 P.M., returning on Sundays and Tuesdays at 6 A.M., Wednesdays at 5 A.M., and Fridays at 3 P.M.

Proceeding by boat from Tinoset to Strand (24 Eng. miles), we disembark and take saddle-horses or carriages for the Rjukanfos. The "Stol Kjaerre" takes two persons, costs 8 *k.* Horses to go and return cost 6 *k.* Seven Eng. miles from Strand is *Dale* (poor inn), near which is the Gaustæ Fjeld, 6,000 feet high. Ascending from Dale, we reach in two hours (7 Eng. miles from Dale) *Vaar*, from which it is necessary to go on foot half-an-hour to *Krokan*, where there is an inn belonging to the "Tourist Club," a few minutes' walk from which is the famous RJUKANFOS, a magnificent fall of the *Maan-Elv*, estimated to be 800 feet in height, and *one of the finest waterfalls in Europe*. The scene in early summer, when the river is swollen with the melted snow, is very grand.

Route 217.

DRONTHEIM TO HAMMERFEST.

The great majority of travellers destined for Hammerfest or the North Cape join the steamers at Drontheim, thus avoiding the long journey in the steamer from Christiania or Bergen to Drontheim. The steamers of the "*Bergenske-og-Nordenfjeldske*" *line*, which leave Christiania every week in summer for Hammerfest and the North Cape, touch at Bergen and leave Drontheim for the North, on the seventh day after leaving Christiania. The fare from Christiania all the way by steamer to the North Cape, is, single ticket, £7, 7*s.* 9*d.*; return ticket, £11, 1*s.* From Bergen, single ticket £5, 6*s.* 8*d.*; return, £8. From Drontheim, single ticket, £4; return, £6. A reduction of half a fare is made to man and wife in the general sleeping-cabin. State rooms with four berths can be had for one or more passengers for three fares. Meals are charged 5 *kroner* (5*s.* 7*d.* English) *per day* extra. Steward's fee 6*d.* English per day. The captains all speak English.

The Midnight Sun is visible at *Bodo* on this route from May 30 to July 12, at *Tromsoe* from May 17 to July 24, and at the *North Cape* from May 10 to July 31.

The Christiania steamers usually spend at least one day at Tromsoe and Hammerfest respectively, before starting on their *homeward* journey. For the sailings of these and all other steamers on the Norwegian coast, passengers should consult the "*Communicationer.*"

On arriving at Drontheim, the intending passenger should go on board the steamer at once, and secure his berth. It is not safe to rely on letters or telegrams sent in advance, as the steamers are frequently crowded in summer, and preference is shown to passengers applying *in person.*

The best steamers are those of the '*Bergenske Nordlandske-Dampskibsselskabs*," and are the "*John Schoning*," "*Jonas Lie*," "*Præsident Christi*," and the "*Michael Kroen.*" The captains of these steamers are very obliging, and cheerfully give information when required by passengers. In addition to the fares which are given above, breakfast (Frokost) or supper (Aftensmad) each costs, 1 *k.* 25 *o.*, and dinner (Middag) 2 *k.* 50 *o.*; wine, beer, *tea and coffee, are extra*; spirits are not procurable. To prevent mistakes passengers usually pay the steward for their food every day.

The distance from Drontheim to the North Cape is 840 English miles, and there are between the two places from 65 to 80 stations at which steamers call.

The distances herein given are in English miles.

THE more important stations are *Bejan*, 28 English miles, at the mouth of the Drontheim Fjord, after leaving which a northern course is taken. *Bjoro*, 100 miles, where we see white marks on the rocks and sometimes white planks in the water, the object of which is to decoy the salmon, who mistake them for waterfalls, into the nets. *Namsos*, 124 miles, soon after which we cross the Foldenfjord, with its multitude of islands. *Gutvik*, 124 miles, is now passed, and we steer towards the Island of Torgen, with the Torghatten, or the "Hat of Torg," from a supposed resemblance it bears in shape to a colossal "*wide-awake.*" It is an insular granite rock, rising about 1000 feet above the sea. At the upper part, 600 or 700 feet above the sea, is a huge tunnel, through which day-light is visible clear through the body of the mountain. The height of the tunnel is about 60 feet at the entrance on the east side, 190 feet in the middle, and 230 feet at the west end.

We next reach *Bronosund*, 168 miles, a village of fishermen, and after touching at *Forvik*, 20 miles beyond, we approach the imposing Seven Sisters, a short range

of mountains rising directly out of the sea to a height of 3000 or 4000 feet, and forming an island. They make a glorious panorama as the steamer passes by them. To the east is the lofty *Finknoe*. From *Sannesoen*, 204 miles, the view of the Seven Sisters is very grand. The next important station is *Kobbardal*, 212 miles, near the mouth of the *Ranenfjord*, which fjord the Christiania steamers traverse. Passing *Vikholmen*, 220 miles, we pass between the islands of *Huglen*, *Hanneso*, and *Tombo*, and see to the west the islands of LOVUNDEN, and the group of THRENEN, rocky islands 2000 feet high, the resort of great flocks of sea-birds. We soon come in sight of the HESTMANDSO, another mountain island, shaped like a horse with a mantled rider. Passing Indre Kvaro, 236 miles, we soon reach the *Tvartis*, which the steamer skirts, an enormous mass of snow and ice, six miles in length, and from two to four miles in breadth, and covering a mountain plateau more than 4000 ft. in height. From the plateau, numerous glaciers descend to within a few hundred feet of the sea. We now pass *Selsovig* (240 miles), *Rodo*—the Island of *Grono*—near which we obtain in the far north a glimpse of the LOFODEN ISLANDS. Just before reaching Rodo *we cross the* ARCTIC CIRCLE, and soon after enter the *Saltenfjord*, and reach BODO, 324 miles (*Hotel*: *Nilsens*), a place of 1500 inhabitants, the seat of the provincial government, and a telegraph station. Passengers have time here before the departure of the steamer to ascend the *Lobsass*, a hill close to the town, which commands a beautiful view of the Lofoden Islands. This is the starting-point to the interesting *Beierenfjord*, *Saltenfjord*, and the *Skjerstadfjord*, and to the *Lofoden Islands*, to which there is a local steamer from Bodo, leaving once a week.

The Christiania steamers touch at several points upon these islands on their way north.

At the south of, and close to these islands, is the famous *Maelstrom*. Resuming our journey from Bodo, and passing *Kjerringo* and *Groto*, we cross the *Vestfjord*, which separates the Lofoden Islands from the mainland. This remarkable group, appearing from a distance like one continuous land, is a labyrinth of mountain and sea, the crooked passages between the islands resembling rivers. The cliffs generally rise precipitously from the water. The highest point among the islands is *Vaagekallen*. The Lofoden Islands are the seat of the cod fishery in February and March, and their inhabitants are all connected with it.

After quitting the Lofodens, the coast views become less grand, and many tourists proceed no farther north.

After touching at several stations, passing nothing which calls for a particular description, we reach TROMSOE, 196 miles from *Bodo*, 520 miles from Drontheim (*Grand Hotel*: *Hotel Garni*), a cheerful and busy town of 6000 inhabitants, which is sometimes called "the Paris of the North." There is a town-hall and a museum, also a telegraph office, and a great number of shops, at some of which furs may be purchased at moderate prices. The harbour presents a busy scene, the town carrying on a considerable trade with France and Russia.

The chief attraction for tourists is the LAPP SETTLEMENT, not far off. It is usual for the captain to telegraph in advance for boats and guides to be ready on the arrival of the steamer. Cross-

ing the *Sund*, which is about ½ mile wide, to the entrance of the *Tromsdal*, visitors walk thence in about an hour and a half to the encampment. The colony consists of six or seven families, who own 4000 to 5000 reindeer, a few hundreds only of which can be seen, when they are brought in to be milked. The Lapps live in bee-hive shaped huts, called *gammas*, about 18 ft. wide and 8 ft. high, formed of a framework of arched birch-sticks, covered with turf. They sell to travellers fur-boots, spoons, and other objects made of reindeer horn.

Leaving *Tromsoe*, our route is frequently exposed to the storms and fogs of the Arctic Ocean. Nothing of special interest is encountered until we reach *Bergsfjord*, 100 miles from Tromsoe, where there is a magnificent mountain-scene, with a glacier in the back-ground. About 10 miles beyond is another glacier. Nothing calling for special description is passed before reaching HAMMERFEST, 346 miles from Bodo, 650 miles from Drontheim (*Hotels*: *Jansens*, *Schichtlehners*).

HAMMERFEST (population 2200) *is the most northerly town in Europe.* It is situated 70° 49′ north latitude. Owing to the prevalence of south-west winds, and the influence of the Gulf stream, the fjords here are seldom frozen, and all through the winter the inhabitants carry on the whale-fishery, and the pursuit of the walrus and seal; also that of the reindeer and the eider-duck.

The town has a clean appearance, but the air is often rendered offensive by the fumes of cod-liver oil, which is largely manufactured here. Lapps are frequently seen in the streets, and numbers of Finns and Russians visit the place in summer. Bear-skins and other furs, walrus tusks, and Lapp costumes are among the specialities sold in the shops. At *Fuglnaes*, about half an hour's walk from Hammerfest, near the lighthouse, there is a fine view of the horizon of the Arctic Ocean and the *midnight sun*.

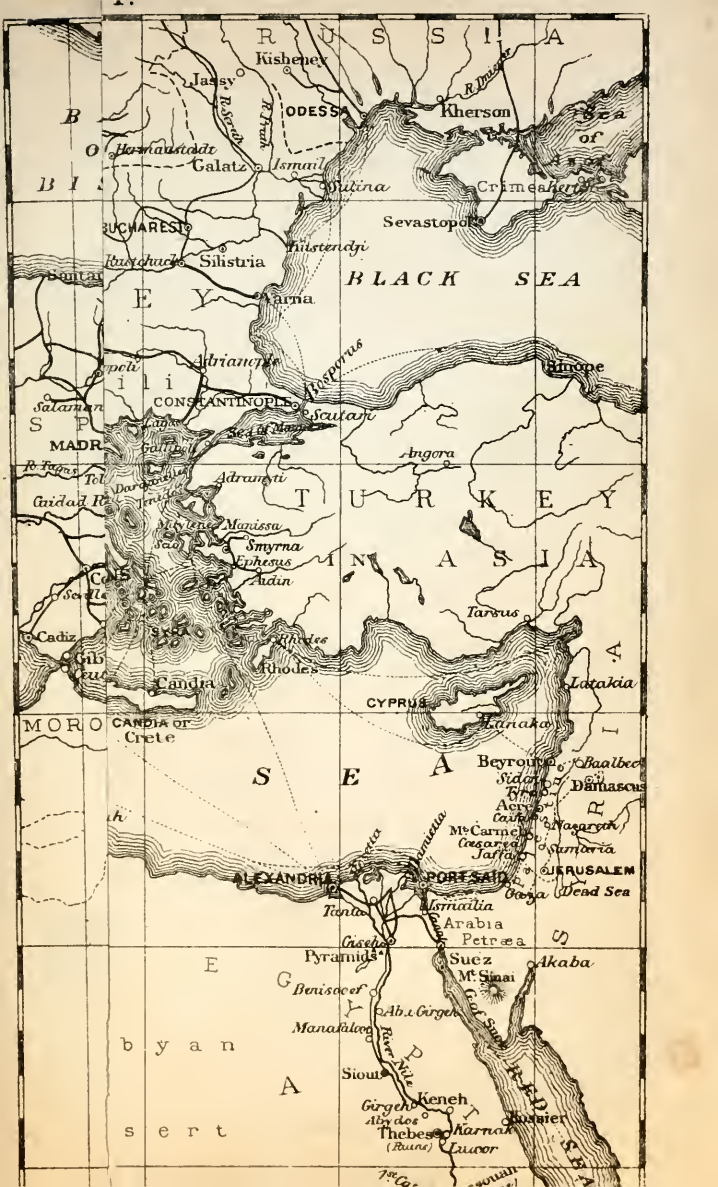
Leaving Hammerfest for the North Cape, we pass *Rolfsohavn*, on the desolate island of Rolfso, 20 miles from Hammerfest; *Havosund*, 32 miles; and reach GJESVAER, 128 miles from Hammerfest; good accommodation, moderate charges, and much attention are found at Hr. Lemming's, from whose house in favourable weather one may reach the NORTH CAPE in four hours, partly by boat. His charge for board and lodging is 6 *kr.* a day for each person. "It is well to be provided with English biscuits, a jar of good butter, soups, &c., for it may happen that several travellers have been there before, and there are no shops in the neighbourhood for Mr Lemming to replenish his house suddenly with such things." The river Tana, one of the best in Norway for salmon fishing, is about half-way between Hammerfest and Vadso. The steamer touches at Stangenæs, which is at the mouth of the river.

Travellers may land and ascend the CAPE on the west side, but it is better to land at *Hornvik*, on the east side. The ascent requires about three-quarters of an hour, the path for the last third of the distance being steep and rough. The highest point of the promontory is about 1000 feet, and from it, the view embraces the heights of the *Magerö*, and to the north stretches the ARCTIC OCEAN.

Bayard Taylor, who visited the North Cape at midnight, describes the scene as follows:—"The headlands of this deeply

indented coast, the capes of the Laxe and Porsanger Fjords and of Mageroe lay around us in different degrees of distance, but all with foreheads touched with supernatural glory. Far to the north-east was Nordkyn, the most northern point of the mainland of Europe, gleaming rosily and faint in the full beams of the sun, and just as our watches denoted midnight, the north appeared to the westward, a long line of purple bluff, presenting a vertical front of 900 ft. in height to the Polar Ocean. Midway between these two magnificent headlands stood the MIDNIGHT SUN, shining on us with subdued fires, and with the gorgeous colouring of an hour for which we have no name, since it is neither sunrise nor sunset, but the blended loveliness of both, but shining at the same moment in the heat and splendour of noonday on the Pacific isles."

"And then uprose before me,
Upon the water's edge,
The huge and haggard shape
Of that unknown North Cape,
Whose form is like a wedge."
—*Longfellow.*


RUSSIA
Kishenev
Jassy
R. Dniester
R. Sereth
R. Pruth
ODESSA
Kherson
Sea of
Azof
Galatz
Ismail
Sulina
Crimea
Sevastopol
BUCHAREST
Silistria
Kustendji
BLACK SEA
Varna
Adrianople
Bosporus
Sinope
CONSTANTINOPLE
Scutari
Sea of Marmora
Angora
Adramyti
TURKEY
IN ASIA
Mitylene
Manissa
Smyrna
Ephesus
Aidin
Tarsus
Cadiz
Rhodes
Candia
Latakia
CYPRUS
CANDIA or Crete
Tripoli
Beyrout
Baalbec
Sidon
Damascus
Acre
Nazareth
Mt. Carmel
Cæsarea
Samaria
Jaffa
JERUSALEM
ALEXANDRIA
PORT SAID
Dead Sea
Gaza
Ismailia
Tanis
Arabia Petræa
Pyramids
Suez
Akaba
Mt. Sinai
Gulf of Suez
Abu-Girgeh
Manfalout
River Nile
Siout
Keneh
Girgeh
Abydos
Thebes
(Ruins)
Karnak
Luxor
Assuan

indented coast, the capes of the Laxe and Porsanger Fjords and of Mageroe lay around us in different degrees of distance, but all with foreheads touched with supernatural glory. Far to the north-east was Nordkyn, the most northern point of the mainland of Europe, gleaming rosily and faint in the full beams of the sun, and just as our watches denoted midnight, the north appeared to the westward, a long line of purple bluff, presenting a vertical front of 900 ft. in height to the Polar Ocean. Midway between these two magnificent headlands stood the MIDNIGHT SUN, shining on us with subdued fires, and with the gorgeous colouring of an hour for which we have no name, since it is neither sunrise nor sunset, but the blended loveliness of both, but shining at the same moment in the heat and splendour of noonday on the Pacific isles."

"And then uprose before me,
Upon the water's edge,
The huge and haggard shape
Of that unknown North Cape,
Whose form is like a wedge."
—*Longfellow.*

THE MEDITERRANEAN, PALESTINE AND EGYPT.



GREECE, TURKEY, EGYPT, ALGERIA, AND THE HOLY LAND.

ROUTES.

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General Remarks in relation to Routes to the East.

TRAVELLERS from London destined to the East have the Choice of many routes. From London to Paris there are several lines, all of which are described in this Guide Book (see pages 264, etc.).

From Paris the most direct route is by Marseilles (see Route 81), and thence by the steamers of the *Messageries Maritimes*. Another route is via the Mount Cenis tunnel and Turin (see Route 80), and from the last named place to Bologna, Ancona, and Brindisi (see Route 173); thence by the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's, or the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to Corfu, Athens, Constantinople

and the coast of Syria, or direct from Brindisi to Corfu, and Alexandria. Those who are destined to Jerusalem, and who wish first to visit Egypt, may cross the "Land of Goshen" from Cairo to Ismailia, and take steamer on the Suez Canal to Port Said and go thence by steamer to Jaffa. There are several steamers a week from Port Said touching at Jaffa. Several other lines of steamers from France or Italy are available. From Marseilles, the *Messageries Maritimes*, which also take up at Naples. *This is the most expeditious route.* From Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, the Rubattino steamers to either Alexandria or Port Said. Those of the *Messageries Maritimes* are the most comfortable.

Trieste, one of the points of embarkation, may be reached also by way of Vienna, the routes from the North to that point being carefully described in this Guide Book. Many travellers reach Trieste by way of Venice, crossing the Brenner Pass from Munich to Verona and thence to Venice, from which last place there is a steamer to Trieste three times a week, fare 18*s.*

In the season of navigation Constantinople may be reached by way of Vienna and the Danube, but tourists destined to Palestine and Egypt in the early spring, would not be able to await the opening of navigation on the Danube. For routes from London to Marseilles and Genoa, see Routes 66 to 81 of this Guide Book.

The fares from London to Brindisi are, *first class*, £12, 10*s.*; *second class*, £8, 15*s.* From London to Marseilles, *first class*, £7, 5*s.*; no *second class by Express trains.* The fares from London to Trieste *via* Venice is *first class*, £9, 10*s.* 6*d.*; *second class*, £7, 4*s.* The fare is by steamer from Trieste to Alexandria, *first class*, 132 *florins*; *second class*, 91 *gulden* 35 *kr.*; from Brindisi to Alexandria, by either line, *first class*, £12. The fare from Marseilles to Jaffa by *Messageries Maritimes* steamer is *via* Alexandria, *first class*, 500 *francs*; *second class*, 340 *francs.* The fare from Trieste to Jaffa by the Austrian Lloyd's is, *first class*, 166 *florins*; *second class*, 118 *florins.*

GREECE.

The name by which the ancient Greeks delighted to call their country was Hellas. The terms Græcia and Græci were first used by the Romans, being derived probably from a small tribe in Epirus, near Dodona, called Graikoi, with whom the Romans may be supposed to have been, from proximity, best acquainted.

This country, so celebrated in the history of freedom, of literature, of art, of philosophy, and of civilization generally, varied much in size at different periods of its history. Hellas was at first applied only to a small district in Thessaly, at a later period it denoted not only the Morea, and what is commonly called Greece proper, but also Macedonia, Epirus, and the islands of the Ægean. The northern boundary of *ancient* Greece may be fixed at parallel 40 north latitude, the southern extremity being in 36° 23′. The barrier separating Greece from Illyricum and Macedonia on the north, was that range of mountains, which starting from the Adriatic as the Ceraunian range, merges into the Cambunian ridge in the centre, and runs into the sea on the east of the far-famed Olympus. The Ægean Sea washes the country on the east, the Mediterranean on the south, and the Ionian and

Adriatic on the west. The greatest length of ancient Greece was about 250 English miles, and the greatest breadth 180, the area being about 21,000 square miles. The area of *modern* Greece is much more limited, the greatest length not being more than 200 English miles, and its superficial area about 15,000.

Greece is essentially a country of mountains, hills, and valleys. From the ridge which forms its northern boundary, starts the Pindus chain, the backbone of Greece, which gives rise to those numerous streams which water the mainland. At latitude 39 dg. it sends off two spurs, Othrys, and farther south, Œta, at the extremity of which latter is the famous pass of *Thermopylæ*. The chain extends in a south-easterly direction, through Attica as far as Cape Sunium, under the names of Parnassus, Helicon, Cithæron, and Hymettus. Some of the mountain peaks of Greece rise to a great height; thus Olympus is 9,700 feet, and is covered with snow, Guiona 8,240 ft., and many others of 7,000 ft., Helicon 4,963, while the Acrocorinthus, or citadel of Corinth, is 1,869 ft. above the level of the sea. The valleys of Greece are very numerous, but owing to the irregular courses of the mountain-ranges are very small. The two great plains are those of Thessaly and Bœotia. The *climate* of Greece varies very considerably in different parts of the country. In the highlands the cold is often very severe, snow lying for several months. On the plains and in the lower districts near the coast snow is seldom seen, but the north and north-west winds are very trying. The summer heat is often excessive, and the sirocco frequently visits the south and lower parts. In moisture too, there is much difference, Attica being remarkable for its pure air and bright sky, while Bœotia has been famed from ancient times for the fogginess of its atmosphere. The population of Greece was estimated in 1876 at 1,475,000.

MONEY.—The currency is now assimilated to that of France, being francs and centimes.

ROUTE 218.

LONDON TO TRIESTE, BRINDISI, CORFU, ATHENS, AND CONSTANTINOPLE, BY AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER.

The various routes from London to Trieste are described in various places in this Guide Book. Trieste is described at page 601. The steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's leave Trieste every Saturday, and reach Corfu on Monday, Syra on Wednesday, and Constantinople on Thursday. The steamer for Piræus (Athens) leaves Syra on the arrival of the steamer from Corfu, and reaches the Piræus on Thursday. (For particulars of *the most direct and most frequented route* to Syra, Constantinople, and Smyrna, see the advertisement of the *Messageries Maritimes* at the end of each volume of this Guide Book.)

Fares: Trieste to Corfu, 1*st class*, 53 *florins*; 2*d*, 39 *florins*. *To Constantinople:* 1*st*, 133 *florins*; 2*d*, 96 *florins*. *To Piræus (Athens):* 1*st*, 107 *florins*; 2*d*, 78 *florins*.

THE first stopping-place after leaving Trieste is CORFU, where the steamer stops for passengers The coast of Albania is in sight for much of the journey to Corfu, which place

is reached on Monday morning. The views of Corfu and the Albanian coast had in approaching the island are very fine. This is the most northerly of the Ionian Islands, and is the most beautiful. It has a length of about thirty-eight miles, and a breadth of from four to twenty miles. Population in 1877, 72,566. It is mountainous, and the mountains are generallynaked and dry. The valleys are very fertile, and yield olive oil, wine, honey, oranges, figs, &c. The climate is mild and healthy. CORFU, the principal town (*Hotels:* see "HOTEL LIST"), has a population of about 16,000. It underwent great improvement under the British protectorate. It is situated on an elevation, has some good streets and a fine esplanade. The cathedral, *St Spiridons,* is an interesting building. The city has also a palace, lunatic asylum, infirmary, and other public buildings. There is a fine view from the old citadel. There are many pleasant excursions in the neighbourhood: among them, to Benizza, 7 miles by water (Roman villa and bath, and water-works made by the English); to Govino, 4 miles by water (old Venetian arsenal); to Gasturi, 6 miles by land; Santa Decca, 9 miles; Pass of Garuna, 8 miles; Pellica, 8 miles; Palæocastrizza, 16 miles; Pantaleone Pass, 13 miles; Oak Tree, 16 miles; from all which points splendid views may be obtained. There is good shooting in the island: quail, woodcock, snipe, &c. Yachts may be hired of from 15 to 35 tons, at £15 to £30 a month. Steamers leave Corfu weekly for Ancona, Trieste, Venice, and Dalmatian coast, for the Islands, Patras and Corinth, or Zante and Syra (for Athens), for Smyrna, Constantinople, and Alexandria.

ENGLISH CHURCH, formerly the Parliament House. Services, 10.30 A.M. and 5 P.M. in summer, 11 and 3 in winter.

Travellers going to Athens and Constantinople leave the steamer bound to Alexandria, at Corfu, and continue on, *via* Syra, to the Piræus (Athens), and Constantinople by another steamer. A ship of the Austrian Lloyd's leaves Corfu every Monday at 4 P.M., reaching Syra on Wednesday at 5 A.M. Leaving Syra at 10 the same night, the steamer reaches the Piræus (Athens) on Thursday morning at 6. (There are several steamers a week between Syra and Piræus.)

SYRA (*Hotels: d'Angleterre, de Toutes les Nations*), population in 1876, 21,000. The town is situated on a bay at the east side of the island of Syra. It rises terrace-wise from the shore, is well built, and is the seat of Government for the Cyclades, and the residence of the foreign consuls. It has several educational establishments. It has become the great commercial entrepôt of the Ægean. A large proportion of all the ships belonging to Greece are built here.

The island of Syra is about 10 miles long and 5 miles wide. It is not the largest, though the most important, of the group known as the Cyclades.

Leaving Syra, the steamer takes a course nearly north-west, and passing several islands, reaches PIRÆUS, the chief harbour of both ancient and modern Greece. The modern town has sprung up since 1835. It is regularly laid out and well built. Among other buildings is a fine exchange built by the municipality. The population in 1876 was 11,500. More than 6,500 ships enter the port every year.

A railway connects Piræus with

Athens; distance, 5 miles. *Fares, 1st class,* 8½d., *or* 17 *cents.; 2d class,* 5½d., *or* 11 *cents.* There are 15 trains a day.

On the way to Athens the Acropolis is the prominent object in the landscape.

ATHENS (*Hotels:* see "HOTEL LIST"), population, with Piræus, in 1876, 60,000.

ENGLISH CHURCH. Services every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.

Modern Athens was, previous to the revolution of 1821, a provincial town of little importance, the seat of a Greek bishop, and under the jurisdiction of the Turkish governor of Eubœa. It was surrendered by the Turks in 1822, but was again captured in 1826, the Acropolis being taken a year later. It was left in ruins until 1830, when, by the protocol of the London Conference, Attica was declared united to Greece. In 1834, Otho, son of the King of Bavaria, who had been elected King of the new State, removed his residence from Nauplia to Athens. From this time improvement proceeded rapidly, and old wooden houses and narrow and crooked streets gave place to new ones. Among the new streets the most conspicuous are Hermes, Æolus, Athene, and New Stadion Streets. THE PALACE, the most conspicuous building in the city, was completed in 1843. It is a fine building, the apartments being decorated in the style of the royal palace at Munich. The city has no remarkable churches. It has a *gymnasium,* a fine *library,* and a *university,* with from 500 to 600 students. The French have founded an Archæological Institute here.

On arriving at Piræus the traveller will have given up his luggage to the *commissionaire* of the hotel to which he is destined. On reaching his hotel at Athens he should not omit to arrange at once for the services of an intelligent *valet de place,* under whose guidance to visit the Acropolis and the wonders of ancient Athens. One of the first things to be done is to see the sunrise from the Acropolis—or "the highest point of the city"—an elevated plateau, with a level place at the summit, 1,000 feet long by about 500 feet in width.

At the ACROPOLIS of ancient Athens all the most glorious monuments of the city were assembled. First rose the PARTHENON or temple of Minerva (438 B.C.), one of the most celebrated of the Greek temples, and regarded as the most perfect specimen of Greek architecture. It was built entirely of white marble. Eight columns remain on the east of the front, several colonnades at the sides; and of the back pediment, where the combat of Minerva and Neptune was sculptured, nothing remains but the head of a sea-horse and two decapitated female figures. Of the pediment in front several figures belonging to the group representing the birth of Minerva are preserved in the British Museum, and justly regarded as master-pieces of ancient sculpture. Of all the statues which the Parthenon contained, only one, that of Hadrian, has been preserved. The Propylæa formed the entrance to the Parthenon. It was built wholly of white marble. The right wing, or Temple of Victory, was destroyed in 1656 by the explosion of a powder magazine. Six columns with lofty arches remain to mark the site of the opposite wing. Close to the Propylæa, on the north side of the Acropolis, was the Erectheium, or the Temple of Neptunus Erectheius, the most venerated of the Athenian

sanctuaries. It was destroyed by the Persians, but was restored during the Peloponnesian war. Considerable vestiges remain, the most remarkable being the beautiful female figures styled Caryatides. Two of the finest buildings—the *Temple of Theseus* and that of *Jupiter Olympus*—were on the outside of the city. The former was the tomb of Theseus, and was built about 465 B.C., and was, therefore, older than the Parthenon. It was built of Pentelic marble, in the Doric style, and is the best preserved of the monuments of ancient Athens. It is now the national museum of the city. The Temple of Jupiter, of which sixteen grand Corinthian columns remain, exceeded in beauty all other Athenian structures. It was begun by Pesistratus, and was only completed 700 years later by Hadrian. It was 354 feet long, and 171 broad, and contained the celebrated statue of Jupiter in ivory and gold, the work of Phidias. About a quarter of a mile west of the Acropolis rises a low hill, which marks the locality of the *Pnyx*, a place of public assembly. This interesting place has almost been preserved in its integrity. Athens, in its most flourishing period, numbered 21,000 free citizens, from which we may calculate that it contained 200,000 inhabitants. More than two thousand years have passed over the beautiful city, and still its remains excite the admiration of the world.

In addition to the important edifices mentioned, the spectator will be able to distinguish the remains of other erections, which we have not the space to describe —viz., the Temple of Nike Apteros, the Temple of Rome and Augustus, the Odeum of Herodes, the Dyonisiac Theatre, and the Arch of Hadrian. To the student of history nothing could be more interesting or valuable than a few days' study of the remarkable relics which lie within easy reach of the city.

EXCURSIONS.—There are many interesting excursions in the neighbourhood of Athens, among which the most popular are those to *Marathon* and *Pentellicus*. *Marathon* is about 20 miles from Athens. It is presumed that since the melancholy fate of the party of Englishmen who visited it a few years since, and were captured by brigands, few travellers will care to risk the journey. An interesting excursion is that to Pentellicus to see the famous marble quarries, and to enjoy the superb view which embraces Marathon and the whole of Attica.

Retracing his steps to Piræus and Syra, the tourist joins at the latter port the steamer to Constantinople, which place he reaches in about thirty hours after leaving Syra. He will be fortunate if he approaches the city on a sunny day. Many writers have written in praise of the striking beauty of the approach, one of the best of these, that in "Hope's Anastasius," we shall copy:—"At last Constantinople rose in all its grandeur before us. With eyes rivetted on the expanding splendours, I watched as they rose out of the bosom of the surrounding waters, the pointed minarets—the swelling cupolas—and the innumerable habitations either stretching along the jagged shore or reflecting their image in the mirror of the deep or creeping up the crested mountain and tracing their outline in the expanse of the sky. At first agglomerated, in a single confused mass, the lesser parts of this immense whole seemed as we advanced by degrees to unfold—

to disengage themselves from each other and to grow into various groups divided by wide chasms and deep indentures; until as the cluster became transformed as if by magic into three distinct cities, each individually of prodigious extent, and each separated from the other two by a wide arm of that sea whose silver tide encompassed their base, and made its vast circuit rest half in Europe half in Asia. Entranced by the magnificent spectacle, I felt as if all the faculties of my soul were insufficient fully to embrace its glories."

CONSTANTINOPLE (*Hotels:* see HOTEL LIST). On the arrival of steamers they are boarded by the agents or *commissionaires* of the hotels. To the agent of the hotel which the tourist has selected as his residence, should be confided the care of the luggage, and all the arrangements for landing, custom-house, &c.

Valets de place, whose services are well nigh indispensable may be found at the hotels. Horses for visiting the city (walking, owing to the condition of the streets, being very difficult) may be found standing ready for hire in the streets, and near all the hotels. Charge for horse, 7 to 8 francs per day. Charge of valets de place, 35 piasters, equal 1.50 dol. per day. Small steamers ply along the shores of the city and the Bosphorus, and up the Golden Horn, they furnish a cheap and convenient means of seeing the environs.

Stamboul, or Constantinople proper, Galata, and Scutari, are the three divisions of the city. In Stamboul is the old Seraglio, the chief mosques, the public offices, and principal bazaars. Galata is the business quarter for Europeans. This and the suburb of Tophaneh are at the base of a hill, the upper part of which is PERA, where all the foreign ambassadors and consuls reside, and where are the hotels and shops frequented by Europeans. The Golden Horn separates it from Stamboul, and Scutari is separated from it by the entrance of the Bosphorus; Scutari is the Asiatic quarter.

The chief objects of interest to the tourist are first, and, before all, the beautiful situation of the city, and the splendid views everywhere obtainable, the mosques, the Hippodrome and its monuments, the Seraglio, ancient Greek churches, the walls, the cemeteries. One of the finest views is to be had from the Genoese tower at Galata.

Constantinople, called by the Turks Stamboul or Istamboul, was originally called Byzantium. In 330 A.D. the emperor Constantine gave it his own name. From this time dates its importance. It continued henceforth to be the residence of the Roman and Byzantium Emperors, until taken by the Turks in 1453. Since that time it has been the capital of Turkey. It is situated in latitude 41 deg. north, and longitude 28 deg. 59 min. east, on the eastern side of the Bosphorus, near to its opening into the Sea of Marmora. A narrow arm of the sea, called the Golden Horn, extends about five miles into the land, and forms a safe harbour, with water of sufficient depth to float the largest men-of-war. Constantinople proper, or Stamboul, lies entirely on the south side of the Golden Horn, and is protected by a wall built by the Byzantium Emperors. The wall is 12½ miles in circuit, and is pierced by 28 gates. That of Top-Kapussi is the one by which the Turks entered when they stormed the city, and where the last of the Palæologi died in the fight. The suburbs of Galata

Pera, and Tophaneh are on the northern side of the Golden Horn. On the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus lie Scutari and Kadikoi (the ancient Chalcedon). The city itself is built on hilly ground, and from this circumstance its numerous gardens, mosques, palaces, minarets, and towers, present a magnificent appearance from the Golden Horn. The scenery of the Thracian Bosphorus is of almost unrivalled beauty.

A nearer approach to Constantinople reveals the characteristics of an Eastern town: narrow, filthy streets, and miserable houses. Great fires in recent years have swept away square miles of wooden houses, and in their stead many fine stone buildings have been erected. Among the principal sights are the SERAGLIO, occupying the site of ancient Byzantium, and measuring three miles in circumference; the former Church of ST SOPHIA, now a mosque, is a magnificent structure 265 feet long, by 243 broad, and is surmounted by a flattened dome, 180 feet high. The other important *mosques* are those of *Solyman*, *Achmed*, *Mohammed II.*, and *Eyret*. The two obelisks of the ancient HIPPODROME, the Castle of the Seven Towers, now in a state of dilapidation; the *aqueducts* erected by the Emperor Valens, the cistern of Philoxenus and the numerous fountains, are the other most notable objects of notice. The covered bazaars are very numerous. One feature of the city is the vast number of lean and hungry dogs which haunt the streets. GALATA is the residence of the European merchants, and the principal place of trade. Bridges of boats connect the opposite sides of the Golden Horn. Tophaneh has the Imperial cannon foundry, a mosque, and an interesting fountain. On the hill, behind Galata, is situated PERA. Before the fire of 1870, PERA had 70,000 European inhabitants, but the catastrophe reduced them to about one-half that number. The population of Constantinople in 1873 was 750,000, of whom about one-half were Mahomedans, one-fourth Greeks, and the rest Armenians, Franks, and Jews.

Constantinople has several Greek, Roman Catholic, and Protestant places of worship. There are both Greek and Turkish public libraries. The manufactures are carpets, leather, and weapons.

"It would be difficult for any imagination to associate in close array all the incongruous and discordant objects which may be contemplated in an hour's walk in Constantinople. The barbarous extremes of magnificence and wretchedness, and the majesty of nature, crowned with all the grandeur of art in contrast with the atrocious effects of unrestrained sensuality, fill up the varied picture. The howling of ten thousand dogs re-echoing through the streets all the live-long night, chases you betimes from your pillow. Approaching your window you are greeted by the rays of the rising sun, gilding the snowy summits of Mount Olympus and the beautiful shores of the sea of Marmora, and the town of Scutari; midway your eye ranges with delight over the marble domes of St Sophia, the gilded pinnacles of the Seraglio glittering amid groves of perpetual verdure, the long arcades of ancient aqueducts, and the spiry minarets of a thousand mosques."

Steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's leave Constantinople every alternate Thursday for Smyrna and Alexandria, reaching Smyrna on Saturday, and

Alexandria on Tuesday morning.

Another steamer of the same line leaves Smyrna on the arrival of the direct steamer for Beyrout, Caifa, Jaffa, Port Said, and Alexandria. Beyrout is reached on Thursday morning. The Egyptian steamers leave Constantinople fortnightly for Alexandria, *via* Smyrna.

Smyrna, Beyrout, and Jaffa, will be described in the following routes.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Turkey or the Ottoman Empire includes large portions of the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and consists of Turkey proper, which is under the direct rule of the Sultan, and of numerous dependent and tributary States governed by their own princes, as Egypt, Tripoli, and Tunis in Africa; Servia, Montenegro, &c., in Europe. TURKEY IN EUROPE, the smaller of the two divisions, is generally hilly and undulating, traversed by a mountain system which has its origin in the Alps. The great river of Turkey is the Danube, which, with its tributary the Save, forms the northern boundary.

On the high lands the cold is excessive in winter, and in the valleys the heat in summer is very great. Great climatic change is the rule in European Turkey, but the districts which are sheltered from the cold winds, as the Albanian valleys, enjoy an equable temperature. The soil is for the most part very fertile, but owing to the excessive taxation, little progress has been made in agriculture. The cultivated products are maize in the south; rice, cotton, rye, and barley, in the centre; and millet in the north.

The Government is a limited despotism, the sovereign being the Sultan. The next in rank is the Grand Vizier. The established religion is Mahomedanism, but all other sects are tolerated, and a Mussulman, since 1856, has been free to change his religion without being liable to capital punishment. In 1847 a new system of education was established, and schools for elementary instruction have been established throughout the country.

The population of the whole Turkish or Ottoman Empire was put down in 1867 (the latest record) at 43,600,000; the population of Turkey in Europe being 16,350,000.

ROUTES 219.

LONDON TO ALEXANDRIA.

1. *Via* MARSEILLES AND NAPLES.
2. *Via* BRINDISI (P. and O. steamers).

THE route from London to Marseilles is described in Routes 66, 81, *above*.

The route from London to Brindisi is described in Routes 66, 81, 173, *above*.

Fares from London *via* Calais to Alexandria *via* Marseilles, *first class*, £22, 5s.; *second*, £15, 9s.

Fares London to Alexandria *via* Brindisi, *first class*, £24, 1s.; *second*, £17, 15s.

The steamers make no stop between Naples and Alexandria, and Brindisi and Alexandria.

The first object seen on approaching Alexandria is Pompey's Pillar, soon the Pasha's Palace is seen. The entrance to the harbour is very circuitous. The land-

ing is made by means of small boats, swarms of which surround every arriving steamer. The passenger having selected his hotel, has only to place himself and his luggage in charge of the *commissionaire* of the hotel selected, who attends to the details of landing, customs, &c. If passengers are travelling under the arrangements of Cook and Son, they will place themselves in charge of the Agent, who boards every steamer.

ALEXANDRIA (*Hotels*, see HOTEL LIST). Population about 220,000.

There is very little of interest to the tourist in this city.

Modern Alexandria is chiefly built on the isthmus now connecting the mainland with what was once the Island of Pharos, and also on the island itself, where the principal public buildings are situated. The Frankish quarter is the handsomest portion of the city, and more nearly occupies the site of the ancient town. The Great Square (Place Méhémet Ali) is the head-quarters of European life and business. Here the chief banks, hotels, and merchants' offices are situated. There are two harbours. The New Port is much exposed, and was, in days of Mahomedan exclusiveness, the only harbour permitted to foreign vessels. The Old Port is well protected with breakwater, mole, jetty, lighthouses, and spacious quays, and is crowded with ships.

The general aspect of the city is a strange mingling of European and Oriental. The shops are much the same as in any European city, the names of the streets being affixed in French. The side streets, especially of the Arab Quarter, wear more of an Eastern aspect. A day will suffice for the tourist to see all that he wishes in Alexandria.

THE PRINCIPAL SIGHTS are :—

POMPEY'S PILLAR.—The name of this celebrated column is really a misnomer. It stands on a high piece of ground, probably the loftiest site in the ancient city. The shaft is of polished red granite, the capital and pedestal are of inferior workmanship. The total height is nearly 100 feet. The shaft is considered to have formed part of an ancient temple, utilized in the erection of the present column in honour of Diocletian, after his eight months' siege of Alexandria in 296 A.D., and sanguinary suppression of the rebellion of Achilleus.

The MAHOMEDAN CEMETERY is very near Pompey's Pillar. It is a wilderness of stones, without fence or rail, or anything of the sort, to seclude it from the common roadway. Many of the stones have a turban roughly carved on the top; some are painted green, showing that the deceased in his day made the pilgrimage to Mecca, or was a descendant of the Prophet.

On the banks of the Mahmoodeah Canal are the residences of some of the grandees of Alexandria. This canal was formed by Mahomed Ali in 1819-20. A quarter of a million of men were forced to aid in its construction. It is cut from Alexandria to Atfeh, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile. On the right bank, near Alexandria, is the fashionable promenade of the city. Close at hand are the beautiful gardens of the Viceroy, which are open to the public. A band plays on Sundays and Fridays.

The Mosque of the 1001 Columns is said to occupy the site of the old Church of St Mark, which commemorated the scene of the Evangelist's martyrdom. In the Mosque of St Athanasius, so named from a pre-existent church, was found the sarcophagus now in the British Museum,

once known as "the Tomb of Iskander," but evidently of Pharaonic origen.

ROUTE 220.

ALEXANDRIA TO CAIRO AND THE PYRAMIDS.

BY railway from Alexandria to Cairo is 131 miles; time, seven hours; by the express, once daily, time, five hours.

The first-class carriages are good.

Soon after leaving Alexandria, Lake Mareotis is skirted to the right. Early in the year the waters are abundant, and the lake appears of vast extent, but it is very shallow. As the summer advances the waters diminish, and there is a broad expanse of swamp. Thousands of birds are seen on the shores of the lake—ducks, pelicans, and every description of water-fowl.

Kafr Douar is the first station. At Aboo Hommoos the Mamoodeah Canal is left, and the railway proceeds to Damanhoor, a large town with cotton factories and a few good houses. Near Damanhoor, Napoleon narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by the Memlooks in 1798. After passing *Tel-el Baroot*, the *Rosetta* branch of the Nile is crossed by an iron bridge, which opens to allow large vessels to pass. Here the brother of the Khedive was drowned. He was returning to Cairo from Alexandria, and the ferry bridge being out of place, the train plunged into the river. At Kafr-ez Zyat the train halts for refreshments. We are now in the Delta of Egypt. The country is very fertile, and cotton plantations, sugar fields, and grain of every kind abound. The soil is the rich mud deposited by the Nile, and the divisions of the land are not made, as in most places, by hedges and walls, but by small canals.

The tourist will be interested in watching the various industries of the people. Watering the land seems to be one of the chief, and this is done by the most old-fashioned appliances. The *shadoof* and the *sakieh* are both seen in frequent operation; and as these are notable Egyptian institutions, which will everywhere meet the traveller's eye, it would be better to describe them.

"The *shadoof* is the arrangement most in vogue. It consists of a long pole, made heavy at one end, and resting on a pivot, at the other end a bucket, or large water-tight basket, which is lowered to the water and filled; and, as the heavy end of the pole goes down turns out its contents into a little gutter, whence it is worked by the foot into the appointed channels. Sometimes this is superseded by the *sakieh*, which is a water-mill of cogged wheels, turned by a buffalo, or camel, each revolution of the wheel working up a series of earthen pitchers, which empty themselves into a trough or pool. More primitive still is the practice, in frequent use, of raising the water without any mechanical contrivance. Two men stand in the stream or canal with a waterproof basket between them, which they swing as regularly as clockwork, and throw the water on to the bank, where another stands ready to divert it into its proper place. It was in contrast to this style of work that it was said in Scripture that the land which the Israelites should possess 'is not as the land of Egypt, where thou sowedst

thy seed, and wateredst it with thy foot; but is a land of hills and valleys, and drinketh water of the rain of heaven.'—(Deut. xi.)." Not less interesting is it to watch the ploughing with the quaint plough, which is familiar by illustrated scriptural books. Not unfrequently it is drawn by camel and buffalo "unequally yoked" together. *Tantah*, celebrated for its fêtes or festivals, is now passed. They are held in January, April and August, lasting eight days in each month. They are in honour of Seyyid Ahmed-el-Bedawee, a Moslem saint, to whom an invocation in time of sorrow is guaranteed to bring strength to the faithful. These fêtes, which are attended by *two or three hundred thousand people*, are the most interesting in Egypt. At Birket-es-Sab the Damietta branch of the Nile is crossed. The palace of *Abbas Pasha* is seen, and then Benka is reached, a junction for Mansoorah or Ismailia, both *via* Zagazig. Tookh station is passed and the first sight of the Pyramids is obtained. The next station is Kalioob.

Looking out on the left, the Mokattam Hills and the minarets of the city are seen; and after passing through some of the most charming scenery of the whole route, the terminus of the railway is reached at CAIRO.

Before the train stops at the platform it is surrounded by Arabs, clamorous for the passengers' luggage; but passengers are advised not to allow anybody to touch an article of luggage except the *commissionaire* from the hotel where he proposes stopping, or if he is travelling under their arrangements, the agent of Cook and Son.

CAIRO (*Hotels*: see "HOTEL LIST").

Post Offices.—Egyptian post office (for all mails (except the French) in the Esbekeeyah.

French post-office, at the Messageries Office in the Esbekeeyah. Letters to England, *via* Marseilles. The American Consulate is near the post-office.

Carriages.—Two shillings an hour; but a bargain is necessary, as the tariff is not respected.

Donkeys.—Short rides, sixpence; by the day, two or three shillings, more if required to go some distance from the city. The donkey boys may be reckoned among the curiosities of Cairo. They are amusing and indefatigable in their exertions.

Cafes.—The Cercle and others, chiefly in the Esbekeeyah.

English Church, near the Esbekeeyah, on the road to Boulak.

American Mission near the English Church.

THEATRES, &c.—Opera House, in the Esbekeeyah; French Theatre, in the Esbekeeyah; Hippodrome, near the road to Boulak—occasional circus performances.

FESTIVALS.—Departure of the Pilgrims for Mecca, 25th of Showal (10th month); return of the Pilgrims, 27th of Saffer (2nd month); Greater Festival, 10th, 11th and 12th of Zul-hag (12th month); Lesser Festival, early in the month of Showal (10th month); Festival of the Cutting of the Canal, August 10th (about); Birthday of Mahomed, beginning of Rebea-el-Owwal (3rd month); various other fêtes of Moslem saints, &c.

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST.—Bazaars, Dancing Dervishes, Joseph's Well, Mosque of Mahomed Ali, Mosques, principal; Museum at Boulák, free, open daily, except on Fridays, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Palace of Gezeereh, order from the Khedive's Chamberlain, to be ob-

tained through the Consulate; Public Library at Darb-el-Gamameez, free, open daily, except on Fridays; Schools, &c., Tombs and Cemeteries, University, Walls of the City, ascend at the Baben-Nasr.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN THE ENVIRONS.—The Barrage, Obelisk of Heliopolis, Baths of Helwan, Ruins of Memphis, Mosque of Amer, The Nilometer, Old Cairo, Palace and Gardens of Shoobra, order from the Khedive's Chamberlain through the Consulate; the Petrified Forest, Pyramids of Ghizeh, Pyramids of Sakkarah, Tombs of the Caliphs, the Virgin's Tree.

Cairo is a walled town with 71 gates. There are four large open spaces in the city where out-door life can be studied. The *Esbekeeyah*, the *Birket-el-fil*, the *Rumeyleh*, and the *Place Mehemet Ali*.

The Rumeyleh was formerly a very low place, but has been made quite respectable by recent improvements.

The Esbekeeyah is the most important public place, and is adjacent to several public buildings—the Opera House, the Palace, and the chief banks and hotels. There is a large garden in the centre, surrounded by a fine avenue, with alleys of trees radiating from the centre.

The Mooskee is a fine street running from the Esbekeeyah through the city. It forms the Frank quarter.

Near the Mooskee are numerous bazaars, which are amongst the chief curiosities of Cairo. Many of them have specialities; cloth, porcelain, and glass work should be sought for in the bazaar Kams-Awi; coffee and tobacco in the Gemanich; arms, in the Souk-el-Sélah. There is one curious bazaar, where boots, shoes, and slippers are almost the only articles. At the Lerongèh, harness and embroidered leather are to be procured. The finest of all is the Bazaar Turc, filled with jewellery, gold work, and precious stones.

There are a few other important streets. The Boulevard Abdul Aziz, the Boulevard Méhémet Ali, the Boulevard Clot Bey, and the road to Boulák; but the old city mostly consists of an immense number of narrow lanes and passages, the houses frequently overhanging the way till they nearly meet overhead. The public baths are richly decorated brick edifices; they are very numerous.

The *Citadel* or *el Kalah*, is said to occupy the site of the Acropolis of ancient Babliоun. The Boulevard Méhémet Ali leads direct from the Esbekeeyah to the Citadel. It is built on the flank of a hill overlooking the town. There are two entrances, one by the magnificent specimen of Saracenic architecture known as the *Bab-el-Azab*. This gate is in the form of an elliptical arch, with two enormous brickwork towers, built in alternate bands of red and white. Hence a narrow winding path leads to the highest part of the citadel. In this defile the slaughter of the Memlooks took place in 1811. Only one escaped by leaping his horse from the terrace on the eastern platform, called "La Saut du Mameluke." On this occasion 450 Memlooks, with their leader, Ibrahim Bey, were killed in the Citadel, and nearly 800 in the city.

The Palace of the Khedive presents nothing worthy of admiration. There are some handsome rooms, with good views from the windows. It is now used for State receptions.

The *Mosque of Mahomed Ali*, built in 1829, and although of

costly materials, is less interesting than the Mosques of Cairo. Its ceiling is a vast cupola, surrounded by four demi-cupolas, and four small domes at the corners. There are two elongated minarets, a spacious court, and pretty cloister. The whole of the interior is lined with Oriental alabaster, except the upper part of the columns, which are painted to imitate that material. "On the left of the entry a golden grill encloses the tomb of Mahomed Ali, with the lamps perpetually burning. In the court there is a pavilion in the gallery facing the Fountain of Ablutions, containing a clock presented to Mahomed Ali by Louis Philippe. From above this pavilion there is a splendid prospect of Cairo and Lower Egypt, which some have asserted to be the finest view in the world. At the foot of the Citadel, stretching northward, lies Cairo, with its innumerable domes and minarets; beyond stretches the verdant Delta. On the right are seen the tombs of the Memlooks, and the Obelisk of Heliopolis; on the left are Old Cairo and the well-wooded Island of Roda, more domes and minarets and palaces, the grand Aqueduct, and the river Nile, and beyond these the Pyramids of Ghizeh and Sakkarah, and the Great Desert of Libya. Turning to the south, Mount Mokattam is seen, with its rugged steeps, its quarries, and its ruins."

Joseph's Well is another curiosity of the Citadel. It is 15 ft. in diameter, and reaches the Nile level at a depth of 290 ft. A winding staircase conducts to the bottom, where the donkeys are seen at work raising the water to the top by means of an endless chain, with vessels attached to it.

In addition to the above-mentioned buildings, the Citadel contains a *Mint*, *Military School*, *Printing Office*, *Cannon Foundry*, *Manufactory of Small Arms*, &c.

The Mosques of Cairo are between 400 and 500 in number. Many are in a ruinous condition. Admission is easily obtained to the most celebrated on payment of a small fee.

There are several which the tourist will do well to visit. The *Mosque El Azhar*, or Splendid, founded in 970 A.D. The Mosque *El Hakem*, built by the Fatimite Caliph of that name, who asserted a divine mission, and founded the sect of the Druses; the Mosque Sultan Kalaoon, Sharawee, the Moduid, commonly called the red mosque, and the picturesque El Ghoree, with its beautiful inlaid work.

The Churches in Cairo present no particular attraction for mere sight-seers. The Coptic Church of El Moallàke (the Suspended) is curious. It is so called from its being at a considerable height above the ground, and approached by a flight of stairs.

The Palaces of Cairo, all of which are modern, are numerous, but only those of Gezeereh and Shoobra can be visited. An order from the Khédive's Chamberlain is necessary, and this can be obtained through the Consulate. The Palace of Gezeereh stands on an island formed by a branch of the Nile, and was built by the late Khédive, Ismail Pasha. The Empress Eugénie and the Emperor of Austria have been entertained here. The ball-room, reception-rooms, hall, and staircase are very fine. There are some pretty gardens, and a collection of African birds and beasts.

There is a *Public Library* in a building at the Darb-el-Gammameez, beside the Ministry of Public Instruction. Here is a fine collection of books in all languages, including the principal

works that were formerly in the libraries of the Mosques. Free use of the library is permitted on every day except Friday. The *Schools* of Cairo are numerous. Besides the Free Schools there are government schools, both civil and military.

The MUSEUM at BOULAK, open daily, except on Fridays, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; admission free. There are no restrictions as to copying, and extra facilities are gratuitously afforded to students on application. This Museum is only provisional, during the erection of a National Museum at Gezeereh. It is under the supervision of Mariette Bey, who for many years has devoted himself to the unravelment of Egyptian lore, and who, since the accession of the present Khédive, in 1863, has alone had the right to excavate amongst the monuments of Egypt.

Bayard Taylor thus alludes to some of the results of Mariette Bey's labours :—

"Now we can say, without fear of contradiction, the most valuable Egyptian museum in the world is in Cairo. That which was previously carried away, being for the most part easily accessible, proves to belong to the later, rather than the earlier dynasties. Unwearied digging has enabled Mariette to reach the records of the ancient empire, and show what we never before suspected—that the glory of Egyptian art belongs to the age of Cheops, and only its decadence to the age of Rameses II. Not only the art, but the culture, the religion, the political organization of Egypt are carried back to the third dynasty (4450 B.C.), and Menes, the first historic king, dawns upon our knowledge not as a primitive barbarian, but as the result of a long stage of unrecorded development. I do not hesitate to say that since Champollion discovered the key to the hieroglyphics, no scholar has thrown such a broad and clear light upon Egyptian life and history as Mariette."

AMUSEMENTS AND FESTIVALS.—The chief places of public amusement in Cairo are the Opera House, where Italian opera is performed from November to March, and the French Theatre. Both these buildings are by the Esbekeeyah. At the Hippodrome 8000 spectators can witness equestrian and other circus performances. There is also an open-air theatre on the Esbekeeyeh.

One of the special sights of Cairo is the performance of the *Dancing Dervishes*, which may be witnessed at their Convent at 2 o'clock on Friday. The service consists in pirouetting round and round to the sound of barbarous music.

There are several Cairene Festivals of great interest in the course of the year. The Departure of the Pilgrims for Mecca, carrying the Kiswet-en-Nebbee, or new lining for the Káaba or Temple at Mecca, is a very important festival. The Kiswet is of rich silk, with gold embroidery. The Return of the Pilgrims is also observed with some ceremony.

The PYRAMIDS OF GHIZEH.—The journey to the foot of the Pyramids can now be performed in carriages in an hour and a half, along the road constructed by the Khédive for the use of the Prince of Wales and party in 1868. The former donkey route was more than twice as long. The route is through the new quarter of Cairo, called Ismailceyah, to the bridge known as Kasr-el-Nil. Thence through a long avenue of acacias, with rows of towering palms, past a mud village of Arabs, and the Khédive's fine summer palace of

Ghizeh, not accessible to visitors. Ghizeh was once a fortified place, a city of markets, gay palaces, and gorgeous mosques. From Ghizeh the road runs straight to the Pyramids on a broad, firm embankment.

Upon a rocky plateau of limestone, about forty feet above the surrounding plain, are situated the three Great Pyramids, several smaller ones, many ancient tombs, and the Sphinx.

To ascend the Great Pyramid a payment of three shillings from each tourist has to be made to the Sheikh of the Pyramids, and in addition to this a further fee must be paid for the assistance of Arabs. The usual plan is to have an Arab on each side; if the exigencies of the case require an extra Arab or two pull in front and push behind.

The first or GREAT PYRAMID was the sepulchre of the Cheops of Herodotus, the Chembes of Diodorus. Sir Gardner Wilkinson gives dimensions as follows:—Base-line, formerly 756 ft., present 732 ft.; perpendicular height, formerly 480 ft., present 460 ft.; area, formerly 571,536 square ft., present 535,824 ft. It is about 60 ft. higher than the cross of St Paul's Cathedral, and at the summit is a platform 30 ft. square.

The Interior of the Great Pyramid was forcibly opened by the Caliph-el-Mamoon, in 820 A.D. He was the son of Haroun-el-Raschid. The visitor enters at about 40 ft. from the base of the northern side, and descends by a vaulted gallery to a *subterranean chamber*, 347 ft. from the entrance, and about 90 ft. below the base of the Pyramid. This chamber measures 46 ft. by 27 ft., and is about 11 ft. in height. 60 ft. from the entrance, an upward passage, once closed with an immense block of stone, leads towards the centre of the Pyramid. At a distance of 125 ft. it reaches what is called the Great Gallery.

At this point is the opening to what is called the Well, 191 ft. deep (communicating with the subterranean chamber above described), which was probably used for communication with various parts.

Before ascending the Great Gallery, a horizontal passage is seen, 110 ft. in length, leading to a chamber 18 ft. by 17 ft., and 20 ft. high, known as the Queen's Chamber. Mariette Bey supposes that the entrance to the Great Gallery was once sealed; so that if successful in reaching the chamber now under notice, explorers might be led to suppose that the whole secret of the Pyramid was revealed.

But the Great Gallery, 151 ft. long, 7 ft. wide, and 28 ft. high, with a surface of smooth polished stone, leads upwards to a vestibule once closed with granite portcullises.

Beyond is the *King's Chamber*, the chief chamber of the Pyramid, 34 ft. 3 in. in length, by 17 ft. 1 in. broad, and 19 ft. 1 in. high. It contains the remains of a lidless sarcophagus of red granite. Above the King's Chamber are two or three other rooms, apparently only constructed to lessen the weight of the upper part of the Pyramid. What the Pyramids really were intended for, and who built them, are questions over which there has been an immense amount of argument and conjecture. Egyptologists are generally agreed that they are royal tombs, reared by successive stages, in the lifetime of the monarch, and at his death cased over with polished stone, and closed up.

Baron Bunsen claims for Egypt at least 6,700 years of prosperity before the building of the Pyramids in the fourth Man-

etho dynasty. Mr Piazzi Smyth believes that the Great Pyramid was the first of Egyptian monuments built immediately after the immigration into Egypt. He considers the date of its erection was 2170 B.C.

The *Second Pyramid* is assigned by Herodotus to Cephrenes, the brother of Cheops. This Pyramid is 447 ft. high, and has a base line of 690 ft. It is very difficult to ascend, as towards the top the ancient polished casing still exists.

The *Third Pyramid* is 203 ft. in height, its base-line being 333 ft. A wooden mummy case and mummy from this Pyramid are now in the British Museum. A sarcophagus also found here was lost at sea with the vessel that was transporting it. There are several smaller Pyramids, of no special interest to the ordinary traveller, on the same rocky plateau. There is also a very ancient Pyramid at Abooroásh, five miles north.

About a quarter of a mile from the Great Pyramid stands the SPHINX, called by the Arabs, "Aboo-el-hôl," the Father of Terror or Immensity. Its body is the natural rock, adapted by a little carving or the addition of masonry, and is 140 ft. in length. The paws, 50 ft. in length, are built up of hewn stones. The head is carved out of the solid rock, and measures 30 ft. from brow to chin, and 14 ft. across. Its features are now hopelessly mutilated, but are said to have worn "an expression of the softest beauty and most winning grace." From a sanctuary between the paws of this image, sacrifices were offered to the divinity it was supposed to represent. The Sphinx is of immense antiquity. It was at one time ascribed to Thothmes IV. (of the eighteenth dynasty), but subsequent research has removed its origin many ages further back. When Cheops or Shoofoo reared the Great Pyramid, the Sphinx was in existence. This is proved by the stone discovered by Mariette Bey, No. 581 in the Boulák Museum.

"Laugh and mock if you will at the worship of stone idols," says Kinglake, "but mark ye this, ye breakers of images, that in one regard the stone idol bears awful semblance of deity—unchangeableness in the midst of change—the same seeing will and intent, for ever and ever inexorable. Upon ancient dynasties of Ethiopian and Egyptian kings, upon Greek and Roman, upon Arab and Ottoman conquerors; upon Napoleon, dreaming of an Eastern empire; upon battle and pestilence; upon the ceaseless misery of the Egyptian race; upon keen-eyed travellers, upon Herodotus yesterday and Warburton to-day, upon all and more this unworldly Sphinx has watched, and watched."

Old Cairo, of the victorious Amer, was built in 638 A.D. In 1168 A.D., in order to prevent the Christians becoming masters of the city, it was burnt by the Saracens, and ever since rubbish has covered the greater part of the site.

The objects of interest in Old Cairo are the *Mosque of Amer*, built in 642 A.D., called by the Arabs the "Crown of Mosques," and, though abandoned, held in great veneration; and the enclosed convents, called Dayrs, sometimes enclosing ancient Greek and Coptic churches in their boundaries. Opposite Old Cairo is the island of Roda, at the south end of which is the Nilometer, which marks the gradual rise of the river as the time of the annual inundation draws near. *Shoobra*, the Khédive's Palace, can be visited by

obtaining an order through the Consulate.

About five miles from Cairo is the site of HELIOPOLIS. Abbaseeyah is passed on the way, and the Virgin's Tree pointed out. Under its shade the Holy Family is said to have rested.

The village of Matareeah marks the site of the gardens to which Cleopatra transplanted the balsams of Judea, which produced the celebrated Balm of Gilead. Here also is the Miraculous Fountain, once salt, but which it is said has been fresh since the infant Saviour was bathed in its waters. At a short distance is HELIOPOLIS, where stood the great Temple of the Sun. "Here the wise studied 4,000 years ago. Here Joseph was married to Asenath. Here Plato and Herodotus pursued philosophy and history; and here the darkness that veiled the great sacrifice on Calvary was observed by the heathen astronomer, Dionysius the Areopagite." Its celebrated Obelisk is a monolith, and the most ancient in Egypt. It bears the name of Osirtasen I., the founder of the twelfth dynasty, and stands 68 ft. above the pavement.

SAKKARAH, and the site of ancient MEMPHIS, may be visited by taking carriage to the station at Ghizeh, on the Upper Egypt Railway, then proceeding by train to Bedreshayn, and thence by donkeys (sometimes brought on in the train or sent forward over night) to Sakkárah. It can be visited from Bedreshayn (15 miles from Cairo), by passengers on the Nile steamers.

Leaving Bedreshayn, we soon reach *Mitrahenny*, the site of Memphis, formerly the capital of Egypt.

It is called in the Scriptures Moph or Noph. It was the capital of Lower Egypt at the time of the patriarchs. The declaration of Jeremiah (xlvi. 19), that "Noph shall be waste and desolate, without an inhabitant," has been literally fulfilled.

The objects now to be seen on the site of Memphis are—

The Lake of the Temple of Phtah (Vulcan).

The Red Granite Colossus of Rameses II. lying on its face on a hollow place.

Another colossal statue of Rameses II., presented by Mahomed Ali to the English Government. Its face is in the water three quarters of the year. There are also some broken remains of smaller statues, &c.

Proceeding from Mitrahenny (Memphis), the visitor soon arrives at Sakkárah. Here there is the most important Necropolis of Memphis.

The tombs generally consist of an exterior building, a well, and a subterranean chamber for the mummy.

The Serapeum is the tomb of the Divine Bulls of Apis, described by Strabo. It has been entirely excavated, but is now mostly re-covered with sand. The part seen is the burying-place of the sacred bulls from 650 B.C. to 50 B.C. Some of the sarcophagi are still in their places.

The Pyramids of Sakkárah are eleven in number. The largest is built in stages, and is thought to be the oldest in Egypt, dating from the reign of Ouenephes, the fourth king of the first dynasty. It is 190 ft. in height, and contains a number of chambers and passages, in which about thirty mummies were found. One of the adjacent Pyramids is truncated, and is called by the Arabs Mastabat-el-Pharaoon, the throne of Pharaoh. A little to the north of the Great Pyramid are the pits where the mummies of the sacred

ibis are preserved in earthenware pots.

The Tomb of Tih and the Tomb of Phtah-hotep are the two best examples for the tourist to examine, of the ancient Empire tombs previously described.

In the neighbourhood of Cairo several other interesting spots may be visited. The Tombs of the Memlooks, about a mile from Cairo, are beautiful examples of Saracenic mausoleums. The Petrified Forest is about five miles further from the city—a desert space covered with fragments of sycamore and palm, apparently turned to stone.

ROUTE 221.

CAIRO TO THE FIRST AND SECOND CATARACTS OF THE NILE.

THE steamers of the Khédive mail line leave for the First Cataract once a fortnight during November and December, and once a week from January March.

The price of passage from Cairo to the First Cataract and return is about £43 sterling, or say 215 dols.; from the First to the Second Cataract and return, £34, or say 170 dols.

Thomas Cook and Son, who are agents for the Khédive steamers, quote prices for the journey FROM LONDON to the FIRST CATARACT and back, first class, £87, 10s.; second, £80, 10s. To the SECOND CATARACT, first class, £120, 10s.; second class, £103, 10s.: the route being from London, by railway, *via Mont Cenis to Brindisi and Alexandria.* If steamer is taken at Genoa or Marseilles for Alexandria, the cost would be about £5 less first class. "These prices include 15 days' European Hotel Coupons, and 10 days' Coupons for Egyptian Hotels; landing expenses at Alexandria; all expenses for donkeys and guide on the banks of the Nile; *backsheesh* to steamboat officers and crew, and all provisions on the steamers, except wine and other drinks."

Luggage.—Twohundredpounds are allowed on the Nile steamers free; MEDICAL ATTENDANCE and medicines are provided without charge.

The starting place at Cairo is from above the new iron bridge "Kasr-el-Nil." The steamer generally leaves at 3 P.M. The trip to the First Cataract and back is intended to occupy 20 days, Assouan, the limit of the journey, being reached early on the fourteenth day; the return journey commencing on the sixteenth day, Cairo being reached, on the return, on the twentieth day.

The following information is given in the pamphlet of the Messrs Cook:—Having secured a passage, passengers have but to go on board at the appointed time with their luggage. Small change in copper—about 10 francs a head—ought to be procured in Cairo, and linen enough packed up to last for three weeks, no washing being done on board or by the way. For a small gratuity the sailors will wash small things, such as socks and handkerchiefs, but no ironing is done.

During the months of November and December steamers leave Cairo (Boulák) regularly every fortnight, and from January to March every week. Any family party, or friends travelling together, can order a special steamer

if they are willing to pay for at least fourteen full passages, or more, according to the size of the steamer disposable; in this case the time allowed (20 days) may be prolonged, and stoppages ordered at pleasure, on condition that overtime be paid in proportion to the total cost, and at the rate of one-twentieth from the amount paid per day, payable on return, for every day over and above the 20 days allowed.

The cabins contain one or two beds, never more; in some boats there are all single cabins, with the exception of the stern and fore cabins, which are very roomy and always contain two or three beds. Any party applying in good time, and not minding the expense of a third berth, if the stern cabin contains three beds, can engage it beforehand, and thus secure greater comfort and privacy. Arrangements can also be made to have meals served separately in this cabin.

The rate of sailing is about eight miles per hour against stream, and from twelve to thirteen down the river.

THE JOURNEY UP THE NILE.

The steamers call at the following Stations, and stay there as follows:—

At Minieh . .	2 hours.
At Beni-Hassan .	3 ,,
At Assiout . .	6 ,,
At Girgeh or Bellianah, to visit Abydos	9
At Keneh and Dendarah	7 ,,
At Luxor, Karnak, and Bab-el-Molook .	3 days.
At Esneh . .	3 hours.
At Edfou . .	5 ,,
At Koam-Embou .	1 ,,
At Assouan . .	1½ days.

On the return journey the steamers stop only for purposes of the Service.

After leaving the place of embarkation at the Kasr-el-Nil, the steamer soon passes Old Cairo, and Roda and the Nilometer. Not far from Old Cairo, the mosque of Attar-en-Nebbee, which is said to perpetuate the name of Athor, the Egyptian Venus, is seen. The Pyramids of Ghizeh, Sakkárah, and Dashóor are passed on the western shore. On the east, *Joora Másara* is passed, with the immense quarries from which were taken the stone casings for the Pyramids. Looking back, the citadel of Cairo and its mosque are seen.

Helwan (E.). Here are some sulphur springs.

Bedreshayn is a Railway Station. Memphis, the Serapeum, the Pyramids of Sakkárah, and Dashóor can be visited while the steamer halts. The steamers arrive in the evening, and donkeys are sent from Cairo to enable passengers to visit Memphis and Sakkárah early in the morning.

Atfeeyah (E.) is near the site of ancient Aphroditopolis. Zowyeh (W., 55 miles) is near the site of ancient Iseum. Isment (W.) is where the marble for the Mosque Mahomet Ali was obtained. Bibbeh (W.) Railway Station. Here is a Coptic convent.

Feshun (92 miles). Railway Station.

Malateeah (W.), and other villages. The Gebel Sheykh Embárak is seen for some time before reaching it. It is a large table-mountain, with broken surface—one of the cliffs resembles a ruined castle.

Maghágha (W., 106 miles) Railway Station. Here are some sugar factories belonging to the Government. Beyond is *Hagar es-Saláno*, or Rock of Welfare, which derives its name from the belief of the Nile boatmen, that they cannot call a Nile voyage

prosperous until they have passed this rock on their return.

Near Aboo Girgeh is Béhnesa, the site of ancient Oxyrhinchus, the city of Fish Worshippers. Semaloot, with its minaret rising conspicuously, is seen on the west shore. The lofty precipices of Gebel-el-Tayr are soon seen on the eastern shore. The mountain is better known from its Coptic convent of Sitteh Mariam-el-Adra (our Lady Mary the Virgin). It is of great antiquity, and is in reality like the Coptic Dayrs, a village of priests and families, surrounding a church, and walled in for protection from the Bedouins. Téhneh (E.) and Taha (W.) are passed, and then we reach *Minieh* (156 miles), the capital of a province, the prettiest town on the Nile. There are several Mosques and a Palace. Here are the Khédive's sugar factories, some of the chimneys 200 feet high, and his rum distillery, where, "despite the Mahomedan law," he produces several thousand gallons annually.

Beni-Hassan (171 miles). Hence to Manfaloot, especial care must be taken to guard against the thieving propensities of the inhabitants.

The Rock Tombs of Beni-Hassan, half an hour's ride from the river, are celebrated for the light they shed on the manners and customs of ancient Egypt. They are excavated in the rocks above the Nile Valley, the northern tombs being the most interesting. The interior has a low wooden ceiling, supported by an avenue of Doric columns.

The inside walls of these tombs are covered with well preserved coloured pictures, representing the daily life of Egypt four thousand years ago. The most northern tomb is that of Améni-Amenemha, the next that of Noom-hotep. "The famous grottoes of Beni-Hassan," says Hopley, "are a terrace of tombs high on the Arabian ridge, overlooking a two miles' breadth of fertile land. In these, hall after hall painted in graphic wall picturings, you may wander at will and study the familiar every-day life of men who walked the land before the days of Joseph. In these mansions of the dead, mimic men and women are wrestling, fishing, ploughing and reaping, trapping birds, giving dinner-parties, being flogged, treading the wine-press, dancing, playing the harp, weaving linen, playing at catch ball, being shaved by the barber, and playing at draughts. Yes, the old, old story of human life is there, told as in a picture book. Though seen through a gap of four thousand years the eye moistens over it still."

In the southern tombs the architecture more closely resembles that of temples.

The *Speos Artemidos* lies in a valley towards the east. It is an excavation in the rock dedicated to Pasht, the Egyptian Diana, but never completed.

On the eastern shore are seen the ruins of *Antinopolis*, built by Hadrian in memory of his favourite Antinoüs. Some fragments of a theatre and hippodrome remain. Here many Christians perished under the persecution of Diocletian. At *Roda* Railway Station is a *Palace* and a large sugar factory. Beyond *Jephsean*, on the west, we reach the rocks of Djebel or Gebel Aboufayah, which extend 10 miles along the eastern shore. Among the clefts of these rocks were the caverns of the celebrated ascetics of Upper Egypt.

Passing El Hareïb (E.), with its ancient repositories of dog and cat mummies, Koosayah, site of ancient Chusis, the City of the Sacred Cow, symbolizing the

Egyptian Venus, the Dayr-el-Bukkara (E.), and various ruins, MANFALOOT is reached.

A sudden bend of the river brings into full view its domes and minarets, palm trees, and mass of buildings. Picturesque terraces and gardens line the water-side. It is the capital of a province, the residence of a governor, and contains a public bath and bazaar, and numerous mosques.

Beni Ali (W.) is the starting-point of the desert track to the oasis of Dákhleh. Near Wady Booa (E.) are some painted grottoes, a Roman fortress, and a convent of Maria Boktee, dating from the time of Diocletian. Mungabat or Mankabát is passed, and Asyoot is reached (population, 25,000), the Coptic Siôout and successor of the ancient Lycopolis, City of Wolves, where those animals were worshipped. It is the capital of Upper Egypt, and residence of a governor, and has fine mosques, bazaars, baths, &c. The city lies a mile from the river, and El Hamra is its port. A fine road leads from it to *Asyroot*. Amongst the places next passed are the following:—El Wasta (E.)—on the site of Contra Lycopolis—Guttéea (W.), El Mudmur, Selin (E.), Abooteeg (W.), Sidfeh (W.), Kooskam (W.), El Bedareh (E.), Rainneh (E.), Gow (E.), and Gowl-el-Gharbeeyal (W.), where, in 1865, an insurrection was put down. The village of Gow was carried away by the waters of the Nile in 1823.

Passing *Mishte* (W.), *Shabeka* (W.), and other uninteresting places, Taktah, with the mounds of ancient *Hesopis*, is seen. At Souhâg a large canal conducts the Nile water to the interior.

Ekhmeem (E.), a well-built town, contains several mosques, a Coptic monastery, and a Franciscan hospice. *Mensheeyah* has an extensive cemetery, and being above the level of inundation, the dead are brought from some distance. The Nile is now skirted by the *Gebel Tookh* hills.

Girgeh (E.), named from its monastery of St George, is a dirty, uninteresting place.

Beyond is Bellianeh, the point from which to visit the ruins of ABYDOS, which are six miles across the plain. Its most ancient name was Thinis or This, famous as the birthplace of Menes, the reputed burial-place of Osiris, and it was second only to Thebes amongst the cities of Upper Egypt.

The four principal objects of interest are the *Temple of Sethi*, the *New Tablet of Abydos*, the *Temple of Rameses*, and the *Necropolis*.

The Temple of Sethi, called by Strabo the Memnonium, and so celebrated for its magnificent decoration, was built by Sethi I., father of Rameses II. There is "nothing in Egyptian art equal to the paintings, excepting those in the tomb of the same king Sethi at Thebes."

Of the Temple of Rameses II. (sometimes called the Temple of Osiris), built by that monarch, little remains but a portion of the outer walls. From here the mutilated Tablet of Abydos, now in the British Museum, was taken.

The Necropolis, from which four-fifths of the stelæ in the Boulák Museum, and many other objects, were taken, is so altered as to present little of interest to the visitor. The tombs are chiefly of the sixth dynasty (3700 B.C.), the twelfth dynasty (3000 B.C.), and the thirteenth dynasty (2800 B.C.).

At Farshoot (368 miles) is another sugar refinery.

From Girgeh to Keneh the scenery is very fine. Palms, dates, and acacias are abundant; and

Indian corn, sugar-cane, and various leguminous herbs flourish.

Kasres Syád, the ancient Chenoboscion.

Keneh (395 miles) on the east bank is the ancient Cœnopolis. It has long been noted for its dates and its dancing girls, also for its manufacture of porous jugs and filtering bottles.

Opposite Keneh, on the west bank, stands the *Temple of Denderah*. This ruin dates from the period when Egyptian architecture had declined, and shows an admixture of Greek and Roman styles. Like all Egyptian temples, it stands in a vast enclosure, which completely shuts out the sounds of the outer world.

Ten miles from Keneh, Kobt or Koft, the ancient Coptos, is reached. It has some Egyptian remains. "It was long the headquarters of Egyptian Christianity, and probably gave its name to the modern Copts."

Esh Shúrafa (E.), Koos (E.), anciently Apollinopolis Parva.

Negádeh (W., 428 miles), with its convents dating from the days of the Empress Helena, is a picturesque town, situated at one of the finest points of view on the river, Medamôt (E.) with ruins of a Ptolemaic temple, and fragments of older edifices, are passed, and the ruins of KARNAK appear in sight.

At the village of LUXOR is the anchoring place of the steamer while tourists explore Thebes. (A comfortable hotel, called the *Luxor Hotel*, was opened here in 1878.) An English medical man resides at the hotel during the winter. The temple of Luxor is close at hand, and under its portico is the office of *Mustapha Aga, the consul for England and America.*

ANCIENT THEBES occupied the plain on each side of the Nile, but on the east bank the chief portion of the city was situated, the western side being principally occupied by temples, palaces, and tombs. The city was never walled, and Homer's "hundred gates" is suggested to have meant the portals of the palaces and temples. The origin of Thebes is involved in obscurity. It was after the decline of This, or Abydos, that it became the capital of Upper Egypt. Two or three kings had reigned here before Abraham entered the Delta. The first king in Theban history is Osirtasen I. "He was," says Bartlett, "the builder of the older and smaller part of the Temple of Karnak, which served as the nucleus around which his successors grouped other and more colossal additions. This early Theban monarchy was, in fact, a religious community, in which the palace was a temple, the people worshippers at the gate, and the monarch the chief priest. The dynasty of Osirtasen was terminated by the conquest of Upper Egypt by the Memphian kings who built the Pyramids."

Thebes, like the other cities of Egypt, was for a time subject to the Shepherd Kings, till Amosis of Thebes expelled that alien race, and Upper Egypt began to rise to its highest degree of power and glory.

The principal monuments of Thebes are, on the western bank of the Nile, the *Temple of Koorneh*, the *Temple of the Dayr-el-Bahree*, the *Rameseum* (commonly called the Memnonium), the *Temple of the Dayr-el-Medeeneh*, the *Temple of Medeenet-Haboo*, the *Necropolises of Drah Abo'lnegga* and *El Assasseef*, and farther on the *Tombs of the Kings*, in the valley of Bab-el-Moolok.

On the eastern bank are the TEMPLES OF LUXOR and KARNAK.

The Temple of Koorneh is

situated at the entrance of the gorge leading to Bab-el-Molook. It was reared to the memory of Rameses I. by his son Sethi, and belongs to the same era as the temple at Abydos.

The Tombs of the Kings in the valley of Bab-el-Molook have been called the "St Dennis" of the nineteenth and twentieth dynasties.

The Tomb of Sethi I. (No. 17, commonly called Belzoni's tomb), is the most magnificent. Belzoni found it had been already opened when he discovered it half a century ago; "but every bas-relief was then perfect, and every painting as fresh as on the day of its production."

The Tomb of Rameses III. (No. 11) is much inferior in artistic work to that of Sethi. Towards the middle of the tomb are the chambers which chiefly merit attention. Varied scenes are represented, amongst others the famous harpists, of which so many copies have been made. This tomb received its common name of Bruce from the traveller of that name, who was the first to make it known. There was once a sarcophagus of red granite in the principal chamber, of which the lid is now at Cambridge, and the other portion at the Louvre.

The Tomb of Sethi II. (No. 15) is distinguished by figures in high relief at the entrance.

The Tomb of Rameses IV. (No. 2) is distinguished by its high ceiling and slight inclination. At the end of the tomb the granite sarcophagus is still in its place.

Tomb of Rameses VI. (No. 9) is 243 feet in length, and is remarkable for the astronomical representations on its ceilings.

Tomb of Rameses IX. (No. 6) contains very striking pictures representing the idea of resurrection after death.

The Rameseum or Memnonium is without a rival in Egypt for elegant sculpture and architecture. It was built by Rameses II., the praises of whose greatness are inscribed on the walls. In front of the first court are two partly demolished pylons. One of these structures seems to stand by a curiosity of equilibrium. Both are adorned by sculptures representing battle scenes in the campaign of Rameses. In the large court are figures of Rameses, with the attributes of Osiris. In this court was once the most gigantic statue in Egypt, cut from the solid block of granite. It was 17 metres (about 54 feet) in height, and is calculated to have weighed 887 tons. THE COLOSSI, both representing Amunoph III., once stood before the pylon of the temple of that monarch. They stand nearly 60 feet high. The northernmost of these statues was known as the vocal MEMNON, and was celebrated for the sounds which issued from it, when the first morning rays of the sun fell on it. Strange to say this only happened after it had been repaired, after an earthquake, and ceased after a second restoration. Some writers assign these sounds to expansion of fissured portions under the influence of the sun's rays. Others say that a priest hid himself in the interior, and struck the bell-sounding stone still existing in the lap of the statue. In his "Nile Notes of a Howadji," Curtis thus refers to the legend:—

"Looking into the morning mists of history and poetry, we find that Homer mentions Memnon as a son of Aurora and Titho, King of Ethiopia, and brother of Priam, the most beautiful of warriors, who hastened with myriads of men to assist uncle Prium against the Greeks. Achilles

slew Memnon under the walls of Troy, and the morning after his death, as Aurora put aside the darkness and looked vaguely and wan along the world, the first level look that touched the lips of the hitherto silent statue on the plain, evoked mysterious music. There were birds, too, Memnonides, who arose from out of the funeral pyre of Memnon, and as he burned, fought fiercely in the air, so that more than half fell offerings to his manes. Every year they return to renew the combat, and every year with low wailings they dip their wings in the river water and carefully cleanse the statue."

The mysterious music was heard, or heard of, by poets, historians, and emperors. Strabo says he heard it, but the statue was then broken. This is the first mention of the phenomenon. For two hundred years the music was heard by many. Severus repaired the statue, and the mysterious melody ceased.

The so-called Temple of Medeenet-Haboo consists of the ruins of two temples, one of Thothmes III. and another of Rameses III.

The temple of Thothmes III. is the smaller of the two. The court (80 feet by 125 feet) belongs to the Roman epoch. It bears the names of Titus, Adrian, Antoninus, &c.

The temple of Rameses III. consists of a Palace and Temple, separated by a court, forming together a structure second only to Karnak in grandeur—a labyrinth of courts and innumerable pillars and colonnades. Many parts are still perfect, but all around columns lie scattered.

The Palace was probably intended as a monument of military architecture rather than as a habitation. The main part of the edifice consists of two pyramidal towers. In the interior decoration lies the chief interest of the Palace. Here Rameses III. is seen in many pictures. At the entry gate he is shown presenting his prisoners to the gods, and specimens of the races inhabiting Western Asia, Libya, and Soudan are to be seen. The court measures 110ft. by 135ft., and is remarkable for the seven Asiride columns, which reveal the funereal character of the temple, for the statues are those of the king himself, with the attributes of Osiris. On the other side are eight columns, with papyrus capitals. After examining the various tableaux on the surrounding walls, commemorating the warlike achievements of the king, the visitor passes through the granite portals of the second pylon into the inner court. This measures 123ft. by 133ft., and its height to the cornice is nearly 40ft. "Corridors covered with sculptures brilliantly coloured surround the four sides, in front of which is an inner peristyle, supported on the north and south by Osiride pillars, and on the east and west by massive columns with capitals representing the flower of the lotus closed. In the centre of the court are remains of columns once forming part of the Christian cathedral erected when Medeenet-Haboo was a Coptic settlement."

The Necropolis of Thebes, in coming from Luxor, lies beyond the Temple of Koorneh, to the left of the road leading to the Babel-Molook.

The portion of the cemetery first reached—that of Drah Aboo'l Negga—contains little to attract attention. It is undoubtedly the most ancient Necropolis in Thebes, containing tombs of the eleventh, seventeenth, and early eighteenth dynasties.

The Necropolis of Assasseef,

farther south, contains tombs of the nineteenth, twenty-second, and twenty-sixth dynasties. One immense excavated tomb occupies over an acre of ground.

The Tombs of Sheykh Abd-el-Koorneh are further south from Assasseef; they are cut into the mountain side. No. 35 is the most interesting, as its sculptures have yielded an immense amount of information as to the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians. The tombs of Koornet Murraee, and other collections of sepulchres, lie farther in the same direction.

The remains of Thebes on the eastern bank of the Nile consist almost exclusively of Luxor and Karnak.

Luxor is a fine approach to Karnak. Ruins are mingled in splendid confusion. One obelisk stands erect, its companion having been removed to the Place de la Concorde at Paris. The Temple of Luxor was built under the eighteenth dynasty, in the reign of Amunoph III. (1600 B.C.). The lofty colonnade on the river-bank was added in the reign of Horus (1480 B.C.), whilst the great court, with two obelisks, the colossal statues, and the pylon were added by Rameses II. In the interior, the names of Tirhakeh, Psammetichus, and Alexander are also inscribed.

Luxor is a market town, deriving its name from words signifying "The Palaces."

The road from Luxor to Karnak lies over a plain, sprinkled with remnants of the ancient city. "We rode," says the author of 'The Crescent and the Cross,' "along a wide plain covered with coarse grass, and varied by some gloomy little lakes and acacia shrubs, when, at the end of an hour, our guide reined in his horse, and pointed with his spear towards the south. There lay Karnak, darkening the whole horizon with portals, and pyramids, and palaces. We passed under a noble archway, and entered a long avenue of sphinxes; all their heads were broken off, but their pedestals remained unmoved since the time of Joseph. It must have been a noble sight in the palmy days of Thebes—that avenue of two hundred enormous statues, terminated by that temple. Yet this was only one of many; at least seven others, with similar porticoes and archways, led from this stupendous edifice. We rode through half a mile of sphinxes, and then arrived at the temple, the splendour of which no words can describe.

"A glorious portal opened into a vast court, crowded with a perfect forest of the most magnificent columns, 36ft. in circumference, covered with hieroglyphics, and surmounted by capitals—all of different patterns and richly painted. No two persons agree on the number of these apparently countless columns; some make it amount to 134, others to 160; the central ones measure 66ft. in height, exclusive of the pedestals and abacus. Endless it would be to enter into details of this marvellous pile; suffice it to say that the temple is about one mile and three-quarters in circumference, the walls 80ft. high and 25ft. thick."

The visitor enters the temple by the propylon, 370 feet in breadth, and with one tower 140ft. in height. Through a court surrounded by corridors, and with a small temple built by Rameses III., another propylon is reached, with statues of Rameses III. in red granite and the Grand Hall is then entered.

In another court, surrounded by Osiride pillars, stands the largest obelisk known, being 92ft. in height and 8ft. square.

From an inscription on the obelisk we learn that it was surmounted by a small pyramid of pure gold, that the whole column was gilded from top to bottom, and that the time spent in erecting it in this place, including its transportation from the quarries of Assouan, was only seven months.

Of course it would be impossible to catalogue the marvels of Karnak. The author last quoted says, "From the desert or the river, from within or from without, by sunshine or by moonlight —however you contemplate Karnak—appears the very aspect in which it shows to most advantage. And when this was all perfect, when its avenues opened in vistas upon the noble temples and palaces of Sesostris, upon Gournou, Medeenet-Haboo, and Luxor, when its courts were paced by gorgeous priestly pageants, and busy life swarmed on a river flowing between banks of palaces, like those of Venice magnified a hundred-fold—when all this was in its prime, no wonder that its fame spread even over the barbarian world, and found immortality in Homer's song.

"For many a day after I had seen it, and even to this hour, glimpses of Thebes mingle with my reveries and blend them with my dreams, as if that vision had daguerreotyped itself upon the brain, and left its impress there for ever."

The next place of note, after leaving Luxor, is Erment, where the sugar-making is on a very extensive scale; here are some ruins of the town of Hermonthis, consisting chiefly of a small Ptolemaic temple, containing what is considered the authentic portrait of Cleopatra. Tuot (E.), the Gebelayen Ridge (W.), Mutaneh (W.), and Tofnées (W.), site of ancient Aphroditopolis.

Esneh (35 miles from Luxor), population 7000, is a place of some trade, with bazaars, a market, and a colony of dancing girls. It is considered the most healthy town in Egypt, and has been called "the most picturesque and amusing city on the Upper Nile." It stands on mounds, the accumulated heaps of the ancient city of Latopolis.

Near Esneh is the *palace built by Mahomed Ali.* That prince, when staying here in 1842, had the portico of the *Temple of Esneh* in the middle of the town cleared from rubbish. The portico, which is the only portion visible, contains twenty-four columns, 19ft. in circumference and 65ft. high, the capitals being imitations of the doom-palm, vine, papyrus, &c.

El Helleh (E.), and the mounds of Kom Ayr (W.), the last pyramid within the limits of Egypt is seen, that of El Koóla (W.), a limestone structure about 60ft. square, in a ruinous condition.

El Kab (52 miles from Luxor) is celebrated for its grottoes and other remains of the ancient city of Eileithyias, the city of Lucina.

Eileithyias was a fortress guarding the entrance of a gorge from which Arab tribes used to descend upon the valley.

Edfou (W.), is a short distance from the river. In the middle of the village stands its TEMPLE.

In general plan and arrangement it is similar to that at *Denderah*, and the uses to which the various portions of the building were applied were probably the same. This temple is the most perfect specimen of an Egyptian temple extant.

The Great Court is about 140 ft. by 150 ft., and surrounded on three sides by thirty-two dissimilar columns. The Pronaos stretches across the building, and contains pillars covered with hieroglyphics. The Adytum contains twelve peculiar columns

bulging at the centre; on each side are four small rooms. At the extreme end of the building is the Naos, or sanctuary, the place of deposit of the sacred emblem.

Leaving Edfou we pass the ruins of the Arabian town of Booáyb (on the E.), also the village of Silweh on the same side. On the west bank the ravine of Shut-el-Rágel is passed.

Hágar-Silsileh, or Gebel Silsileh, the Mountain of the Chain, is 92 miles from Luxor.

Kom-Omboo (E.) is an interesting relic doomed to destruction, for the Nile is gradually undermining all that is left of the temple. Here was the tank where the sacred crocodile bathed. We soon reach ASSOUAN.

"Assouan astonishes the traveller," says M. Mariette; "one is tempted to think oneself in a new world. Egyptians, Turks, Barabras, half-naked Bicharis, and negroes of every kind mingle here. The inhabitants of Khartoom are especially striking by their grand mien, black faces, and their fine heads, reminding one of the best types of northern races. To complete the picture, the merchandise consists of exotic gums, elephants' teeth, and the skins of beasts. In the midst of the crowd circulate the hawkers, no longer dealing in antiquities, but in clubs of ebony, pikes, lances, and arrows, whose iron points are said to be poisoned."

Assouan (containing about 4,000 inhabitants) is a well-built town, 730 miles from the Mediterranean. It was the ancient Syene, and a Greek and Roman garrison town. It was celebrated amongst Greek and Roman astronomers as the place where the sun shone perpendicularly during the summer solstice.

In the prophecies of the downfall of Egypt, the Prophet speaks of the "tower of Syene" as marking the southern limit of the kingdom—thus, "from Migdol to Syene" was a familiar expression to the customary Hebrew phrase, "from Dan to Beersheba."

In the vicinity of Assouan may be seen several remains of Saracenic walls, and numerous tombs of sheikhs and saints.

The Island of Elephantine faces Assouan. One of its Arabic names signifies "Island of Flowers." Whilst at Assouan the Egyptian element predominates in the population, at Elephantine the traveller finds himself surrounded by Nubians.

"The Nubians," says Bartlett, "are tall and slender in person. There is something of elegance in their general appearance, and the cast of their features is rather intellectual. They are of a soft dusky black or bronze tint, with a very fine skin, and they delight to oil their bodies, and to load their sable ringlets with unguents anything but odoriferous to the European nose. Their women have often elicited admiring remarks from travellers."

The First Cataract of the Nile is three miles above Assouan. The cataracts are simply rapids produced by the waters of the river dashing through scattered rocks.

The Ascent of the Cataract in a dahabeah can be effected by those who think the excitement worth the expense.

From Assouan to Philæ the scenery is very wild. The land route is to the convent of the Austrian Mission, where a boat is taken for the island.

Philæ dates from a little before the foundation of Alexandria. The Egyptian deities were mostly worshipped in Triads. The three to whom Philæ was dedicated were Osiris, Isis, and Horus.

The principal ruins on the

island are those of the Temple of Isis, founded by Ptolemy II., or Philadelphus. The temple and other buildings once covered the greater part of the island. The temple contains all the variety of Gothic art, with the grandeur of the Egyptian style. There is no building out of Thebes that gives so favourable an impression of Egyptian art. It is approached by a colonnade commencing at the southern end of the island, erected by Tiberius. Many of the columns were never completed. Passing fragments of an enormous lion, the massive propylon is reached (60 ft. high and 120 broad).

Beyond the propylon and court is a chapel dedicated to Horus, on the outer wall of which is a copy of the inscription on the famous Rosetta stone. The portico, sometimes called the "ten-columned court," is considered the gem of Philæ. The colours in this hall, and some of the adjacent rooms, are of marvellous freshness. Several other chambers, and an adytum, with its monolithic shrine and walls, covered with hieroglyphics, are next visited. Near the top of the staircase leading to the terrace is a small room containing interesting sculptures, describing the death and resurrection of Osiris. Under the principal entrance is an inscription recording the advance of the French General Dessaix to this point, when in pursuit of the Memlooks.

The whole area of the temple was 435 ft. long by 135 broad. The other ruins of Philæ are the temples of Esculapius, Athor, and the so-called "Pharaoh bed."

An arched gato and staircase, connected with the landing-place, fragments of a Roman wall, and portions of the quay that once surrounded the island are also to be seen.

Mahatta is a village on the east bank between Philæ and the Cataract, whence those wishing to make the Descent of the Cataract can do so.

FROM THE FIRST TO THE SECOND CATARACT.

The steamers call at the following Stations, and stay there as follows:

Debot . . .	2 hours.
Kardash . . .	1 ,,
Beit-Oually and Kalabshee . . .	4 ,,
Dendoor . . .	1 ,,
Girsche . . .	2 ,,
Dakkeh . . .	2 ,,
Maharakha . .	1 ,,
Sabooa . . .	1 ,,
Korosko . . .	5 ,,
Amadda . . .	2 ,,
Derr (Capital of Lower Nubia) . .	3 ,,
Ibrim . . .	2 ,,
Ipsamboul . .	1 day.
Wadi-Halfa . .	1 ,,

Total time for sight-seeing, 4 days 6 hours. Total distance 210 miles.

Fare from Assouan or Philæ to Wadi-Halfa, and back, £34.

The Khédive Administration have placed a steamer on the Upper Nile, to ply between Philæ and Wadi-Halfa. The voyage to Wadi-Halfa and back may be accomplished in twelve days, of which four and a half are employed in sight-seeing ashore, and, after the return journey, passengers will have to make the Upper Nile steamer their hotel for two or three extra days, waiting the arrival of the Lower Nile steamer at Assouan to take them back to Cairo. These few days will be found anything but unpleasant by those who delight in a soft climate and admire the beauties of nature. Varied scenes may be enjoyed every day, either

by going in a boat around the Island, or down the river through the numberless rapids which precede the Cataracts, or by riding to the neighbouring villages and the granite hills which border the different camel paths towards Assouan. Were it only as a resting-place, Philæ would still be found delightful. Although navigation on the Upper Nile is quite as easy and secure, if not easier than that on the Lower Nile, it is desirable to allow three days' margin in case of any unforeseen delay above the First Cataract.

DAILY ITINERARY, AS ARRANGED by the Agents of the Steamers.

First Day.

We are at Philæ, five miles from Assouan. Now we have left the confines of Egypt proper, and have entered Nubia. The steamer by which we continue our voyage is waiting our arrival; our baggage has been transferred from the other steamer. The starting takes place soon after we have got on board.

NUBIA is bounded on the north by Upper Egypt, on the south by Abyssinia, on the east by the Red Sea, and west by the Sahara. The inhabitants are a handsome mulatto race. Their manners are more simple than their neighbours in the Egyptian portion of the Nile Valley, and they are in great request as servants in the cities of Egypt. The population of the whole country does not exceed 150,000.

The inhabitants are very poor, the date palm being their chief resource. They irrigate their land with sakias, whose creaking is ceaselessly heard throughout Nubia. The castor-oil plant is largely grown, and with this oil the Nubians lubricate their skins and saturate their hair.

The district south of Egypt is in the Bible spoken of as Cush, a term frequently translated as Ethiopia in our version. The natives were evidently black, as Jeremiah asks, "Can the Ethiopian change his skin?" Isaiah speaks of the inhabitants as "men of stature." From the first verse of the twelfth chapter of Numbers we find that the marriage of Moses with a Cushite woman was the occasion of murmuring on the part of Aaron and Miriam.

Leaving Assouan we pass Dabôd, where there is a ruined temple of Isis. Before arriving at Gertássee the scenery of the river is very fine.

At *Gertassee* (W.) are a few columns of a ruined temple.

Tafah (W.) Remains of two temples.

A little to the south of Táfah the "Gates of Kalábsheh," or El Bab, are passed, a narrow part of the river where the mountains bend inward on both sides of the river, and confine its channel between huge cliffs.

At Kalábsheh (W.), whose inhabitants have long been noted for their courage, are the ruins of the largest of the Nubian temples. The propylon, 112 ft. long, 60 ft. high, and 20 ft. thick, was never completed. The temple dates from the time of Augustus.

At *Bayt-el-Welly* (W.) is a smaller temple dedicated to Amunre, Kneph, and Anoúkê by Rameses II.

After passing through some desolate country, we reach Dendóor, where are ruins of a temple of the time of Augustus.

Kostamneh (W.)—At this place the Nile can be forded in May.

Dakkeh (W.) has a temple of Hermes Trismegistus, and was the head-quarters of the famed Ethiopian magi.

Maharraker has a picturesque

temple, overthrown, except two rows of columns.

Wady Sabooah, or Valley of the Lions, so called from the dromos of sphinxes once leading up to a temple of Rameses, constructed of granite, with the sanctuary excavated in the solid rock. Of the temple the two towers of the pylon, the Osiride columns of the area, and the interior chambers still remain. Here the Arabic language ceases to be spoken, and the Nubian only is in use.

Korosko (E.), though a considerable place of traffic, is scarcely even a village. There are a few scattered huts along the foot of the mountain.

Derr (123 miles from Philæ), the capital of Lower Nubia, is a collection of huts, surrounded by palm groves and gardens. It contains three hundred inhabitants. There is an inferior temple of the time of Rameses II. here. Crocodiles abound in the Nile in this vicinity.

Ibreem (E.) is the supposed site of Primis Parva. The neighbourhood is famous for its dates.

ABOO SIMBEL, or Ipsambool (170 miles S. of Philæ, and 46 from the Second Cataract), contains the most interesting monuments to be found in Nubia. Prime, in his "Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia," says the Great Temple "is the most impressive of the monuments of Egyptian grandeur: I say the most impressive, because here is all that can impress the heart. Here are the remains of ancient wealth, splendour, and taste united. Here the sublime idea of the great Sesostris stands graven on the rock, and the men of the nineteenth century after Christ respond with their hearts to the call which the man of the fourteenth before Christ utters from the face of the mountain.

"The exterior of the Great Temple is in a niche cut in the face of the mountain. Three of the most splendid of Egyptian Colossi sit on thrones carved out of the face of the rock. There is another throne tenantless, for the Colossus who once sat there has fallen to ruins. A frieze of little monkeys runs across near the summit of the facade. The desert sand has drifted across the foot of the temple, so that of one Colossus only the head and neck are seen. These immense statues measure 66 ft. in height; the forefinger of each being a yard long. The facade of the temple is nearly 100 feet in height."

Over the ridge of sand 30 ft. high, the doorway between the two centre statues can be entered, and the interior of the temple explored. Candles must be provided to examine the sculptures, and a magnesium light is advisable to get a good general view of the various chambers.

The roof of the grand hall is supported by eight immense pillars of square stone. These pillars are of the kind called Osinde, each being faced with a statue of Osiris 17 ft. high, with hands folded, and calm, majestic countenance. The second room contains four square pillars; then there is a corridor, and then the adytum. This is the inner sanctuary, with an altar yet standing, before four seated statues of gods. Here, 3000 years ago, the great Sesostris offered his sacrifices.

There is a smaller temple near at hand dedicated to Athor, who is symbolized in the form of a cow, also excavated in the rock. In front, seven large buttresses sloping backward from the base have between them six standing Colossi. The interior consists of a hall with side chambers, a pro-

naos, and an adytum, or shrine, containing one mutilated figure.

There is yet another small temple dedicated to Rameses the Great, which was discovered by Mr Andrew MacCallum in February 1874, and cleared at his own expense.

At Aboo Simbel all interest, in a tourist sense, ceases, the remainder of the journey being very tame.

Opposite Aboo Simbel, at Feráyg, is a small temple with Egyptian sculptures.

Passing the "Hill of the Sun" on the east, with some ancient remains of grotto, tomb, tablets, &c., and Farras (W.), with blocks and columns probably of Roman origin, and the Castle of Addeh, Wády-Halfa, 210 miles from Assouan, is reached.

WADY-HALFA is so called from the halfa or coarse grass which springs up outside the irrigated portions of land. "The huts of the inhabitants are scattered at intervals, now in clusters, now singly, beneath the deep shadow of quite a forest of magnificent palm trees; most of these huts are enclosed within mud walls, and they stand at the distance of some hundreds of yards from the water's edge, especially when the Nile is low. But on either bank of the river there is an emporium on a large scale; tents are pitched on the sand; piles of bales and boxes and bags of merchandise are ranged in a ring or square; and in the midst among camel furniture, saddles, rugs, and cooking utensils, the owners and their families and followers sedately squat. . . . . Then on the outside lie the camels resting on the sands, and donkeys are picketed, and big savage dogs, with threatening eyes, are the sentinels keeping guard over the whole; fires for cooking blaze in every such encampment as evening draws on; and the men, who are black as ebony, come forward as we ride by, and offer assegais and spears for sale.

Except when enlivened by the encampment of traders, the scenery of Wády-Halfa is dreary.

The Rock of Abooser, 300 ft. high, is about six miles from Wády-Halfa, on the west bank. It affords a fine view of the Second Cataract, which is about seven miles in length, along which space the river dashes amongst and over innumerable rocky islets, some being large stones, others rocks of considerable size, while some are really islands, with layers of sand on the surface of the rocks. Around these islands, several of them having trees, and five being inhabited, the waters foam ceaselessly. Far in the south the mountains of Dongola are seen.

This is the usual return point for European travellers.

The CAPTAINS and CREWS of the Nile steamers are all natives, and belong to the regular navy; discipline, however, is not very strict on board, nor have the captains, who only speak Arabic, any authority over their passengers, which is sometimes greatly to be regretted. They are, however, all very modest and obliging men, and very much afraid of complaints being made against them on return; for this reason, towards the end of the tour, they manage to get a certificate signed by all the passengers, expressing their satisfaction. If such a testimonial cannot be produced, or complaints are made against them, they are fined, and part of their pay, which is already poor enough, is withheld.

European physicians belonging to the Sanitary Staff accompany all passenger ships.

Should any passenger desire to return to Cairo a day or two

sooner, he can be put down at any of the railway stations between Roda and Ghizeh; but as there is only one train a day, he must be careful not to miss it, or he might go without bed and food.

THE HOLY LAND.

Season for Eastern Tours.

THE early spring is the best time for the tour in Palestine. Tourists who desire to visit Egypt before going to the Holy Land usually select the winter months for the Nile, and reach Palestine during March or early in April. Some travellers prefer the autumn, in which case it is better to begin the tour at Beyrout and terminate it at Jaffa.

Money.

Much the best method of carrying money for expenses is in the form of Circular Notes, which are issued by the prominent London and Continental bankers, and are everywhere available. A certain amount of English or French gold coin should be taken.

Money Table.

An English sovereign is worth at Jerusalem 120 Turkish piastres; a Napoleon is worth at Jerusalem 95 Turkish piastres; an English shilling is worth 5 Turkish piastres or 10½ paras; the franc is worth 4¾ Turkish piastres.

Passports.

In landing, passports are sometimes asked for, and every traveller should be provided with one.

Expenses.

The cost of travelling in the East is much more than in Europe. The hotel charges in Syria are about 20 francs per day. If travellers avail themselves of the hospitality offered by the monasteries, the cost is much less. *Baedeker* puts down the cost of a solitary traveller making the tour of Palestine, with dragoman, tents, &c., at "60 francs, or 12 dols. per day; for two persons, 100 francs, or 20 dols.; for three, 120 francs, or 24 dols.; for four, 130 francs, or 36. dols; and 25 francs, or 5 dols. per day for each additional member of the party." This should cover all the expenses except wines. According to the experience of several American gentleman who have travelled in Syria, these figures are at least ten per cent. too low for a liberal and comfortable outfit.

Mode of Travelling.

Except between Jaffa and Jerusalem, and between Damascus and Beyrout, where there are carriage roads, the only mode of travel is on horseback. The Eastern horses are generally docile and sure-footed. Travellers should be careful in hiring horses, to see that they are sound and tractable, and should always stipulate for an English saddle, as the Turkish saddles are most uncomfortable.

Travellers unacquainted with the language and customs of Syria will find it necessary to employ a dragoman. These men are contractors for the conveyance and care of tourists, supplying horses, tents, food, and all neces-

saries for tours. They act also as interpreters and conductors. Great numbers of dragomans are to be found at Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Beyrout, and it is easy, with the aid of a consul, to secure the services of those who are responsible and reliable. It is usual to enter into a written contract, to be attested before the consul, specifying.—1. The exact route and duration of the trip. 2. That the dragoman is to defray the whole expenses of the tour, including horses, transport for baggage and effects, food, expenses of delay, *backshish*, or gratuities, and all expenses of excursion off the route indicated. 3. A good tent for each two persons of the party, a good and clean bed, with mattress and bedding for each person, and food and serviceable camp materials, tables, chairs, and all materials necessary for encamping.

The contracts specify also the number of servants to be taken, the bill of fare for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner; that the dragoman and his servants shall be courteous and obedient, and many other stipulations necessary to the prevention of misunderstanding. *Forms of contract* are kept in readiness by some of the consuls. Americans who defer their arrangements until their arrival at Jerusalem will be assisted by their consul, who furnishes blank forms of the proper contracts.

Dress, Medicines, &c.

For gentlemen, light tweed suits, and *a flannel suit*, with a suit of darker material for wearing on particular occasions, as some persons prefer when attending divine service, or making formal visits, to wear garments of this kind. Ladies are recommended to take a good woollen costume, not heavy; one or two of light texture; and a serviceable dark silk. Woollen stockings and strong boots, flannel or cotton shirts; slippers, and light shoes, a mackintosh suit, white umbrella lined with green, felt hats, or "helmets" with puggeries.

Among the miscellaneous articles which may be found advantageous are leather drinking-cup, leather straps, small strong writing case, with writing materials, green spectacles, if the eyes are at all weak; needles, thread, tape, buttons, and other similar articles which will suggest themselves to every traveller; soap, a pocket compass, a blue or green veil, as a protection not only against the glare of the sun, but also the dust. A good opera-glass should be taken.

Travellers in the East are frequently subject to attacks of diarrhœa and ophthalmia.

Diarrhœa may sometimes be guarded against by keeping the abdomen warm; the usual remedies applied at home may be resorted to here; concentrated tincture of camphor, arrowroot, ricewater, &c., may be taken.

Headache is generally the result of exposure to the glaring sun. A warm bath, and then cold compresses, are the best remedies. It is always well in the East to protect the neck and head with a good broad-brimmed hat, and puggerie, as sunstrokes are not uncommon.

Ophthalmia is exceedingly prevalent.

In obstinate cases a zinc lotion should be resorted to, or a solution of nitrate of silver.

All travellers will do well to take special precautions to avoid exposure to damp or cold night air.

If any medicines are taken, the traveller should select those to which he is accustomed. In addition, it may be well to call at-

tention to the following; Quinine, the best thing for intermittent fever; zinc eye-wash; pyretic saline, or scidlitz powders: a roll of sticking plaster; a bottle of chlorodyne; a pot of cold cream; and a bottle of good brandy.

Travelling under the Arrangements of "Tourists' Agents."

We have already indicated the various routes between London and the chief places in the East, the cost of reaching Alexandria and Jaffa (the starting points for tours up the Nile and in the Holy Land), and have stated the preparations necessary for the latter tour and its cost. From what has been stated, the tourist will be able to form a tolerably correct estimate of the cost of his projected tour. If, however, instead of going alone or forming his own party and employing his own dragoman, he should join one of the parties formed by the firms of *Thomas Cook and Son*, *Gaze and Son*, and *O. H. Caygill*, of London, tourists' agents, the cost would be considerably reduced. It is said that more than two-thirds of all the English and American visitors to Palestine for several years past have gone there under the travelling arrangements of the firms named. It is claimed that the saving effected by going with large parties, and under their arrangements, amounts to twenty-five per cent. at least. There are very many persons to whom so great a saving would be a matter of importance, and the author deems it his duty, in the interests of those who may prefer this new *associated* plan of travel, and its ecomony, to quote some of the printed prospectuses issued by the Messrs Cooks, Gaze & Son, and O. H. Gaygill.

Alexander Howard, proprietor of *Howard's Hotel* at Jaffa, and of the *Universal Hotel* at the Valley of Ajalon (half way to Jerusalem), has beyond doubt *the best supply of tents, horses and all the requisites for Syrian travel*. He provides dragomans and escort. He is highly recommended to the Editor of this Guide Book by several persons who have travelled under his arrangements, as entirely trustworthy and efficient. Persons addressing him at *Howard's Hotel*, Jaffa, will receive prompt replies, with terms and all information.

The following is the shortest of the routes from London to Egypt and the Holy Land and back, published by the agent.

It will enable any one contemplating a tour in those countries to form a pretty correct idea as to its cost, be its extent or duration what it may. It will be borne in mind that the prices quoted include all conveyances and the cost of living, in fact all the necessary expenses for the whole trip.

Examples of Routes and Fares.

London to Paris; Paris to Turin and Genoa by railway; Genoa to Alexandria by steamer; Alexandria to Cairo by railway; Cairo to Pyramids of Ghizeh by carriage, or if less than four in party by donkey; Cairo to Ismailia by railway; Ismailia to Port Said by Suez Canal steamer; Port Said to Jaffa by steamer; Jaffa to Jerusalem and Bethlehem by riding horse; back to Jaffa by riding horse; steamer Jaffa to Alexandria, and steamer back from Alexandria to Genoa; railways Genoa to Turin and Paris; Paris to London by Dieppe or Calais route.

Ten days Hotel Coupons, with 20*s.* worth of Supplements for

Europe; seven days in Egypt; ten days' accommodation in Camp or Hotels in Palestine. (IF THE TIME OCCUPIED IN PALESTINE IS MORE THAN TEN DAYS, 10*s.* PER DAY EXTRA WILL BE CHARGED; IF LESS THAN TEN DAYS, 10*s.* PER DAY FOR ALL REDUCED TIME WILL BE RETURNED.) The trips to the Jordan, Dead Sea, &c., extra, as per terms stated below.

FARES FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

First class all the way, by Dieppe, £66; by Calais, £69 6*s.* Second class railway and steamer by Dieppe, £55; by Calais, £57 2*s.*

SECOND EXAMPLE.

The same accommodation as described above between London and Italy, and in Egypt and Palestine, but travelling through Italy, to or from Naples by Rome, &c., and by steamer once only between Genoa and Naples, either starting from or returning to Naples.

FARES FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

First class all the way, by Dieppe, £70; by Calais, £73 6*s.* Second-class railways and steamers, by Dieppe, £58; by Calais, £60.

Going by Austrian Lloyd's, or Peninsular and Oriental steamer from Brindisi, and back to Brindisi, Trieste, Venice, by either route, the fares will be £15 on first class, and £10 second class, more than above.

ABRIDGMENTS OR EXTENSIONS OF THESE TOURS.

Tickets issued in Paris, Brussels, Cologne, Geneva, or Rome, for commencing at those places, will be charged according to distance and ordinary travelling expense, deducting the portions not required, or adding for extra distance.

Passengers in going or returning can have tickets for the route by the South of France, to include Mentone, Nice, Cannes, Marseilles, Lyons, &c., at small additional cost; such tickets being available for break of journey at all chief places.

Tickets can also be supplied to include Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Belgium, &c.

It will be seen from the above that the price of 10*s.* or 2 dols. 50 cents. is charged for each day occupied beyond the prescribed ten days in Palestine.

The following prospectus of a short tour in Palestine issued for *March* 1877 will be interesting to intending tourists, as showing the details of the tour as to dates and places and its cost, everything included.

SHORT TOUR IN PALESTINE.

Specially arranged for those who wish to be in Jerusalem during the Greek Easter.

PROGRAMME AND ITINERARY.

Monday, March 19th.—Leave London, 1st class, at 7.35 a.m. or 8.15 p.m., and 2nd class, at 7.35 a.m. only, *via* Dover and Calais for Paris.

Tuesday, March 20th. — In Paris.

Wednesday, March 21st. — Leave Paris, 1st class, at 11.0 a.m., and 2nd class, at 6.30 a.m., for Marseilles, arriving there Thursday morning.

Thursday, March 22d.—Leave Marseilles at 12.0 noon, per Messageries steamer, calling at Naples, thence through the Straits of Messina to Alexandria.

Wednesday, March 28th.—Due at Alexandria.

Thursday and Friday, March 29th and 30th.—At Alexandria.

Should the steamer arrive on Wednesday evening or early on Thursday morning, any who wish can go to Cairo and join the steamer again at Port Said at their own expense.

Saturday, March 31st.—Leave Alexandria, per Messageries steamer, at 4.0 p.m., *via* Port Said to Jaffa.

Monday, April 2d.—Expected to arrive at Jaffa. The party will proceed by carriages or horses to Ramleh. Carriages go through to Jerusalem in a day; horse-riders generally require two days, encamping or stopping in convent at Ramleh for a night.

Tuesday, April 3d.—Proceed to Jerusalem. Unless camp is preferred, accommodation at the Mediterranean Hotel.

Wednesday, April 4th.—Go by Tomb of Rachel and Solomon's Pools to Bethlehem, visit the Church and Grottoes of the Nativity of Christ, and then go forward to Mar-Saba, and encamp in the Kedron Valley near the convent.

Thursday, April 5th.—Ride over the hills of the Wilderness of Judea to the Valley of the Dead Sea, allow time to bathe if desired, and then go forward to the Jordan, taking lunch and rest on the margin of the sacred river. Time allowed for bathing. At night encamp near to the Fountain of Elisha, on the supposed site of the ancient Jericho, under the shadow of the Mount of Temptation.

Friday, April 6th.—Go by the high and rocky road to Bethany and the Mount of Olives. Return to Jerusalem by the Valley of Jehoshaphat and the reputed site of the Garden of Gethsemane.

Saturday, April 7th, to Wednesday, April 11th.—To be spent in Jerusalem.

Wednesday, April 11th.—Take the road by Mizpeh (tomb of Samuel the Prophet), Gibea, and the two Bethorons, to Lydda, and encamp there for the night.

Thursday, April 12th.—Leave in the morning for a four-and-a-half hours' ride over the Plain of Sharon to Jaffa.

Friday, April 13th.—Take Messageries steamer to Alexandria.

Sunday and Monday, April 15th and 16th.—At Alexandria.

Tuesday, April 17th.—Leave Alexandria, per Messageries steamer, *via* Naples to Marseilles.

Monday, April 23d.—Due at Marseilles.

Tuesday, April 24th.—Leave Marseilles, 1st class, at 10.50 a.m. or 3.40 p.m., and 2nd class, at 7.16 a.m. or 11.15 p.m.

Wednesday, April 25th.—Arrive at Paris.

Thursday, April 26th.—Leave Paris for London—first class at 7.35 a.m. or 7.45 p.m., and 2nd class, at 7.35 a.m. only.

FARES FROM LONDON AND BACK.

First class all the way, £70.

Second class railway and steamers, other accommodation same as first class, £50.

The above itinerary is drawn to meet the special purposes of those *who do not wish to visit Cairo, the Pyramids, &c., &c.* Any wishing to visit Cairo can be booked to leave the party at Port Said, and thence by Suez Canal to Ismailia, railway to Cairo and Alexandria, or *vice versa*, at proportionately higher rates. Any wishing to travel overland through Italy can be booked for any route they wish, and travel at any date, so that they fall in with the party at Alexandria or Port Said.

PROVISION AND CONDITIONS FOR THE TOUR.

Hotel accommodation afte

leaving London, for five days in Europe, consisting of meat breakfast, dinner at *table d'hote* (with or without wine, according to the ordinary provision of the hotels), and all charges included, without wine or beer; riding-horses and camp or hotel accommodation in Palestine for the time specified in the programme; 60 lb. of baggage free while with the conductor; on French railways, 60 lb. is allowed; landing, embarkation, and omnibus charges paid by the conductor; fee for admission to the Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem. English saddles are provided without extra charge. If through any irregularity in the sailing of steamers, the time in Palestine should be abridged, 10s. per day for such abridgment will be allowed. If the time has to be extended beyond the time stated in the programme, extra 10s. per day will be charged for hotel accommodation. At the close of every day, when in camp, tea or coffee will be allowed to each traveller after dinner.

It will be seen that the steamer service in the above projected tour is performed by the French *Messageries Maritimes*. These steamers are the best of all those sailing in the Mediterranean. They are clean and comfortable, and the second class accommodation is so good as to be frequently selected by travellers of the best class. The second class in the Italian, Austrian, or Russian steamers is hardly to be recommended.

In another announcement, Cook & Son state: "The route for short tours to Lower Egypt and two or three weeks in Palestine, is usually from London to Turin, as described above, then to Genoa, and take steamer there for Alexandria, calling at Leghorn, Naples, and Messina. Proceed through Lower Egypt to Ismailia and Port Said, and thence to Jaffa. Return from Jaffa or Caifa to Alexandria, and thence to Naples, and by railway to Rome, Florence, Bologna, Turin, or round by Venice and Milan to Turin *en route* for Paris. This is the cheapest and most popular route to Palestine. The whole may be covered from New York and back for 500 dols. to 600 dols. first class, or 400 dols. to 500 dols. second class, hotels included."

The most interesting points in Palestine may be visited in a tour of thirty days. *Baedeker*, an excellent authority, divides the time as follows:—

On reaching Jaffa, hire horses at once, as the steamers generally arrive in the morning, there will be time to reach Ramleh the same evening. One day.

Starting early on the next morning, reach Jerusalem early. One day.

First day at Jerusalem, call at consul's, to request aid in visiting the Haram. Visit Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and, towards evening, the Mount of Olives. One day.

Second day at Jerusalem, Via Dolorosa, Tomb of the Virgin, Gethsemane, Valley of Jehoshaphat, Tomb of Absalom, Siloah, Valley of Hinnom, Mount Zion, City of David. One day.

Third day at Jerusalem. — Haram esh-Sherif (but not on Friday), walk round it both inside and out; Bazaars, Pool of Hezekiah. One day.

Fourth day at Jerusalem.— Mount Scopus, Tombs of the Kings, Tombs of the Judges, Muristan. One day.

Excursion to the Dead Sea, for which order horses early, and procure letter of introduction to the Monastery of Mar Saba. From Jerusalem to Jericho, walk in the evening towards the Kar

antet to the Sultan's Well. One day.

From Jericho to the Ford of Jordan, to the North end of the Dead Sea, and to Mar Saba (a long day). One day.

Visit the Monastery. From Mar Saba to Bethlehem or Jerusalem. One day.

The traveller will now have three or four days to spend at Jerusalem, two of which may be devoted to the various objects of interest herein described. Walk round the walls, Church of St Anne, Model of the Holy Sepulchre, Leper Hospital, Monastery of the Cross, Russian buildings, &c., &c. Two days.

Another day may be spent in visiting Solomon's Pools, Neby Samwil, or Ain Karim. One day.

Return to Jaffa *via* Lydda. Two days.

Steamer to Beyrout; one day. Diligence to Damascus; one day. First day at Damascus, Mosque, Bazaars, &c.; one day. Second day: Walk to Meidan and round the outside of the city. Third day: Visit the finest houses, Christian quarter, gardens; one day. Fourth day: Excursion to Salahiyeh and Dumar; one day.

From Damascus to Zebedani. One day.

From Zebedani to Baalbek. One day.

At Baalbek, one and a half days; start on second day at noon for Muallaka. Two days.

From Muallaka to Beyrout, one day.

At Beyrout, three days; one of which should be spent in visiting Nahr-el-Kelb. Three days. *In all twenty-eight days.*

The following is the PROGRAMME OF A THIRTY DAYS' TOUR, recommended and followed by *the Tourists' Agents.*

First day.—Jaffa to Jerusalem by carriage or riding horse, as in the previous tours. Stay at Jerusalem to be governed by the sailing of steamers and the six days required for travelling after leaving the holy city.

Second Travelling Day.—Jerusalem to Mar Saba, by the way of Rachel's Tomb, Solomon's Pools, Bethlehem, the Shepherd's Field, and over the hills of the Wilderness of Judea. Encamp in the Kedron Valley, near Mar Saba convent.

Third Day.—Over the hills and through winding valleys and deep ravines to the Valley of the Dead Sea, to the head of the great and mysterious lake; bathe in its waters, and then resume the journey to the banks of the Jordan. Lunch there; bathe; afterwards ride to Jericho, where the camp will be pitched for the night. About eight hours in the saddle.

Fourth Day.—Proceed over the hills by a rough way to Bethel; cross the frontier line which divides Judea and Samaria, and ride forward through one of the best-cultivated districts of Palestine to the Valley of the Robbers' Fountain. Encamp in the valley or on the high land of Singel. A day's ride of about eight hours.

Fifth Day.—Pass over the valley and gentle slopes of Shiloh, and from thence to the great and fruitful plain of Beulah; call at Jacob's Well, and then ride through the interesting valley, on the sides of which rise the mountain ranges of Ebel and Gerizim. Near the entrance to the valley is the reputed tomb of Joseph, where his remains were buried after being brought up from the land of Egypt. Encamp at Nablous, the ancient Shechem, the home of all that remains of the sect of the Samaritans, where old copies of the

Pentateuch are sacredly kept in a poor little building occupied as their "temple." The ride of the day about eight hours.

Sixth Travelling Day.—Leave Nablous by well-watered and well-cultivated grounds and orchards in the direction of Samaria, the site of the Ivory Palace of Ahab. Interesting ruins of a Crusaders' temple, associated with legends of the tombs of John the Baptist, Elizabeth, and others of Scriptural associations. Beautiful slopes on the northern side of the hill, and a rich plain with broken granite columns lying about in all directions. Pass near to the village of Dothan, where Joseph was sold to the Ishmaelitish merchants, and halt for the night at Jenin, after a ride of about eight hours.

Seventh Day.—To NAZARETH, crossing the Plain of Esdraelon by Jezreel, Gideon's Fountain, Shunem, leaving to the right Nain, Endor, Mount Tabor, &c., and going by Shunem, across the plain to the foot of the Galilean Hills, the ascent of which to Nazareth requires great care, it being very precipitous, and moderate riders must not expect to accomplish the journey from Jenin to Nazareth in less than seven to eight hours. Again we advise the spending of Sunday at this place of sacred memories.

Eighth Day.—The journey from Nazareth to the SEA OF GALILEE, by Kenna, or Cana, occupies about six hours in the saddle, or more if the camp is stationed at the head of the lake. If possible two days should be appropriated to this locality, so rich as it is in historical reminiscences, in addition to its pleasant natural attractions.

Ninth Day.—Two ways present themselves from the head of the lake—the site of the ancient Chorazin and Capernaum, to Banias —Cæsarea Philippi. The way by the Waters of Merom occupies two days, and that by Safed and Naphtali takes three days. The latter is the most interesting, and is free from the swamps and damp of the lower road. The choice of these two ways is generally left to the travellers, who may be guided by the state of the weather and the time at their disposal. Assuming that the high road is preferred, three days will be consumed between the Sea of Galilee and Banias, and to that section of the itinerary we allot the

Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Days of Travel, arriving at Banias on the Twelfth Day of actual travel, not including the time spent at Jerusalem and the Sunday at Nazareth, to attain which the start from Jerusalem should not be later than Wednesday morning.

Thirteenth Day. — Starting from Banias there is a pretty sharp rise up the slopes of HERMON until an elevation of about 5,000 ft. from the sea level is reached. It is a rough way at best, and in stormy weather the most disagreeable part of the journey, often blocked with snow, and then difficult to discern the outlines of the track. Eight hours of uninterrupted travel bring the riders to *Kefr Hawar*, a camping-ground still too elevated and exposed to the rude blasts from Hermon to be very agreeable. It is always pleasant to get safely on the way to the great plain on which Damascus is located, and the

Fourteenth Day is generally a pleasant ride of about six hours to DAMASCUS, where a Sunday and about a couple more days are required to get a good view of the peculiarities of the city.

Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Days are spent in travers-

ing the heights and depths of the Anti-Lebanon, following for a day or more the course of the Barada (the Abana of Scripture), which is crossed and recrossed at several points. The ride altogether is very fine in good weather, and the day's work not very heavy. We generally get into BAALBEK a little after midday, on the third day out from Damascus, and a long afternoon and evening, and pleasant early morning, are consumed amid the ruins of the famed group of demolished temples, which still present features of great artistic beauty and strength.

Eighteenth Day.—A comparatively easy ride of about eight hours down the fertile valley of the Lebanon brings the traveller to a convenient camping-ground, adjacent to the diligence road from Beyrout to Damascus. It is interesting to deviate a little from the beaten track, and pass through the Christian village of Zahlegh, where the good effects of Christian education are seen in the marked decorum of an apparently thriving population.

Nineteenth Day.—The journey to BEYROUT is continued over an excellent coach road rising to an elevation of 5,000 feet, and then descending by winding slopes, with magnificent scenery on either hand, to the best-built and most prosperous city in Syria. At Beyrout the itinerary terminates.

From Beyrout the usual course is to take steamer along the coast to Cyprus, Rhodes, Smyrna, and Constantinople; from thence to Syria and Athens, and back by Italy and Austria.

ROUTE 222.

CAIRO TO ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, AND JAFFA.

THE route is by railway from Cairo *via* Kalioob and Zagazig to Ismailia, thence by steamer on the Suez Canal to Port Said. Trains leave Cairo every morning for Ismailia. An Egyptian steamer leaves the latter place every morning for Port Said, and the Canal Company's steamer every alternate morning. Time from Cairo to Ismailia, seven hours; Ismailia to Port Said, seven hours. Fare, first class, Cairo to Port Said, about £2, 6s., or 11.50 dols.

ZAGAZIG is a place of some consequence, the vicinity producing cotton and maize. There are thirty steam pressing and cleaning cotton mills. Its population is 40,000. From this place the railway follows for some distance the course of the Sweet Water Canal.

ISMAILIA, though founded in 1862, has a population of over 5,000. It stands on the shore of Lake Timsah. The lake is five miles long, and the Suez Canal skirts its eastern shore. There is a tolerable hotel at Ismailia.

Steamers leave Port Said for Jaffa several times a week. Particulars of the sailings may be had at Cairo or Alexandria.

Going on board the steamer for Port Said, and leaving Lake Timsah, we soon reach the heights of El-Guisr, the highest point on the Isthmus of Suez.

"The cutting of El-Guisr is nine miles in length (from Lake Timsah to Ballah). In some parts, especially near El-Guisr, the

dredging is from sixty to seventy ft., the full perpendicular depth being over a hundred feet. In 1859, when the Company were employing 20,000 fellahs, or native workmen, the greater part were employed here. A narrow channel was first cut, in order to float the steam dredges, and fill the shallow basin of Lake Timsah. This channel took two years in cutting, and it took five months to fill Lake Timsah with water."

El Fendane is at the head of a number of shallow lagoons, stretching down to the Mediterranean. The first of these is called Lake Ballah.

Gunterah, or *Kantarah*, is on the great Syrian route to Egypt. It stands on the ridge of sand hills separating Lake Menzaleh from the interior lagoons. The desert approaches very near to this town. Ruins in every direction tell of the ancient importance of the place. It was a frontier city of Egypt on entering the field of Zoan. Its name was Mésés, and it was celebrated as the birthplace of Orus, the oldest Egyptian deity, typical, like the Greek Apollo, of the Sun. This place must have been one of the most ancient in the world. It was the spot at which the Asian tribes must have entered to people Egypt. Ten miles west of Kantarah are some mounds marking the site of Daphne, the Tahpannes of the Bible.

Lake Menzaleh is next crossed. Water-fowls abound, geese, ducks, herons, pelicans, and flamingoes.

Crossing the Pelusiac branch of the Nile at Kil, and passing *Ras-el-Ech* (on an island), the islands of Termes and Toonah, with a few ruins to the left, and in sight of the remains of ancient Pelusium to the right, a low bank of yellow sand is crossed, and the terminus of the Canal reached in the harbour of PORT SAID.

The banks of the Canal (as it crosses Lake Menzaleh) are formed of the dredgings of sand and clay brought up from the bottom. At the Port, these dredgings, mixed with lime, have been hardened into the stone piers forming the arms of the harbour.

PORT SAID (*Hotels*: *der Nederlanden, Louvre*).—Port Said is 140 miles from Alexandria, which place is reached in eighteen hours by steamer; Jaffa is reached in about twelve hours. Population about 10,000. The town is regularly laid out on foundations consisting chiefly of materials excavated from the Canal. It stands where the Canal pierces the low sandbank separating Lake Menzaleh from the Mediterranean. The *Port* comprises a quay, a basin of 137 acres, and a dry dock nearly 450ft. in length. The roadstead lies outside these, between two breakwaters stretching out, one 7000 and the other 6000 feet. These moles are twice as far apart at the shore ends as at the ends nearest the sea, where they are only 800 yards apart. The moles, 17ft. wide at top, are formed of an artificial concrete, formed of the canal dredgings and lime. The lighthouse is 180ft. in height, and formed of concrete.

Port Said is supplied with water in pipes from the Sweet-Water Canal at Ismailia. This place was chosen as the head of the Canal because of the nearness of deep water to the shore. There is nothing particular to see in the town; but some visitors will be interested in noticing the Dockyard, Workshop, Transit Basin, Commercial Basin, Dockyard Basin, Engine-House Basin, &c.

LANDING AT JAFFA.—If the tourist is travelling under the auspices of Cook and Son, he will merely have to ask for their representative. Messrs Cook and Son's boatmen will be recognised

by the name on their jackets. If travelling independently, let him have some French or English money in his pocket (not Egyptian); let him associate himself with two or three others, and got into one of the swarm of boats around the vessel. The fare ought not to exceed six francs for the party.

JAFFA (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.")

Conveyances.—Omnibus from Jaffa to Jerusalem daily, from the German colony; *fare*, 10 *fr.*, *or* 2 dols. Other carriages may be had for the same journey at 35 to 40 *fr.* Horses may be had for excursions in the environs at 1 *fr. the hour*, or for the journey to Jerusalem, in one or two days, at 10 *to* 15 *fr.*, including English saddle; *baggage horse*, 9 *to* 10 *fr.*

JAFFA, or Joppa, signifying *beauty*, is situated on the coast of Syria, about forty miles northwest of Jerusalem, and is a place of great antiquity. Here, according to the classical myth, it was that Andromeda was chained to the rock, and exposed to the sea monster. In sacred history it appears as the port of Jerusalem in the time of David and Solomon, and the place to which *the cedars of Lebanon* were floated from Tyre for the building of the Temple. It was at Jaffa that the Apostle Peter saw the vision which corrected his Jewish prejudices concerning the Gentiles and the spirit of Christianity. In the time of Constantine the Great, Jaffa was made a bishop's see; but it attained its greatest prosperity in the times of the *Crusades*, when it became the principal landing-place of the Crusaders. In 1799 it was stormed by the French under Bonaparte: and here was perpetrated his shameful massacre of Turkish prisoners. In 1832 Mohammed Ali made himself master of it; but the Turks, with the aid of the British and Austrians, took it again in 1840.

The house of *Simon the Tanner*, now the Latin Convent, is still shown. There are three convents —Greek, Latin, and Armenian.

The vicinity abounds in orange groves, and the fruit is of excellent quality. Just outside the city, north, is the *German Colony*, which has taken possession of the spot occupied by an American colony, which was unsuccessful (1866). The present colony numbers about forty-five families, and is fairly prosperous.

ROUTE 223.

JAFFA TO JERUSALEM, AND TOURS ABOUT JERUSALEM.

Distance, 38 miles. Time usually 10 to 12 hours.

IT is usual to go only to Ramleh on the first day, where there is a small hotel, or where accommodation may be had at the Convent. There are two routes to Ramleh, the direct one occupying three hours and a half, and the route *via* Lydda (Ludd), which requires an hour longer.

For same distance after leaving Jaffa the route lies through a succession of fruit gardens. Passing these we enter the *Plain of Sharon*, which extends from Jaffa to Cæsarea. Soon after entering the plain we reach Yazur, near which is *Wely*, called by some Abraham's Fountain. At this point the road to Lydda goes off to the left. Passing the modern

village of Surafend, we reach RAMLEH, the general halting place for lunch, and where those who prefer not to go through to Jerusalem, the same day, pass the night. The hotel accommodates twelve to fifteen persons. The Latin Convent is clean and comfortable.

The village has a population of about 4000. In ancient times the great route of the caravans from Damascus to Egypt crossed the route from Jaffa to Jerusalem at this point. It was a camping place of the Crusaders, and Napoleon had his head-quarters here. The GREAT TOWER near the town is interesting. Some allege that it, and the ruins about it, were a mosque built by the founders of the town; others that a church was built here by the Crusaders. It is square, and is ascended by a flight of 120 steps. The view from the top is very fine. Dr Thomson thus describes it:—

"The view from the top of the tower is inexpressibly grand. The whole *Plain of Sharon*, from the mountains of Judea and Samaria to the sea, and from the foot of Carmel to the sandy deserts of Philistia, lies spread out like an illuminated map. Beautiful as vast, and diversified as beautiful, the eye is fascinated, the imagination enchanted, especially when the last rays of the setting sun light up the white villages which sit or hang upon the many-shaped declivities of the mountains."

Askelon and Gath are also visible from the tower.

The other route from Jaffa to Lydda is the same as that we have above described as far as Wely, or Abraham's Fountain. It then turns to the left and soon reaches LYDDA. This was one of the ancient cities of Palestine. After the Captivity it was occupied by the Benjamites. After the death of Julius Cæsar, in the time of Cassius Longinus, all the inhabitants were sold into slavery. But its new Testament associations are of the most interest.

"It came to pass, as Peter passed throughout all quarters, he came down also to the saints which dwelt at Lydda. And then he found a certain man named Eneas, which had kept his bed eight years, and was sick of the palsy. And Peter said unto him, Eneas, Jesus Christ maketh thee whole: arise, and make thy bed. And he arose immediately, and all that dwelt at Lydda and Saron [Sharon] saw him, and turned to the Lord."—Acts ix. 32-35.

The principal object of interest in Lydda is a church, dedicated to St George, who, according to tradition, was born and buried here.

RAMLEH TO JERUSALEM.

Soon after reaching Ramleh we see, on the left, JIMZU, the ancient Gimzo. Less than an hour after leaving Ramleh we pass a small village on the right called Bareh and soon after El-Kubah.

A few rods beyond the village, and before descending the hill, we have a view over the *Valley of Ajalon*, where, when Joshua obtained the victory over the five kings of the Amorites, the moon stood still until the conquest was complete. "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon! And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies." Ajalon was a city of the tribe of Dan.

Crossing the valley we pass *Latrun*, near which is the village of *Amwas*, where Judas Maccabeus gained a victory over Georgias.

Bir Eyyub (Job's Well), is now passed, and we soon reach Bab-el-Wady (the Door of the Valley). Here it is the custom of the conductors of *Cook and Son* parties to encamp. Other travellers may stay at the small inn.

Continuing our journey we pass along the narrow defile called Wady's Aly, crossing numerous hills, from the summit of one of which there is a fine view back upon Jaffa, and the sea, and over the Plain of Sharon. Passing Abou-Gosch, with its ruined church, we presently reach the top of a hill upon which is a ruined castle called Kustal, from which there is a fine view, which includes Neby Samwil, which tradition pronounces to be the burial-place of Samuel and the ancient Mizpeh. From this point we descend into the valley of Kolonieh, and see the village of Ain Karim, which tradition makes the birthplace of John the Baptist.

A little farther on Kolonieh, whence to Jerusalem is about four and a half miles. "As the wild high table-land in the neighbourhood is approached, the traveller may well reflect on the associations connected with the road he is traversing. Along it the ark of God was borne in triumph to Mount Zion; somewhere along the route Christ joined the two disciples on their way to Emmaus. From age to age thousands of Israelites have gone up here to the solemn feasts of Jerusalem. And in after times these desolate regions have echoed to the tramp of Roman legions, and the war cry of the Crusaders."

After reaching the top of the hill, the *Mount of Olives* will be seen on the east, and Scopus, the northern range of Olivet. In a few minutes more we pass on the right the Convent of the Cross, which the Greeks say is over the spot where the tree grew from which the cross was made. To the left is the German Orphanage.

When the hill in front is reached *the traveller will behold* JERUSALEM.

JERUSALEM (*Hotels*: see HOTEL LIST). Population, 20,000.

CONSULATES.—There are both American and British Consuls, to whom application should be made by their respective countrymen for permits to visit the Mosques.

POST-OFFICE.—Letters should be addressed to the care of the Consulate. Letters may be mailed at the hotels.

ENGLISH SERVICE.—Every Sunday at 10 o'clock, in Christ Church on Mount Zion.

Jerusalem stands on a mountain ridge, surrounded by limestone hills. It is enclosed by walls about 35 ft. in height. Around the walls are thirty-four towers, and in the walls are *seven* gates, five open and two closed. The open gates are—

The JAFFA GATE, which leads to Hebron; the DAMASCUS GATE, called Bàb-el-Amud, or Gate of the Columns; the GATE of the TRIBES, or ST STEPHEN'S GATE, the reputed site of the stoning of Stephen, leading to Olivet and Bethany; the DUNG GATE, or the Gate of the Western Africans, leading to Siloam, and ZION GATE.

The closed gates are—*The Golden Gate* and the *Gate of Herod*.

STREETS.—*Street of David*, leading from the Jaffa Gate to the Haram; *Street of the Gate of the Column*, runs from the Damascus Gate, until it is joined by the "Street of the Gate of the Prophet David," under which name it continues to Zion Gate. *Christian Street* runs from the Street of David to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The *Via Dolorosa* be-

gins at the Latin Convent and terminates at St Stephen's Gate.

The CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, the first object usually sought by travellers, stands within the modern city in the north-western or Latin quarter. It is a Byzantine building, in the centre of a spacious enclosed court. Entering the church, the first of the many places of interest pointed out is the Stone of Unction, where the body of our Lord was laid for anointing, when taken down from the cross. Lamps hang over and surround the stone, and these belong to Armenians, Latins, Greeks, and Copts, although this portion of the church is the property of the Armenians.

A few feet to the left is a stone enclosed with a railing. This is the *Station of Mary*, marking the spot where she stood while the body of Jesus was being anointed, or where she stood watching the tomb. A few steps further on, to the right, and we enter *the Rotunda*. The dome is 65 ft. in diameter, and is decorated with mosaics. It is open at the top, and is supported by eighteen piers.

Under the dome, in the centre of the church, is the HOLY SEPULCHRE. It lies within a small chapel, 26 ft. by 18 ft., built of marble. A low doorway leads to the Sepulchre itself, the western chapel, which is very small, being only 6 ft. by 7 ft. The marble slab shown as the TOMB OF OUR LORD is much worn by the lips of pilgrims, and is cracked through the centre. The vestibule of the chapel, called the "Angels' Chapel," contains the stone which the angels rolled away from the mouth of the tomb. Just at the back of the Sepulchre is the Chapel of the Copts. Being in the Rotunda, we see on the north of the Sepulchre an open court, *where Jesus stood when He said to Mary Magdalene*, "'Woman, why weepest thou?' And she supposing him to be the gardener, said unto him, 'Sir, if thou have borne Him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take Him away.'" (John xx. 15.)

Ascending three steps to the Church of the Latins, we enter the Chapel of the Apparition, from a legend that *here our Lord appeared to Mary after His resurrection*. On the left is a painting of the Last Supper. On the right is an altar, and on it a stick, called the rod of Moses, by putting one end of which into a hole over the altar, a stone is touched called the Column of the Scourging, *to which Christ was bound when scourged*.

Turning to the left after leaving the Latin Church, we come to the Sacristy, where the sword, spurs, and other memorials of Godfrey de Bouillon are shown.

We now turn to the left, past several columns, and come to an altar, below which are two holes in the stone; it is called the *Bonds of Christ*. Near it is a small chamber called the *Prison of Christ*, where it is said He was kept before the Crucifixion.

A few steps east is the Chapel of Saint Longinus, the centurion, who said, "Truly this was the Son of God." Near it is the Chapel of the Division of the Vestments. "And when they had crucified Him, they parted His garments, casting lots upon them what every man should take." Near this chapel, down a flight of twenty-nine steps, is the Chapel of Helena, one of the most interesting, as it is where the basilica of Constantine once stood. There are two altars—one to Helena, and the other to Dimas, the penitent thief.

Descending thirteen steps more

we reach the Chapel of the *Finding of the Cross.* The legend is that the Empress was divinely directed to this spot; she watched the digging until the three crosses, with nails, crown of thorns, superscription, and other relics were found. It being difficult to ascertain which of the three was the *true cross*, a noble lady who was at the point of death was sent for, and as soon as her body touched the third cross she was immediately cured, and thus the identity of the true cross was established. The commemoration of this event is called "*The Invention of the Cross.*" In this chapel will be seen, in a slab, a beautiful cross; a bronze statue of Helena; and a Latin inscription on the wall.

Returning to the aisle at the head of the steps, we find, a few feet to the left, the Chapel of the Crown of Thorns. Here is a column on which tradition says our Lord sat "while the soldiers platted a crown of thorns, and put it on his head, and they put on Him a purple robe, and said, 'Hail, King of the Jews!' and they smote Him with their hands." (John xix. 2, 3.) A few paces west of this altar is a door, through which we enter the Greek Church, larger and more elegantly decorated than the chapels of any of the other sects. Here is the seat of the Patriarch, and also a column *marking the centre of the earth.* From this spot the earth was procured from which Adam was made.

In front of the Greek Church is the Holy Sepulchre.

Returning to the aisle through the door which we entered, and turning to the right, we find before us a flight of eighteen steps leading to CALVARY. "And when they were come to the place which is called Calvary there they crucified him, and the malefactors, one on the right hand and the other on the left." (Luke xxiii. 33.)

In the eastern end of the Chapel, under an altar, are shown three holes in the rock, said to mark the place of the three crosses. This Chapel is also called Golgotha. Near the altar is a brass cover, over a rent in the Rock, said to have been made at the time of the Crucifixion. Farther to the right is another altar, with a picture of the Virgin set in diamonds. To the south we see through a window the *Chapel of St Mary*, said to be the spot where the mother of our Lord, and the beloved disciple, stood at the time of the Crucifixion, when one of the most pathetic incidents in gospel history occurred: "Now there stood by the cross of Jesus his mother, and his mother's sister, Mary the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene. When Jesus therefore saw his mother and the disciple standing by, whom He loved, He saith unto his mother, 'Woman, behold thy son!' Then saith He to the disciple, 'Behold thy mother!' And from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home."

Descending the stairs at the south-west end we turn to the right and enter a chapel under the Chapel of the Crucifixion, where were the Tombs of Godfrey de Bouillon and Baldwin I. In the eastern end there is an altar standing, it is said, over the Tomb of Melchizedek.

To visit the Church of the Armenians from this chapel, we turn to the west a few paces, past the Stone of Unction, and, behind the Station of Mary, is a flight of steps leading to the small church, divided by pillars into three chapels.

The Temple designed by King

David, and executed by Solomon, rebuilt and restored by Zerubbabel and Herod, is now the MOSQUE OF OMAR, called also the "Dome of the Rock," or Kubbet es-Sukhrah. It occupies a part of the spacious area known as the *Haram esh-Sherif.* "The Noble Sanctuary." It is surrounded by a wall 1601 ft. long on the west, 1530 ft. on the east, 1024 ft. on the north, and 922 ft. on the south, and is entered by eight gates on the west.

Entering by the gate of the Chain, we find on the right hand the *Mosque-el-Akda*, and before us steps leading to the DOME OF THE ROCK. The building has eight sides, each sixty-eight feet long, the whole covered with porcelain tiles, and a frieze of tiles running round the whole building upon which are passages from the Koran. There are four gates, facing the cardinal points.

Tradition states that when the Caliph Omar took Jerusalem his first inquiry was for the site of the Jewish Temple. He was conducted to this spot, then a huge mound of filth and rubbish, and here he built the mosque.

The interior is gloomy. It has two cloisters, separated by an octagonal course of piers and columns; within this, again another circle of four piers and twelve Corinthian columns, which support the dome. The fifty-six stained glass windows are of great beauty. The walls are covered with tiles, on which are portions of the Koran, as on the outer walls of the building. The *dome* is ninety-eight feet high and sixty-six in diameter, and is of wood. The pavement is of marble mosaic.

Many Jewish, Christian, and Moslem legends hang about the rock. Here, according to the former, Melchizedek offered sacrifice, Abraham brought his son as an offering, the Ark of the Covenant stood, and the unutterable name of God was written. It is said that the circular hole is the place through which the blood of the sacrifices poured, and was carried to the Brook Kidron.

In the CAVE beneath the rock will be shown the praying-places of Abraham, Elijah, David, Solomon, and Mahomed. In the centre of the floor is a slab covering the Well of Spirits, into which, the Moslems say, all spirits descend, and from whence they will be brought up at last by the hair on their heads. Others affirm that this was where the blood offered in sacrifice on the rock above poured into the Kidron. Mr Fergusson's theory is that this is the very tomb in which the crucified body of our Lord lay.

Many Mahomedan legends will be told and sacred places shown by the guide. *The shield of Mahomed's uncle; the footprint of Mahomed; his banner; hairs from his beard*, &c.; a slab with three nails and a half standing in it, originally there were nineteen, but the Devil knocked them into the stone; when the three and a half disappear the end of the world will come.

There is some doubt as to the origin of the Mosque-el-Aksa, but its site is supposed to be identical with the magnificent Basilica founded by the Emperor Justinian in honour of the Virgin. The principal objects of interest in the Mosque are the tombs of the sons of Aaron, a slab in the pavement near the entrance, probably marking the resting-place of some Knight Templar. The pulpit is exquisitely inlaid. It was made at Damascus and brought here by Saladin. Near the pulpit is the praying-place of

Moses, and at the back of it, a stone said to bear the imprint of the footstep of Christ.

Leaving the Mosque by the eastern door, we proceed to the south-eastern corner of the Haram, and descend by thirty-two steps to the so-called *Cradle of Christ*, a small vaulted chamber, to which many legends attach. It was here the infant Saviour was brought to be circumcised; here dwelt Simeon; here the Virgin was entertained for some days as his guest, &c. From this room we descend to Solomon's Stables, a succession of pillared and vaulted avenues, bearing, as some suppose, all the marks of the builders of the first Temple.

Returning to the Haram, and proceeding along by the east wall, we come to a stairway, and ascending the wall, get a fine view Below is the *Valley of Jehoshaphat, the Kidron, Absalom's Pillar, the Tombs of St James and Zachariah, the Mount of Olives, Garden of Gethsemane*, &c.

A little to the north is the *Golden Gate*, according to tradition, the "Beautiful Gate" of the Temple, where Peter and John cured the lame man. Many other objects of interest will be pointed out in the Haram, various prayer niches and the foundations of a wall, probably belonging to the Fortress of Antonia. The most beautiful structure in all Jerusalem is probably the Kubbet es Silsileh, or Dome of the Chain, said to have been the model for the Mosque of Omar. It is also called the Tribunal of David.

Objects of Interest in the City.

The visitor is supposed to start from the Jaffa gate, which is on the west side of the city. Entering this gate, he finds an open space, on the left of which is the so-called *Tower of David*. Zion Street passes to the east of the tower, and following it, we reach the *Zion Gate*, on the summit of the ridge of Zion. Opposite the gate is the Armenian Convent, within which is the church of St James, where, according to tradition, St James was beheaded. Just outside the gate are the ruins of the Palace of Caiaphas, and a little to the south, the mosque called the *Tomb of David*. Adjoining the *Tomb* is the Cœnaculum or the Chamber of the Last Supper. It is a plain room, divided into two parts by two columns in the middle, and with pointed vaulting in the ceiling. The place where the table stood, and where our Lord sat, is pointed out to the visitor. The room is 50 feet by 30 feet. In one part is a screen where Mass is celebrated by Christians; in another is a praying-place for Moslems.

It is supposed that in this room the disciples were gathered when the Holy Ghost came upon them, and the significance of St Peter's reference to the adjacent Tomb of David will be readily seen, "Men and brethren, let me freely speak unto you of the patriarch David, that he is both dead and buried, and his sepulchre is with us unto this day." (Acts ii. 29).

Re-entering the city by the *Zion Gate*, we pass close to the south wall, where formerly were the wretched huts forming the Lepers' Quarter.

Following the south wall, we reach the Dung Gate.

A few steps north, and we see the celebrated arch which connected the Temple with the city of Zion. It is called Robinson's Arch, after the name of the great American traveller who discovered and described it.

Following a crooked lane to the north, and turning to the right, the JEWS' WAILING PLACE is reached. There is a low wall on the west side, and on the east the celebrated wall of the Temple. It is composed of enormous blocks of marble, 15 feet long and 3 or 4 feet deep, with a rough panelled surface, and a smooth bevelled edge, five or six courses of this masonry at the bottom bear smaller stones higher up. Some of the lower may have been disturbed, but many are as they were first laid. A strange congregation gathers here every Friday afternoon from three to five o'clock, from whence they go to their synagogues. "It is a strange place to stand in, the walls towering up so loftily, flowers growing in the crevices, creeping plants swaying to and fro lazily in the idle wind, and, at the foot, the wailing Jews. Old men, with black turbans or caps, dressed in dingy, greasy gabardine, ... the Hebrew Psalter, or some other sacred book in hand, the body waving to and fro, the lips muttering and wailing out lamentation after lamentation." It is a libel to call this scene a "show prepared for the benefit of visitors."

There is a beautiful litany sometimes chanted here, a fragment of which is as follows:—

Reader. Because of the palace which is deserted—
People. We sit alone and weep.
Reader. Because of the Temple which is destroyed,
Because of the walls which are broken down,
Because of our greatness which is departed,
Because of the precious stones of the Temple ground to powder,
Because of our priests who have erred and gone astray,
Because of our kings who have contemned God—
People. We sit alone and weep.

A short distance north is the *Street of David*, which leads to the Jaffa Gate.

From the *Wailing Place* the visitor may make a tour of the *walls of the Haram.* Near by is *Wilson's Arch*, the El Burak Pool, and the Serai, residence of the Pasha. Reaching the Via Dolorosa, and turning to the right, we reach the POOL OF BETHESDA, now dry. We now pass the Gate of St Stephen, and proceeding to the north-east angle of the Haram, we reach a spot where much labour has been expended by the Palestine Exploration Fund.

The VIA DOLOROSA, called by the residents "The Street of the Palace," leads from the Serai, or Palace, near St Stephen's Gate, to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. It is a narrow street, roughly paved, with arches, ancient houses, and old masonwork. "No one can traverse its curious zigzags and look at its 'holy places' with indifference, as it is sacred with the tears of many generations of pilgrims, who, according to their faith, strove to follow in the footsteps of the Lord. As a mere hard and dry matter of fact, however, there is no historical evidence whatever for the sacred sites; the street was not even known until the fourteenth century."

Starting from the Serai, or residence of the Pasha, we will visit those Stations of the Cross which are outside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

1. PILATE'S JUDGMENT HALL. —*The holy steps* (Scala Santa) were removed to Rome, and now may be seen in the Church of St John Lateran. (See page 708 of this Guide Book.) The spot from whence they were taken is, however, pointed out. At the foot of the steps is—(2.) The place of the BINDING of the CROSS upon

the shoulder of Christ. Close by here is a Roman Catholic School, "The Sisters of Zion." A few steps further on, where a modern arch spans the street, we enter, on the right, the Church of the Sisters of Zion. Turning to the right we see, behind a little altar, a part of the ECCE HOMO ARCH. The arch is said to have been connected with the Judgment Hall. "Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns and the purple robe. And Pilate saith unto them, 'Behold the Man'" (John xix. 5.) Descending now into a street running north and south, and turning to the left, is—(3.) *The place where Christ sank under the cross.* The columns in the corner are said by some to mark the spot where they compelled one Simon, a Cyrenian, to carry the cross (Mark xv. 21). Turning south to where another street joins, we bend sharply to the right, and in the corner of the wall, to the left, see an indented stone, marking—(4.) The IMPRESSION OF CHRIST'S SHOULDER, as He leant there for support. A few steps west, on the left, is—(5.) The *House of St Veronica*, who wiped the brow of our Saviour, and His features became imprinted upon her handkerchief. On the left is the *Russian Hospital*, said to be over —(7.) The spot where Jesus said, "Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for Me, but for yourselves and your children" (Luke xxiii. 28).

There are two stations omitted in the foregoing list—the spot where Jesus is said to have met His mother, and the spot where He leaned a second time and left the impression of His hand. Also in the Via Dolorosa may be seen the house of Lazarus, the poor man of the parable, and the House of Dives, the rich man.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN.—A short distance to the south-east of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, on the right of the street running east, leads to a handsome wooden door under a Gothic portal, through when we enter the Hospital (Mûristan) of St John. Here, in the eleventh century, were erected two Hospitals for Pilgrims, one dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, and the other to St John of Alexandria; the former for females, the latter for males. From these institutions grew the famous order of Hospitallers or Knights of St John.

The BAZAARS of Jerusalem have nothing of interest. The Corn Market is in David Street, and it is said they give Scripture measure, as they always shake the measure, press it down, and cause it to run over. "Give, and it shall be given unto you, good measure pressed down, and shaken together, and running over" (Luke vi. 38).

The Church of St Anne is one of the "Holy Places" of Jerusalem, and deserves a visit on various grounds; but a permit must be obtained from the French Consulate. It is situated at the eastern end of the Via Dolorosa, near to St Stephen's Gate, and was founded in the seventh century. It is said to mark the dwelling-place of St Anne, the mother of the Virgin; to have been the birth-place of the Holy Mother.

The Synagogues of the Jews in the Jewish Quarter of the town, which is situated to the east of Zion, can be reached from David Street by turning into the street of the Gate of the Prophet David. There is nothing interesting in the Jewish Quarter.

OUTSIDE THE WALLS.—For a tour round the city, the start may be best made from the Jaffa Gate. We descend into the valley of *Gihon*, memorable as the scene

where Solomon was crowned and proclaimed King.

Manasseh "built a wall without the city of David, on the west side of Gihon, in the valley, even to the entering in at the Fish Gate" (1 Chron. xxxiii. 14). Proceeding down the valley, we come to a wall crossing the valley from east to west, on which is an old aqueduct, built to convey water from the Pools of Solomon to the Temple. The wall forms the northern end of the BIRKET ES SULTAN, or LOWER POOL OF GIHON. It is 170 yards long and 70 wide. The depth varies from 35 feet to 41 feet. This immense reservoir may probably date from the time of Hezekiah; its history is, however, involved in much obscurity. It is thought to be the lower pool of Isaiah xxii. 9.

Continuing down the valley of Gihon on the west side of the city, we come to where it turns eastward, and is then the VALLEY OF HINNOM, a deep and narrow ravine, with steep rocky sides, situate on the south and west of the city, and separating Mount Zion to the north from the Hill of Evil Counsel and the Plain of Rephaim on the south. It formed the boundary line between Judah and Benjamin.

The MOUNT OF OLIVES, called also Mount Olivet, is an inconsiderable ridge lying on the east side of Jerusalem, from which it is separated by the narrow VALLEY OF JEHOSHAPHAT. It takes its name from the magnificent grove of olives which once stood on its western flank. The road to the Mount of Olives is through St Stephen's Gate, and leads by a stone bridge over the almost waterless *Brook Kidron*. Immediately beyond, at the foot of the bridge, lies the GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE. The ridge rises in three peaks, the central one being 3550 feet above the level of the sea, and 416 feet above the Valley of Jehoshaphat. The southern summit is called the *Mount of Offence*, and was the scene of the idolatrous worship established by Solomon for his foreign wives and concubines. The northern peak is the supposed scene of the appearance of the angels to the disciples after the resurrection, and is remarkable in Jewish History as the place in which Titus formed his encampment in the expedition against the fated city.

But the most sacred associations of Christian History converge around the central peak, or the Mount of Olives proper.

On the Centre summit is a small village. The large building, belonging to the Mahomedans, stands on a site which from the earliest date, has been shown as the place *from whence our Lord ascended to heaven*. There is a large courtyard, and in the centre a small octagonal chapel, *with a footprint of Christ*. There is a remarkable echo in this chapel, and a hymn sung softly with the proper harmonies produces an extraordinarily beautiful effect. The great interest, however, of the place is the view from the Minaret, which ought to be seen again and again.

The chief items of the view are:—The Holy City. "In the south-east quarter *the Mosque of Omar*, where Solomon's Temple once stood. South of it is *El Aksa*, once a Christian church built by Justinian. North of the Temple, or the south-eastern quarter of the city, is the hill Bezetha; and on it, near St Stephen's Gate, the Church of St Anne. West of Bezetha is the hill of Akra, which is the north-west quarter of the city, and on its eastern slope stands the CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE; a little to the south-east of it are the ruins of the Hospital of the Knights of St

John. The hill west of Mount Moriah, or the south-west quarter of the city, is MOUNT ZION; the tower of David, or Hippicus, stands near the Jaffa Gate. South-east of the tower is the English Church, and south of that the Armenian Convent, with a white dome. East of the Convent is the Jewish Quarter, with the two synagogues, one with a green and one with a white dome. On the top of Zion, south of the wall, is a cluster of buildings, in the midst the black dome marks the *Tomb of David.* Turning eastward we see the mountains of Moab and Gilead, and the Jordan Valley, the course of the river marked by the dark line of vegetation. South, is seen in the distance the round-topped Frank Mountain; nearer, almost below, is the *Hill of Evil Counsel;* to the west of it is the Valley of Rephaim. Near the north-west corner of Jerusalem are the Russian Buildings, and beyond Neby Samwil (Mizpeth). The northern ridge of Ovilet is *Scopus,* beyond which is a small village among olive-trees named Shafat. To the right of it is a hill, the ancient Nob, and two miles beyond, Gibeah, the home of Saul; three miles further north is Ramah, the birth-place of Samuel.

The Garden of Gethsemane is about one-third of an acre, and is surrounded by a wall covered with stucco. It is entered by a gate under the control of the Franciscans. The eight olive-trees are undoubtedly of great age, and may have sprung from the roots of those which were here in the time of our Lord. In the garden is a reservoir which supplies water for moistening the ground and cultivating flowers. A series of rude frescoes on the walls represent scenes in the life of Christ.

The monks point out the chapel of the Agony, in a cave; the rocky place where the disciples slept; *the spot where Judas gave the kiss of betrayal.*

In the bed of the Kidron, north of the road, is the TOMB OF THE VIRGIN. A flight of forty-seven steps leads to the church. Here are the Tombs of Joachim and Anna, the parents of the Virgin, the tomb of Joseph, the husband of the Virgin, the Tomb of Mary, and the Grotto of the Agony.

FROM JERUSALEM TO BETHLEHEM.

This is a journey of 1½ hours riding, or may be walked in a little over two hours, distance 5 miles. Leaving Jerusalem by the Jaffa Gate, we descend into the Valley of Gihon, cross it, and ascend the hill on the south-west side to the "Valley of the Giants," leaving on the left the traditional tree on which Judas hanged himself. This plain has been called the Valley of Rephaim, the boundary line between Judah and Benjamin (Joshua xx. 8). It was here that David defeated the Philistines. Before reaching the top of the long rise the traveller will see the Well of the Magi, tradition stating that the Wise Men knew not where to go, and being weary with their journey, stopped to draw water, when they saw the star reflected in the well, and under its guidance they followed to where the young child was. On the top of the hill, to the left, is a large building belonging to the Greeks.

Descending the hill, in about twenty minutes from Mar-Elyas, the Tomb of Rachel is reached. There can be no doubt that this site, which is revered by Christians and Moslems, as well as by the Jews, is the scene of the

touching story of Rachel's death.

She had journeyed from Bethel to this place, on the way to Bethlehem. "And there was but a little way to come to Ephrath" (Bethlehem); not more than a mile, and within full sight of the spot. Here she was delivered of her son. "And it came to pass, as her soul was in departing (for she died), that she called his name Ben-oni (*i.e.*, son of my sorrow). but his father called him Benjamin"—*i.e.*, the son of my right-hand; "and Rachel died, and was buried in the way to Ephrath, which is Bethlehem. And Jacob set a pillar upon her grave: that is the pillar of Rachel's grave unto this day" (Genesis xxxv. 16-20). It will be remembered that in wooing her, seven long years "seemed to Jacob but a few days for the love he bore her." And as the old man, long weary years after her death, was himself drawing to the grave, he repeats, with tender memory, the story of his loss. "And as for me, when I came from Padan, Rachel died by me in the land of Canaan in the way, when yet there was but a little way to come unto Ephrath; and I buried her there in the way of Ephrath; the same is Bethlehem" (Genesis xlviii. 7).

About a quarter of a mile to the west of Rachel's Tomb is a village named Beit Jala, the residence of the Latin and Greek Patriarchs. Population 3000, mostly Greeks and all Christians. At this point there are two roads, that to the left going direct in about fifteen minutes to Bethlehem; that on the right in about one hour to Solomon's Pool.

The views of Bethlehem, as the city is approached, are extremely picturesque.

BETHLEHEM, meaning "House of Bread," celebrated in Holy Scripture as the BIRTHPLACE OF OUR BLESSED SAVIOUR AND OF KING DAVID, is now a small unwalled town of 4,000 inhabitants, all Christians. It is situated in the centre of a most interesting country, and the views from the roof of the Latin monastery (which encloses the cave where Christ was born) are very beautiful and extensive. In the distance, east, are the mountains of Moab and the plains of Jordan; south stands the hill of Tekoah, the scene of the pastoral life of the prophet Amos; beyond, more to the east, lies the wilderness of Engedi, where David concealed himself when pursued by Saul, and where the allied armies of the Amorites, Moabites, and others encamped when they came to fight against Jehoshaphat; north is the road to Jerusalem with the mountains of Judea, and Rachel's Tomb. The Convent of the Nativity, which encloses the supposed manger, &c., is a large square building, resembling a fortress rather than the home of the recluse, and was built by the Empress Helena, 327 A.D., but destroyed by the Moslems in 1236. It was restored by the Crusaders. Within it is the CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, which like that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is subdivided among the Greeks, Latins, and Armenians. The church is built in the form of a cross, the nave, which belongs to the Armenians, is supported by 48 pillars of solid granite, each 3 ft. in thickness, and 17 ft. high. The other portions of the Church forming the cross are walled up. At the farther end of that section which forms the head of the cross, is a sculptured marble star, which the Bethlehemites say covers the central point of the earth. Here a long intricate passage descends to the crypt below, *where our Saviour is said to have been born*. The walls of the chamber are hung with

draperies of the gayest colours; and a silver star with the words, "*Hic de Virgine Marie Jesus Christus natus est*," marks the spot of THE NATIVITY. The manger stands in a low recess cut from the rock a few feet from this star. The wooden manger, taken from this spot, is now at the Church of Ste Maria Maggiore at Rome, see page 709 of this Guide Book. The other objects of interest in the church are the Chapel and Tomb of ST JEROME, who became a monk of this convent towards the end of the 4th century; the Tomb and chapel of St Paula, a Roman lady, founder of several convents at Bethlehem, the Tomb of St Eudosia, and the pit into which it is supposed the bodies of the murdered innocents were cast. The Bethlehemites chiefly gain their subsistence by the manufacture of crucifixes, beads, boxes, &c., of mother-of-pearl and olive wood. Some excellent wine is made here.

A short distance south of the Church of the Nativity is the Milk Grotto, the traditional scene of the seclusion of the Virgin Mary and the infant Jesus before the flight into Egypt.

Just east of the Milk Grotto is the so-called *House of Joseph*, and beyond this the village of Beit Sahur, where the shepherds of Luke ii. are supposed to have resided. In about fifteen minutes the Shepherds' Field is reached. A very ancient tradition makes this the spot where the shepherds were watching their flocks by night, and received "the good tidings of great joy."

Objects of interest in the neighbourhood are David's Well, Cave of Adullam, and the Grotto of the shepherds.

JERUSALEM TO HEBRON, by the Pools of Solomon.

Hebron is 21 miles south-south-west of Jerusalem. As far as the Pools of Solomon, one hour's ride from Jerusalem, the road is good.

THE POOLS OF SOLOMON.

The camping ground is just outside the walls of the khân. A short distance to the right of the castle is the sealed Fountain of Solomon, which, it is said, regulated and secured the constant supply of water for the Holy City.

The pools are three enormous cisterns of marble. Their measurements are:—

"Lower Pool. Length, 582 ft.; breadth, east end, 207 ft., west, 148 ft.; depth at east end, 50 ft." (Dr Thomson says that "when full it would float the largest man-of-war that ever ploughed the ocean.")

"Middle Pool. Distance above Lower Pool, 248 ft.; length, 423 ft.; breadth at east end, 250 ft., west, 100 ft.; depth at east end, 39 ft.

"Upper Pool. Distance above Middle Pool, 160 ft.; length, 380 ft.; breadth, east end, 236, west, 229 ft.; depth at west end, 25 feet."—*Robinson.*

From the admirable state of preservation these basins are in it is difficult to realize that they date from Solomon's time, although they were restored by Pontius Pilate.

Formerly water was supplied to Jerusalem from these pools.

The name of Solomon's Pools is taken from a passage in Eccles. ii. 6, "I made me *pools of water* to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees."

HEBRON.

[There is no Hotel at Hebron. Travellers who are not in large parties can be accommodated at one or two Jewish houses in the town, or at the old Lazaretto. If the start has been made, as is frequently the case from Solomon's Pools in the early morning, it is not too long a day's journey to return there for the night. This is the plan adopted under Messrs COOK AND SON'S arrangements.]

Hebron (*Alliance—Friendship*) is the oldest town of Palestine, and one of the oldest in the world.

From this place the lad Joseph went forth to seek his brethren in Shechem. And here came back the sons, bringing the blood-stained garment. "And Jacob rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his loins, and mourned for his son many days."

"Hebron has witnessed many struggles, notably when Joshua went up from Eglon, and all Israel with him unto Hebron; and they fought against it; and they took it and smote it with the edge of the sword."

It was here that David lived for seven and a half years, when he reigned over Judah alone. Here Absalom was born; and here Abner was murdered by Joab, who took him aside in the gate to speak with him quietly, and smote him there under the fifth rib, that he died . . . . and they buried Abner in Hebron; and King David himself followed the bier. Hither came Absalom, under the pretext of performing a vow, and he sent spies throughout all the tribes of Israel, saying, As soon as ye hear the sound of the trumpet, then ye shall say "Absalom reigneth in Hebron." The other remaining events of importance are associated with places yet pointed out in Hebron, the Cave of Machpelah and the Pools.

The *Cave of Machpelah* is no longer a cave but a mosque—a large building of massive stones, but not of a pleasing appearance. Unfortunately, the traveller can only stand a short way off from the entrance; he dare not enter, the place being guarded with most jealous care by the Moslems.

FROM BETHLEHEM TO MAR SABA, THE DEAD SEA, AND THE JORDAN.

To Mar Saba is about three hours' journey. The route is past the Field of the Shepherds; then in about three-quarters of an hour a hill is ascended, from which the last view of Bethlehem is obtained.

The Convent of Mar Saba is in the midst of grand scenery, utterly barren and desolate. It is a gigantic structure, built in terraces in a kind of amphitheatre in the side of a mountain. "Having entered, we find ourselves in one of the strangest places that human ingenuity ever contrived for a dwelling-place. It is a series of precipices with walls of natural rock and artificial battlements. You look down at buildings, courtyards, and labyrinths of passages, and up at curious holes in the walls—with ledges in front—where are the cells and dwelling-places of monks. The place is full of mystery. You see men walking upon these ledges of rock, and turning into these holes in the walls; and you look upon a little garden hanging in the air, as it seems, with a solitary palm-tree looking wonderingly down into the chasm, in

which are more buildings, and chapels, and cupolas. None but the initiated could ever find his way through these mysterious labyrinths, and once within these strong walls, woe to him who would force his way out!"

Soon after leaving the Convent, the road passes through wild scenery and along a deep gorge.

Proceeding along the west bank of the gorge for about three-quarters of a mile, then turning to the right, we cross the Kidron. Before us is a long and tedious ascent, but when the top is reached, a fine view bursts upon the sight—the vast wilderness of Engedi. Then a long descent, and, after crossing the valley, we enter a narrow ravine called Wady-el-Nar (Valley of Fire).

Soon after leaving the ravine a heap of small stones will be seen directing the attention of pilgrims to the minaret of Neby Musa (Tomb of Moses), which can be seen about a mile and a half to the left.

The Dead Sea,

called by the Arabs the "Sea of Lot," is situated in the south-east of Palestine. It is about forty miles long, with an average breadth of nine miles. Its surface is lower than that of any water known, being 1312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. The depth varies considerably, soundings in the north have given 220 fathoms. The shape is an elongated oval. It is fed by the Jordan and many other streams, but has no apparent outlet, its superfluous water being supposed to be carried off entirely by evaporation. Along the eastern and western borders there are lines of bold, perpendicular cliffs, rising to an elevation of 1000ft. on the west and 2000ft on the east. These cliffs are mostly limestone, and devoid of vegetation save on the east side, where there are ravines, traversed by fresh water springs. The north shores of the lake form an extensive and muddy flat, marked by the blackened trunks of trees, incrusted with salt, as everything is, exposed to the spray of the Dead Sea. The southern shore is low and marshy and desolate in the highest degree, the air is choking, and no living thing is to be seen. On this shore is the remarkable mass of rock called Usdom (Sodom). It is a narrow ridge of hill, extending five miles north-west, and consisting of rock salt. Large blocks have broken off from this hill, and lie strewn in all directions along the shore, adding to its dreary and death-like aspect. To the north, near Usdom, is the supposed site of Sodom. Although the hills surrounding the Dead Sea are mostly composed of stratified rock, yet igneous rocks are also seen; there are also quantities of post-tertiary lava pumice-stone, sulphur, warm springs and volcanic slag, clearly proving the presence of volcanic agencies at some period. The neighbourhood is frequently visited by earthquakes, at which time the lake casts large masses of asphaltum to its surface. The long-entertained belief that the exhalations from the lake were fatal, is not founded upon fact, as birds have been seen flying over and even sitting on its surface. A curious plant grows on the borders of the sea, which produces the fruit called "Apples of Sodom," beautiful on the outsides, but bitter to the taste, and when mature filled with fibre and dust. The water is characterised by large quantities of Magnesian and soda salts. Its specific gravity ranges from 1172 to 1227 (pure water being 1000). The

proportion of saline matter is so great that whilst sea water only contains 30 parts of salt in the 100 parts, the water of the Dead Sea contains 250 parts, or eight times more than that of the ocean. The saltness of the sea has been explained in several ways, but we deem it necessary to give but one. It is a circumstance attending all lakes or collections of water without any outflow, that the water requires an infusion of salt, its feeders constantly bringing in this material, while none can go off by evaporation.

From the Dead Sea to the Jordan, or rather the Pilgrims' Bathing Place, is about an hour's journey.

The RIVER JORDAN is the principal river of Palestine, the bed of which forms a great valley, stretching from north to south in the eastern part of the country. It derives its source partly from the Lebanon mountains and partly from mount Hermon. It has a course of 150 miles, and after passing through the small lake of El Huleh (the Waters of Merom) and the Sea of Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) falls into the northern extremity of the Dead Sea. Its course is so tortuous that between the Lake of Galilee and the Dead Sea, 60 miles of actual length is increased to 200 by its windings.

Every stage of the river is sacred with historical associations. "Lot lifted up his eyes and beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was well watered everywhere," and was "even as the garden of the Lord" (Gen. xiii. 10). After the forty years' wandering, the Israelites "crossed over it on dry ground, until all the people were passed clean over." Here came those two holy men, one of whom was soon to pass into the other world. "And Elijah took his mantle, and wrapped it together, and smote the waters, so that they two went over on dry ground" (2 Kings ii. 8). Elisha as he returned from parting with his friend, taking the mantle which had fallen from his illustrious predecessor, smote the waters, so that they parted, and he too passed over on dry ground. To this place came our Lord and was baptized of John, "and, lo, the heavens were open unto Him, and He saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon Him: and lo, a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased" (Matt. iii. 13, 17).

Sites on the Jordan are difficult to identify, but there seems no reason to doubt that the passage of the Israelites, who went straight towards Jericho; the passage of Elijah and Elisha, who came from Jericho; the baptism of our Lord, "who was led up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil"—all occurred in nearly an identical locality.

FROM THE JORDAN TO JERUSALEM.

BY WAY OF JERICHO & BETHANY.

From the Ford of the Jordan the route is over the level plain, and the time occupied in the journey to Jericho is usually about two hours. One hour from the Jordan, we pass the Wady-el-Kelt (the Valley of Achor), where Achan and his family were stoned. Riha, one of the most filthy spots in the Holy Land, the town consisting of a mere heap of rubbish, into which the inhabitants seemed to have burrowed holes. It is the site of the ancient Gilgal, and of the modern Jericho. It was here that the Israelites first pitched their camp west of the Jordan, and set up twelve stones which

they had taken from the bed of the stream (Joshua iv. 19, 20). "And the Lord said unto Joshua, This day have I rolled away the reproach of Egypt from off you. Wherefore the name of the place is called Gilgal (*i.e.*, *rolling*) unto this day" (Joshua v. 9). Here "the manna ceased on the morrow after they had eaten of the old corn of the land; neither had the children of Israel manna any more, but they did eat of the fruit of the land of Canaan that year" (Joshua v. 12).

In later times the solemn assemblies of Samuel and Saul were celebrated here. Here the latter was made king; and when David came back from exile, the whole tribe of Judah assembled to welcome him, and to conduct him over the Jordan, after the death of Absalom (2 Sam. xix. 15).

Riha is probably the site of the Jericho of the New Testament. The traveller will not fail to observe a large tower, which has been called the House of Zacchæus.

It is usual for parties travelling under the arrangements of Messrs Cook & Son to pitch their tents on the site of ancient Jericho. Here, in the evening, the villagers from modern Jericho come up in a body for the purpose of performing dances accompanied by songs.

From Riha to ancient Jericho the traveller passes through a forest, principally of thorn-trees. Jericho, the city of palm-trees (Deut. xxxiv. 3), and the scene of Joshua's victories, is not to be confounded with modern Jericho, or Riha. Only a few mounds and the remnants of watercourses mark the site of the ancient city. The history of its siege and capture will be recalled by every traveller. Here Elijah spent his last days.

Jericho was long celebrated for its beautiful groves and gardens, which were given to Cleopatra by Antony. Herod rebuilt and beautified the city. In the time of our Lord, the Jericho visited by Him as He journeyed to Jerusalem was New Jericho. Here the two blind men were healed, and here our Lord paid a visit to the house of Zacchæus.

From Jericho to Jerusalem is a ride of over eight hours. It used to be a difficult route. Within the past few years, however, it has been greatly improved.

"Speaking of roads that lead to the capital of this ancient land of promise, those who, a couple of years ago, 'went down from Jerusalem to Jericho' will be astonished and gratified to hear that a road has been constructed over which a carriage might be driven, except in the more precipitous parts, which are terraced by wide steps, the natural pavement of limestone, and jagged rocks having been quarried or blasted, so that horses may now tread in safety, and pilgrims can make their way to the Jordan with less than half the former toil. The great improvement is said to have resulted from an accident that befell a Wallachian princess, who, to save her poorer pilgrims from falling, has given a thousand pounds for the making of the new road."—*Cook.*

Leaving Jericho early, we ascend the hill by the gorge of "the Brook Cherith," pass the traditional scene of the parable of the Good Samaritan, and ascending the slopes of Olivet, reach BETHANY. Here we may visit the traditional *Tomb of Lazarus*, and the *House of Mary*. Proceeding to the summit of the Mount of Olives we enjoy the magnificent view of Jerusalem. Descending to Gethsemane and crossing the Valley of Jehoshaphat we soon reach the city.

Route 224.

FROM JERUSALEM TO SAMARIA, NAZARETH, TIBERIAS, DAMASCUS, BAALBEK, AND BEYROUT.

LEAVING Jerusalem by the Damascus Gate, the route leads by the Tombs of the King, and the hill Scopus. Looking back from this point, the view of Jerusalem is very fine. Passing Shâfat, with part of a ruined church or tower, and cisterns hewn in the rock, we see Tuliel-el-Ful, the Gibeah of Saul, the native place of the first King of Israel, and the seat of government during the greater part of his reign. This is the place where the seven descendants of Saul were hanged by the Amorites, and the scene of one of the most touching stories of motherly love on record. Two of her sons were amongst those who were thus slain, and they "were put to death in the days of harvest, in the first days in the beginning of barley harvest. And Rizpah, the daughter of Aiah, took sackcloth, and spread it for her upon the rock, from the beginning of harvest until water dropped upon them out of heaven, and suffered neither the birds of the air to rest on them by day, nor the beasts of the field by night." (2 Sam. xxi. 10.)

We next reach El-Râm, identical with Ramah of Benjamin—from whence there is a fine view. Here was the scene of the story of the Levite (Judges xix.) which brought about the war with the Benjamites. It is not improbable that here was fulfilled the prophecy, "A voice was heard in Rama, lamentation and bitter weeping."

Proceeding, we reach El-Bîreh, a village with 800 inhabitants, an excellent spring of water, ruins of reservoirs, and of an old khân.

Tradition has fixed on El-Bîreh as the place where the Holy Family stopped after leaving Jerusalem, and discovered that Jesus was not with them. El Bîreh is the ancient Beeroth, one of the four Hivite or Gibeonite cities that leagued with Joshua. Soon after leaving El-Bîreh the road divides, that on the left leads to Jifna, and on the other to Bethel and Ain Yebrûd. The journey from El-Bîreh to Bethel is half an hour.

Bethel is a poor village on a hill, with about 500 inhabitants. Everywhere about may be seen traces of ancient materials, even to the building of the hovels. There are the remains of a tower in the highest part of the village, and near these the walls of a church. Bethel was the place where Abraham reared an altar, and called upon the name of the Lord. From here he went into Egypt, and fell into temptation, dishonouring God who sent him out of the land. "And he went on his journeys from the south even to Bethel, unto the place where his tent had been at the beginning, between Bethel and Hai."

Here Jacob, weary with his forty miles' journey, and away from home and kindred, "took of the stones of that place, and put them for his pillow, and lay down on that place to sleep." (Genesis xxviii. 11.)

Here he saw the vision—the wondrous vision of angels ascending and descending the mystic

ladder, and when he awoke he made the solemn vow which consecrated him to the service of God.

A short distance from Bethel is Ai, celebrated as the scene of Joshua's victory.

Leaving Bethel we enter at first upon a rough road, but in an hour, we reach the most fertile regions of Palestine, abounding with vineyards and orchards, and still bearing everywhere the signs of the blessing of Ephraim.

Soon we see Jifna, and 'Ain Sinia, and then the village of Yebrûd. We are now in an exquisite valley, or glen, called the Wady-el-Haramîyeh (*i.e.*, Glen of the Robbers). It is usual to camp for the night at Sinjil, some distance further on; if any obstacle prevents, a good camping place is at "Ain-el-Haramîyeh, the Robbers' Fountain, where the water is good and the scenery picturesque."

We soon reach *Sinjil*. In order to visit Shiloh the road to the right must be taken; the direct road to Nâbulus, however, is to the north of the plain, above which Sinjil is situated.

Shiloh, Arabic *Seilun*, is now one heap of ruins, and the first thought of the traveller, as he beholds the large mound covered with masses of débris, will be the graphic fulfilment of the prophecy of Jeremiah, who used it as a type of the destruction which should fall upon the house of the Lord in Jerusalem. "Go ye now unto my place which was in Shiloh, where I set my name at the first, and *see what I did to it* for the wickedness of my people Israel."

Here Joshua divided the land among the tribes, and here the tabernacle was reared (Joshua xviii.) Around the ruins of the ancient well, the daughters of Shiloh danced in the yearly festival (Judges xxi. 19-23). Here dwelt Eli, and to this place Hannah came yearly to the sacrifice, bringing with her the "little coat" for the boy Samuel, who ministered before the Lord.

Crossing cultivated fields, we descend to Wady-el-Lubbân, and reach a fountain beside the ruined Khân-el-Lubban. This is supposed to be the ancient Lebonah, and if so, it establishes the position of Shiloh. Passing Es-Sawiyeh on the left, we descend to the Wady Yetma, then up to a bleak plateau where a splendid view is obtained. Before us is the great plain, surrounded by the mountains of Samaria. On the left is Gerizim, and beyond Ebal, while to the north is the snow-clad Hermon.

Instead of proceeding by the road on the left, which leads direct to Nabulus, the traveller is advised to take the road on the right, which leads to *Jacob's Well*.

There can be no doubt that it was here that our Saviour sat. Around us are the corn-fields to which He pointed when He said, "Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest." (John iv. 35.) To the right is the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to his son Joseph. There is the opening between the two hills, with just a glimpse of Shechem beyond; there on the left is Gerizim, to which the woman of Samaria pointed, as she said, "Our fathers worshipped in this mountain." "The well is not what we understand by that name. It is not a spring of water bubbling up from the earth, nor is it reached by an excavation. It is a shaft cut in the living rock, about nine feet in diameter, and now upwards of seventy feet deep. As an immense quantity of rubbish has fallen into it, the original depth must have been much greater,

probably twice what it is now." It was therefore intended by its first engineer as a reservoir, rather than as a means of reaching a spring. Leaving Jacob's Well we soon reach NABULUS or Shechem. Population, 12,000.

Nabulus, corrupted from Neapolis, is the name given to the town in commemoration of its restoration by Titus Flavius Vespasian. Anciently it was Sichem or *Shechem*, and in the New Testament is called *Sychar* and *Sychem*. In Jacob's time Shechem was a Hivite city, under the governorship of Hamor, the father of Shechem (Genesis xxxiii. 18, 19). Near here Joseph was seized by his brethren, and sold to the Ishmaelites, and here he was buried.

When the land was divided, Shechem fell to the lot of Ephraim, but subsequently became a Levite city of refuge.

Here all Israel assembled in the time of Joshua. After the death of Solomon, Rehoboam and Jeroboam met here, and the result was the division of the kingdom, Shechem being made the seat of the new government under Jeroboam (1 Kings xii. 1—25). Our Lord tarried here for two days, "and many believed on Him for the saying of the woman which testified, He told me all that ever I did. So when the Samaritans were come unto Him, they besought Him that He would tarry with them: and He abode there two days." There is a large Mosque, which was once a Crusader's Church, dedicated to St John.

In the Samaritan Quarter, in the south-west part of the town, is their synagogue—a small, oblong chamber. Divine service is performed in the Samaritan dialect.

The great curiosity of the synagogue is the celebrated Samaritan Codex of the Pentateuch. It has been affirmed that it was written in the time of Moses, and, again, that it was the production of a grandson of Aaron.

The situation of Nabulus is very beautiful. One of the best views is to be obtained from the summit of Gerizim, which is nearly three thousand feet above the level of the sea, and consists of a large open space, at one end of which are the ruins of a Church or castle; the walls are thick and of hewn stones, probably belonging to a period anterior to "the castle" which was built by the Emperor Justinian. There is also a Moslem *wely*, a reservoir, and a few other ruins. In the far west is the Mediterranean; in the north, Mount Hermon, partly intercepted by Mount Ebal; below, to the east, is the plain of Makhna, and beyond the mountains of Gilead.

Mount Ebal on the north side of the valley of Nabulus, is celebrated for its view, which is finer than that from Gerizim.

Samaria, or Sebastîyeh, is now a dirty village, surrounded by hedges of cactus and ruins.

The city was built by Omri, King of Israel, and became the capital of the ten tribes until the Captivity. It was the centre of idolatrous worship. Here Ahab built the temple of Baal, which was destroyed by Jehu. "He reared up an altar for Baal in the house of Baal, which he had built in Samaria. And Ahab made a grove, and Ahab did more to provoke the Lord God of Israel than all the kings of Israel that were before him."

During his reign the city was besieged by the Syrians; but Benhadad of Damascus was defeated by a small band of Israelites. The story of the siege of Samaria is recorded in 2 Kings vi. 24—33.

The Colonnade, or "Street of

the Columns," running round the hill side, is of greater interest than anything else in Samaria. "The remains of the ancient city consist mainly of colonnades, which date back to the time of the Herods, and perhaps many of the columns are much older. . . . . The grand colonnade runs along the south side of the hill, down a broad terrace, which descends rapidly towards the present village. The number of columns, whole or broken, along this line, is nearly *one hundred*, and many others lie scattered about on lower terraces. They are of various sizes, and quite irregularly arranged, but when perfect it must have been a splendid colonnade. The entire hill is covered with rubbish, indicating the existence and repeated destruction of a large city."—*The Land and the Book.*

Leaving Samaria we descend the hill, where are the columns, and enter the Valley of Barley, and in about half an hour arrive at Burka. From a high point beyond a grand view is had. Before us is the *Plain of Esdraelon*, with its many memorial places, and in the distance *Mount Hermon*. From here, too, are seen the ruins of Dothan, where Joseph sought his brethren and was sold to the Ishmaelites.

A rocky descent into the valley, and the traveller arrives at the beautifully situated village of Jenin, without doubt the En-gannim (Fountain of Gardens) of Scripture.

The Plain of Esdraelon, on the edge of which Jenin stands, is the Plain of Jezreel, the Hebrew form of the Greek Esdraelon, called also Esdra-Elon. "This plain has been a battle-field from the days of Barak to Napoleon. Warriors of every nation have pitched their tents in the Plain of Esdraelon, and have beheld the banners of their nations wet with the dews of Tabor and Hermon."—*Dr Clarke.*

(From Jenin to Haifa, Acre, and Mount Carmel, is a journey of about thirteen hours.) After leaving Jenin several villages are passed. On the right, as we pass under the mountains of Gilboa, is a Moslem shrine, called Neby Mezar, and soon afterwards reach Zer'in, the ancient Jezreel, a wretched village, surrounded by heaps of rubbish, and burrowed with innumerable holes, which are used as store-houses. The view is interesting, commanding the Plain of Esdraelon as far as Carmel on one side, and the Jordan Valley on the other. On the north of Zer'in is that part of the plain known as the Valley of Jezreel. Here was the palace of Ahab, not a trace of which remains. Looking down upon the fields, we may see that one which Ahab coveted of Naboth. "Give me thy vineyard, that I may have it for a garden of herbs, because it is near unto my house."

It was "in the portion of Naboth the Jezreelite" that Jehu, who came up the valley "driving furiously," put Jehoram to death. And here Ahaziah was slain.

It was in the Valley of Jezreel that Gideon gained his victory over the Midianites.

Instead of going direct across the valley to Shunem, it will be well to make a short detour to the east, in order to visit Ain Jalud, or the "Fountain of Jezreel," sometimes called the "Fountain of Gideon." It was here that Gideon was encamped against the Midianites, and at this fountain each of the three hundred picked men lapped "the water with his tongue, as a dog lappeth."

On this very ground where Gideon, "strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might," had

gathered his armies around him, close by the Fountain of Jezreel, Saul pitched his camp, while the Philistines were encamped at Shunem; the armies were in full sight of each other, "And when Saul saw the host of the Philistines, he was afraid, and his heart greatly trembled."

Leaving the Fountain of Jezreel, we cross the plain, to the village of Sulem, the Schunem of Scripture, where the Philistines had their encampment, when they waged war with Saul. Another incident will be recalled with interest. Here the Shunamite woman showed hospitality to the Prophet Elisha.

St Jerome speaks of the hill on which the village stands as Hermon. Since his days, it has gone by the name of Little Hermon. A short excursion can be made from Shunem to Nain and Endor.

Leaving Shunem, we descend into the plain, and have before us *Mount Tabor*, which may be ascended now, or, if time permit, an excursion may easily be made to it from Nazareth. As we approach Nazareth we notice the village of Iksâl, supposed to be Chisloth-Tabor (flank of Tabor), on the boundary of Zebulun.

Nazareth.

Travellers can find accommodation at the Latin Monastery.

Nazareth is not named in the Old Testament, nor by any classic writer. Its history dates from the time of Christ. "The town as beheld from the valley or from the enclosing hill, is very picturesque, backed as it is by high cliffs, and approached from under the shade of spreading oaks; with substantial-looking houses of stone, the square massive walls of the church and monastery, and the graceful minarets of two mosques, interspersed with, and here and there overtopped by the tall spiral forms of the dark green cypress-tree."—*Dr Kitto.*

The people are celebrated for their kindness. They are a better class than is to be met with in any town in Palestine; their dwellings are cleaner and their habits altogether different from those met with elsewhere. The women are proverbial for their beauty. Nazareth was the residence of Joseph and Mary, and the scene of the Anunciation. "The angel Gabriel was sent from God unto a city of Galilee, named Nazareth, to a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph" (Luke i. 26, 27). From here Joseph went up to Bethlehem, "to be taxed with Mary his espoused wife" (ii. 4). After the return from Egypt, this was the home of our Lord until He entered upon His public ministry, "that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, He shall be called a Nazarene" (Matt. ii. 23). When entering upon His public ministry "Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee, and was baptized of John in Jordan" (Matt. iii. 13). Afterwards "He came to Nazareth, where He had been brought up" (Luke iv. 16). And then His fellow townsfolk sought to kill Him. They "rose up, and thrust Him out of the city, and led Him unto the brow of the hill whereon their city was built, that they might cast Him down headlong. But He passing through the midst of them went His way, and came down to Capernaum."

The *Latin Convent* is one of the most interesting places in Nazareth. It is enclosed with high walls, and in it is the Church of the Annunciation. The high altar is dedicated to the angel Gabriel Below the altar is the crypt

leading to the Chapel of the Angels, and this again leads into the CHAPEL OF THE ANNUNCIATION. The marble altar has the inscription, "Here the word was made flesh" ("*Hic verbum caro factum est.*") On the right and left are columns marking the places where the angel and Mary stood. A doorway leads from this chapel into the Chapel of Joseph.

The *Workshop of Joseph*, in the Moslem Quarter of the town, is in the possession of the Latins. Only a small portion of the wall is claimed to be the original workshop.

The table of Christ, where He is said to have met His disciples, both before and after the resurrection, will be pointed out, as also the synagogue where He taught.

The Fountain of the Virgin is a spring issuing from three mouths. The scene at the fountain is always interesting, and especially so in the evening, when it is thoroughly Eastern. Here the village maidens, in their white robes and bright head-dresses, assemble, and bear away their well-filled pitchers on their heads.

The Wely Sim'ân, on the top of the high hill behind Nazareth, commands one of the best views in the country, and comprehends nearly all Palestine. "At a glance you seem to take in the whole land, and the first thought that strikes you is that this must have been a favourite resort of the Saviour, and if so, He must have had constantly spread before Him the great library of Biblical story. On the north is Hermon; on the south, the mountains round about Jerusalem; on the east the mountains of Gilead; on the other side Jordan; and on the west, the Mediterranean. Looking across to the west, the traveller will be able to make out the beautiful Bay of Acre; the ridge running out into the sea is Mount Carmel, crowned with its convent. Southward are the mountains of Samaria; south-east, the hills round Jenin; eastward, the mountains of Gilead; and between them and us lies the magnificent Plain of Esdraelon, covered with its rich green carpet, and threaded with the silver line of "that ancient river, the river Kishon."

The Protestant Church is a handsome building, standing in a very commanding position, capable of holding about 500. The church is under the arrangements of the Church Missionary Society, and the statistics about three years ago were as follows: There were, including the out-stations, 450 native Christians, 66 communicants, and 260 school children.

The Girl's Orphanage in Nazareth, established by the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, is in a flourishing state. Although the scenery by the route *via* Kefr Kenna is not so interesting as that by way of Mount Tabor, it is much shorter. The first village passed is Reineh. A little further on is Meshhad, supposed to be the ancient Gath-hepher, a town on the border of Zebulun, and the birthplace of the prophet Jonah. Tradition also locates his tomb here.

Kefr Kenna, a village with about 500 inhabitants, was for centuries considered to be the Cana of Galilee where Christ performed His first miracle, at the Marriage Feast (John ii. 1); where He healed the nobleman's son, who lay sick at Capernaum (iv. 46-54); and where Nathanael, "the disciple in whom there was no guile," was born.

After passing Kefr Kenna, we enter a beautiful plain, pass two or three villages, and reach Lûbieh, where there are a few

ruins and rock tombs in the hill slopes.

On our left, rising up out of a fertile plain, is a curiously shaped hill, having two peaks, from which it derives its name of Kurûn Hattîn, or Horns of Hattîn. In the time of the Crusaders this place first came into notice as a holy place, the Latins having decided that it was the Mount of Beatitudes, where our Lord preached the sermon from the Mount. Another tradition makes this also to be the scene of the Feeding of the Five Thousand (Matthew xiv. 15-21).

Near here Saladin, in July, 1187, defeated the Crusaders. It was their last struggle. "At nightfall they gathered together by the Horns of Hattîn; Guy of Lusignan, with Reynald of Chatillon, the Grand Master of the Knights Templars, and the Bishop of Lydda, bearing the Holy Cross. That day, however, was the triumph of the Moslem, and the power of the Crusaders in the Holy Land was broken for ever."

Proceeding towards Tiberias we enter a ridge of hills, and soon come to a spot where a magnificent view of the *Sea of Galilee* and its surroundings is obtained. The whole of the lake is distinctly seen. Across the lake arise the irregular hills, sloping down to the water's edge. Behind them are the mountains of Galilee, and to the north *Mount Hermon*. "It is impossible to separate from these matter-of-fact details the spirit and inspiration of the scene; for yonder was the dwelling-place of Christ. Upon those waters He trod, those waves listened to His voice, and obeyed; over there, on the left, He preached the Sermon on the Mount; from one of those plateaus above the rugged hills the swine fell into the lake. Every place the eye rests upon is holy ground, for it is associated with some most sacred scenes in the life of the Master; everywhere the gospel is written upon this divinely illuminated page of Nature, and the very air seems full of the echo of His words."

TIBERIAS is not mentioned in the New Testament, and there is no reason to believe that it was ever visited by our Lord. The only reference to it is in one or two verses speaking of the "Sea of Galilee, which is the sea of Tiberias."

The modern town of Tiberias does not occupy so large a space as the ancient; it is partially surrounded by a wall, which was shaken and nearly destroyed in the great earthquake of 1837, when half the people of the town perished.

The population is over three thousand, nearly two thousand of whom are Jews.

The Greek Church, close by the lake, dates from the time of the Crusades, and was rebuilt in 1869. The old castle is interesting from its view. The Latin Convent is on the sea shore, a short distance from the Jews' quarter. Here travellers not provided with tents can obtain accommodation.

The ruins of the ancient town have nothing of interest.

SEA OF GALILEE.

The best views are at Tiberias, looking towards Capernaum; the most interesting part of the lake is in the neighbourhood of Tell Hûm (Capernaum); here the views are remarkably striking.

"The hills, except at Khân Minyeh, where there is a small cliff, are recessed from the shore of the lake, or rise gradually from it; they are of no great elevation, and their outline, especially on the eastern side, is not broken by

any prominent peak; but everywhere from the southern end the snow-capped peak of Hermon is visible, standing out so sharp and clear in the bright sky, that it appears almost within reach; and, towards the north, the western ridge is cut through by a wild gorge, 'the Valley of Doves,' over which rise the twin peaks, or Horns of Hattin. The shore line, for the most part regular, is broken on the north into a series of little bays of exquisite beauty—nowhere more beautiful than at Gennesaret, where the beaches, pearly white with myriads of minute shells, are on one side washed by the limpid waters of the lake, and on the other shut in by a fringe of oleanders, rich in May with their 'blossoms red and bright.'

"The lake is pear-shaped, the broad end being towards the north; the greatest width is six and three-quarter miles from Mejdel—'Magdala'—to Khersa—'Gergesa'—about one-third of the way down; and the extreme length is twelve and a quarter miles. The Jordan enters at the north, a swift, muddy stream, colouring the lake for a mile from its mouth, and passes out pure and bright at the south. On the north-western shore of the lake is a plain, two and a half miles long and one mile broad, called by the Bedouins *El Ghuweir*, but better known by its familiar name of Gennesareth; and on the north-east, near Jordan's mouth, is a swampy plain, El Batihah, now much frequented by wild boars—formerly the scene of a skirmish between the Jews and Romans, in which Josephus met with an accident that necessitated his removal to Capernaum. On the west there is a recess in the hills, containing the town of Tiberias; and in the east, at the mouths of Wadies Semakh and Fik, are small tracts of level ground. On the south, the fine open Valley of the Jordan stretches away towards the Dead Sea, and is covered in the neighbourhood of the lake with luxuriant grass."—*Capt. Wilson, Recovery of Jerusalem.*

The Lake of Galilee is from 600 to 700 feet below the Mediterranean, but the level varies with the seasons. The water is bright, and except in the neighbourhood of Tiberias, is good for drinking purposes. It is still subject to violent storms, as in the days of the Gospels. Many travellers may like to row on the lake, and it is an enjoyable way of going to Capernaum. Inquiry must be made at Tiberias for boats, and if there is a party, it will be well to send a muleteer ahead to secure them.

From Tiberias on to Tell-Hûm, on our way toward Damascus, the journey may be made: either by boat or by road parallel to the lake shore. The latter is the more usual, but the former, although taking a longer time, is the more interesting, as the views on either side are better seen from the water. Moreover, the heat by the road-way is very oppressive, and on the water what breeze there may be is caught. Of course if the weather is rough, a boat should not be taken.

The road or the lake present, of course, the same features, and the places passed occur in either case, in the following order:—Almost opposite Tiberias are Wady Fik, and the ruins of Gamala, where once stood a fortress, garrisoned by Josephus, and taken in A.D. 69 by Vespasian with a loss of ten thousand, half of whom leapt from the walls down the precipices. On the left are some springs, known as 'Ain-el-Barideh, then on the left again

is seen the village of Mejdel, corresponding with Magdala, where Mary Magdalene was born. Below it is a small plain, and with this the traveller will associate the passage in Matthew xv. 39, where, after recording the miracle of the loaves and fishes, it is said Jesus "sent away the multitude, and took ship and came into the coast of Magdala."

Across the lake, which here attains its greatest width (six and three-quarter miles), and nearly opposite to Magdala is Khersa (Gergesa). "The site of the ruins is enclosed by a wall three feet thick. The remains are not of much importance, with the exception of those of a large rectangular building lying east and west. On the shore of the lake are a few ruined buildings, to which the same name was given by the Bedawîn. About a mile south of this, the hills, which everywhere else on the eastern side are recessed from a half to three-quarters of a mile from the water's edge, approach within forty feet of it. They do not terminate abruptly, but there is a steep, even slope, which we would identify with the 'steep place,' down which the herd of swine ran violently into the sea, and so were choked. A few yards off is a small intermittent hot spring.

"That the meeting of our Lord with the two demoniacs took place on the eastern shore of the lake is plain from Matt. ix. 1, and it is equally evident, on an examination of the ground, that there is only one place on that side where the herd of swine could have run down a steep place into the lake, the place mentioned above. The eastern coast has since been carefully examined by Mr MacGregor in his canoe, and he has come to exactly the same conclusion. A difficulty has arisen with regard to this locality, in consequence of the different readings in the three Gospels. In Matthew our Saviour is said to have come into the country of the Gergesenes; in Luke and John into that of the Gadarenes. The old MSS. do not give any assistance here; but the similarity of the name Khersa, to that of Gergesa, is, as Dr Thomson points out in 'The Land and the Book,' a strong reason for believing that the reading of Matthew is correct; and we have also the testimony of Eusebius and Origen that a village called Gergesa once existed on the borders of the lake. Perhaps the discrepancy may be explained by supposing that Gergesa was under the jurisdiction of Gadara. There do not appear to be any rock-hewn tombs near Khersa; but the demoniacs may possibly have lived in one of those tombs built above ground which have been noticed under the head of Tell-Hûm, a form of tomb much more common in Galilee than has been supposed. I have entered into this question rather fully, as travellers have alternately asserted and denied the existence of a suitable locality on the eastern shore; and even such a carefully compiled work as the 'Dictionary of the Bible,' has made the extraordinary blunder of placing the scene of the miracle at Gadara, now Um Keis, a place from which the swine would have had a hard gallop of two hours before reaching the lake."—*Recovery of Jerusalem.*

Just beyond Magdala (left) will be seen the Wady Hamam (Valley of the Pigeons), descending from Khan Lubiyeh and the Horns of Hattin, and a little further on the ruins of Kul'at Ibn Ma'an, and the once strongly-fortified caverns of Arbela, where robbers

who were the terror of the country found a retreat, but were dispossessed by Herod the Great, who caused them to be attacked by lowering cages filled with soldiers.

The ruins of Irbid, or Arbela, the Beth-Arbel of Scripture, are on the north of the plateau of Hattin. The origin of the name is supposed to be *House of Ambush*, and it would seem that from a very early date it was famous as a stronghold. "Therefore shall a tumult arise among thy people, and all thy fortresses shall be destroyed, as Shalman spoiled Beth-Arbel in the day of battle."—Hosea x. 14.

The level tract beyond Magdala is the Land of Gennesaret (Matt. xiv. 34), now called El Ghuweir, or "the Little Ghôr."

The Sea of Galilee is called in the Old Testament 'the Sea of Chinnereth" and "the Sea of Cinneroth," from a town which stood somewhere on its margin named Chinnereth. In the New Testament it is called the "Sea of Tiberias" (John vi. 1), from the town of that name; and the "Lake of Gennesaret" (Luke v. 1).

In this region, round about the shores of this sea, our Lord spent the principal part of His public life. Nine cities then stood upon its shores, of which the chief were Capernaum, Chorazin, Tiberias, Magdala, and the two Bethsaidas.

Cast out from Nazareth, Capernaum became henceforth the "home" of Jesus. It was "His own city"; "leaving Nazareth He came and dwelt in Capernaum, which is upon the sea-coast, in the borders of Zabulon and Nephthalim: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying, The land of Zabulon, and the land of Nephthalim, by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, Galilee of the Gentiles; the people which sat in darkness saw great light; and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death light is sprung up" (Matt. iv. 13—16). Here He called Peter, James, and John, the three most intimate disciples, the "inner circle," of his chosen band. "And it came to pass, that, as the people pressed upon Him to hear the word of God, He stood by the lake of Gennesaret, and saw two ships standing by the lake: but the fishermen were gone out of them, and were washing their nets" (Luke v. 1). Then He entered into Simon's ship, and taught the people on the shore, and after that He performed the miracle of the draught of fishes, which so astonishing Peter, James, and John, the Master said to them, "Fear not; from henceforth thou shalt catch men. And when they had brought their ships to shore, they forsook all, and followed Him."

From a ship on the waters of this lake, he delivered that marvellous discourse on the kingdom of heaven. Jesus "went out of His house ('His own house') and sat by the sea side. And great multitudes were gathered unto Him, so that He went into a ship and sat; and the whole multitude stood on the shore" (Matt. xiii. 1, 2), and heard those wonderful parables of the sower, the wheat and the tares, the grain of mustard seed, the leaven, and the net cast into the sea.

Here, when "there arose a great tempest in the sea, insomuch that the ship was covered with waves . . . . He rebuked the winds and the sea, and there was a great calm" (Matt. viii. 24-27). At Gergesa there "met Him two possessed with devils coming out of the tombs, exceeding fierce, so that no man might pass by that way." But He cast out the devils, causing

them to enter into a herd of swine, which "ran violently down a steep place into the sea, and perished in the waters" (Matt. viii. 28-34). Near here He fed the five thousand, and afterwards seeing His disciples toiling in rowing on the lake, for the wind was contrary, "Jesus went unto them, walking on the sea," and He "performed many mighty works" and "spake many things," and here was the scene of those touching incidents which occurred soon after His resurrection.

"This is a hallowed lake in the glorious Land of Promise and Divine performance—the peaceful scene of the opening career of the Redeemer, the cradle of His teaching, the country of His disciples; His chosen retreat when He hid Himself from His foes; His miracles and His sublime lessons have consecrated these solitudes. The charm of this landscape is felt still in our own day, and is reflected in the simple story of the Evangelists. We are carried back to the life on its shores by the parable of the net, by that of the lost sheep, by the image of the sheep-fold, and the beautiful lesson of the lilies. These flowers, more glorious than Solomon's purple, still abound." —*Ritter Erdkunda.*

The boat will soon now run into a narrow creek at 'Ain et Tin, or the Fountain of the Fig-tree. There is a small spring here, inferior, however, to the adjacent Et-Tabigah. A little to the north of the spring is Khân Minyeh, a ruin now, but built, without doubt, for the convenience of travellers to Damascus. Near here are some ruins which Dr Robinson considers to be the remains of Capernaum.

Et-Tabigah. — "Westward, along the shore of the lake, a mile and a half from Tell-Hûm, is the charming little bay of Et-Tabigah, and the great spring which is, without a doubt, the Fountain of Capharnaum mentioned by Josephus as the watering place of Gennesareth."

Tell-Hûm is two miles west of the Jordan, and is a mass of ruins.

On rising ground at the back of these ruins are the remains of the ancient town of Capernaum, where our Lord had His own house.

Chorazin (*Kerâzeh*).—Two and a half miles north of Tell-Hûm are the ruins which Pococke, as early as the year 1740, identified, from the similarity of the name Gerasi with Chorazin. Leaving Tell-Hûm we proceed by a bad road past the Khân Yubb Yûsef, or Khân of Joseph's Well, where tradition asserts that Joseph was thrown by his brethren.

A beautiful stream, Nahr Hendah, is reached, and on the hill above it are some important ruins of a town named Kasyûn, of uncertain date. The usual place for making a mid-day halt is at 'Ain Mellahah.

Lake of Hûleh ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, 11 ft. deep, and nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea) is called "The Waters of Merom."

It was here that Jabin, King of Hazor, gathered together all the surrounding kings and their companies, "and they went out, they with them, and all their hosts much people, even as the sand that is upon the sea-shore in multitude, with horses and chariots very many. And when all these kings were met together, they came and pitched together at the waters of Merom, to fight against Israel. And the Lord said unto Joshua, Be not afraid because of them: for to-morrow about this time will I deliver them up all slain before Israel: thou shalt

slay their horses, and burn their chariots with fire. So Joshua came, and all the people of war with him, against them by the waters of Merom suddenly; and they fell upon them. And the Lord delivered them into the hand of Israel."

About an hour's journey from 'Ain Mellahah there are some capital camping-places, especially near 'Ain Belat, a charming spot, where there are some very old ruins. From here the traveller will have a near view of Mount Hermon.

A journey of about an hour from 'Ain Belat across the plain brings us to Tell-el-Kadi (the Hill of the Judge, or the Judge's Mound), corresponding with the Dan of Scripture.

"The Tell, or mound, is about a quarter of a mile in diameter, and about fifty feet above the plain: beneath it bursts out a beautiful crystal spring, which sends forth its living stream through the plain; while from beneath a wide-spreading terebinth—which marks the site of a Moslem grave on the side of the mound — issue some sparkling rills, which add their contributions to the stream. The mound, with the further mound rising behind it, marks the site of the town and citadel of Dan, the northern frontier of the Holy Land; while the spring at its foot is the Fountain of the Jordan, one of the largest and most important springs of that sacred river. The history of Dan is briefly as follows:—When Abraham pursued the captors of Lot, he "went even unto Dan," and with the few men of his household recovered him and the booty. It was the most northerly city of Palestine, as Beersheba was the most southerly; and the expression, "from Dan to Beersheba," is known to all, both in its literal and metaphorical sense. It was used in the same way ages ago (see Judges xx. 1; 1 Sam. iii. 20, &c.).

The journey from Tell-el-Kadi, or Dan, to Banias, is short, but exceedingly beautiful, and has been thus described by Santley:—

"With Dan the Holy Land properly terminates. But the easternmost source of the Jordan, about four miles distant, is so intimately connected with it, both by historical and geographical association, that we must go forwards yet a little way into the bosom of Hermon. Over an unshaded carpet of turf—through trees of every variety of foliage—through a park-like verdure, which casts a strangely beautiful interest over this last recess of Palestine, the pathway winds, and the snowy top of the mountain itself is gradually shut out from view by its increasing nearness; and again there is the rush of waters through deep thickets, and the ruins of an ancient town —not Canaanite, but Roman—rise on the hill-side; in its situation, in its exuberance of water, its olive-groves, and its views over the distant plain, almost a Syrian Tivoli."

BANIAS, OR CÆSAREA PHILIPPI. — Banias was known as the Greek Paneas, from the sanctuary of Pan. It was adorned by Herod the Great, who erected a temple over the spring of the Jordan, in honour of Augustus Cæsar. Nothing is known of the ancient history of this place, although it is thought to agree with Baal-Gad, the northern boundaries of Joshua's victories. "Joshua took all the land, even from the Mount of Halak that goeth up to Seir, even unto Baal-Gad in the Valley of Lebanon, under Mount Hermon." Baal-Gad is probably identical with Baal-Hermon (Judges iii.; 1 Chron. v.). But

the greatest interest to the traveller will be the fact that Banias is regarded as *the scene of the Transfiguration.*

The modern village has about fifty or sixty houses, and one or two shops.

Great interest in Banias centres in the *fountain*, or source of the Jordan, which bursts out in a series of many streams, and forming a large basin, flows hence in one copious stream.

An excursion should be made to the Castle of Subeibeh. The hill on which it stands is about 2,500 ft. above the sea level, and is a conspicuous object. The ascent may be made on horseback or on foot. The ruins are very extensive, and on a careful examination it will be found that they represent the architecture of every age—from the Phœnician to the seventeenth century. The view from this castle is considered the grandest in Syria, comprehending the hills of Bashan, the hills of Galilee, the slopes of Hermon, the great plain of Hûleh, and below, the village of Banias, &c.

MOUNT HERMON has been called the Mount Blanc of Palestine. It was the great landmark for the northern border of the Israelites; it is about 10,000 ft. in height above the level of the sea. There are three separate heights which form the summit, and they are raised two or three thousand feet above the main chain. The loftiest peak is on the north. The VIEWS FROM THE SUMMIT are very extensive. "That from the greatest height takes in the Buka'a, and the ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. The great eastern plain is well stretched out before the second or southern height; and from the third or western peak a great part of Syria is seen. Far away to the south are the mountains of 'Ajlûn, stretching towards Moab; and we can follow with the eye the *course of the Jordan*, with the lakes of *Tiberias*, and Hûleh, the mountains of *Gilead* on the one side, and those of *Samaria* on the other. On the west lie Samaria and Galilee, reaching to Carmel, which is seen, together with Tyre and the Mediterranean. Beyond Tyre rises the range of Lebanon, which prevents our seeing further north."

Almost immediately after leaving Banias the ascent commences and the roads are bad. Mejdel, a Druse village, is passed, while the top of Mount Hermon, covered deeply with snow as late as to the end of May, is on our left. A plain, Merj-el-Hadr, is crossed.

No place of importance is visited until *Kefr-Houwar*, the usual camping-place between Banias and Damascus. The village is large, and surrounded by pleasant gardens. The inhabitants are Moslems. Proceeding towards Damascus, the traveller has before him a wearisome ride over a desert, without anything to attract attention, until he reaches a spot where the old Roman road leading to Damascus from Egypt and Palestine is gained. There is no good reason to doubt the tradition which states that here St Paul beheld the vision which attended his conversion. "As he journeyed he came near Damascus; and suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven; and he fell to the earth, and heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou Me? . . . . And he trembling and astonished said, Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do? And the Lord said unto him, Arise, and go into the city, and it shall be told thee what thou must do. . . . . And Saul arose from the earth; and when his eyes were

opened, he saw no man; but they led him by the hand, and brought him into Damascus" (Acts ix.).

Before us is the plain of Damascus; in the distance, to the right, will be seen the minarets of the city, on the left the slopes of Lebanon.

DAMASCUS (*Hotel*; *Demitri's*). Population 150,000.

This city occupies a situation of unrivalled beauty on a luxuriant plain at the eastern base of the Anti-Libanus. It is 70 miles by carriage-road east-south-east of Beyrout, which is its port. The appearance of the city as it is approached from a distance is in the highest degree beautiful. The bright buildings sparkling beneath a Syrian sun, rise out of a sea of foliage, while all around, save on the north-west, where stretches the long, bare snow-white ridge of the Anti-Lebanon, extend charming gardens and blooming orchards, with the river Barrada (the Abana of Scripture) and its branches winding through. As in the case of all eastern cities, the expectations excited by a distant view of Damascus are by no means realized on a close inspection. The city proper is about six miles in circumference, and is partly surrounded by walls, portions of which date from the early Roman times, while other parts are of Saracenic architecture. The streets are dirty, and so narrow that a loaded donkey almost entirely blocks up the passage. The best street is the "*street called Straight*" mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles in connection with St Paul. The houses for the most part are very mean-looking structures, often presenting to the street nothing but a dead wall with a doorway in it, while the best have rough mud walls, with a projecting upper story extending so far over the narrow street that hands may be shaken from opposite windows. But as the interior of the city presents a charming contrast to its surroundings, so do the rich interiors of the houses contrast with their miserable externals. Fine marble-paved courts, ornamented with trees, shrubs, and fountains, rooms with arabesqued roofs and walls, most luxuriously furnished, are the common features of all the dwellings of the wealthier classes.

The principal objects of interest: *The great Mosque, the Castle, the Bazaars, Christian Quarter, Jewish Quarter.*

The *great Mosque* was formerly a heathen temple, and then a Christian church. It is composed of different kinds of architecture, and occupies a quadrangle 163 yards by 108 yards, the interior dimensions being 431 feet by 125 feet.

There are many things worth seeing in the Mosque and Harem. The entrance *archway* on the west is antique and of beautiful workmanship. The interior of the mosque is impressive, with nave and aisles supported by columns. The first thing to claim attention will be the number of lamps hung from the ceiling, and the inscriptions from the Koran; the stained windows, the various praying places, and the handsome carpets covering the marble pavement. In the transept is a "chapel," said to contain the *Head of John the Baptist*, also said to have been found in the crypt of the church. The pulpit is handsome; the mosaics on the walls are old. The Court contains in the centre a marble fountain, where the worshippers perform their ablutions before entering the mosque. Corridors surround the court, and traces may be seen of the gilding with which they were once beautified. In the western part of the court is the "Dome of the Trea-

sures," containing relics and MSS. of immense value.

There are three Minarets to the mosque, and it is usual to ascend one at least. The Minaret of the Bride, *Madinet-el-'Arus*, is the most ancient, and commands the best view. It is ascended by 160 steps. The view is magnificent. The Minaret of Jesus, *Madinet 'Isa*, is so named from a legend that when Jesus comes to judge the world He will descend first to this minaret.

The Castle, one of the prominent objects in the view of the city, is large and imposing, but not strong. It was built in 1219.

THE BAZAARS are larger and finer than those of Cairo or Constantinople, and are well supplied with goods of Oriental manufacture, each class of goods having a bazaar for itself, as the *Saddlers' Bazaar*, the *Silk Bazaar*, &c.

The manufactures of Damascus used to be important, consisting of silks, cotton, coarse woollen cloth, jewellery, saddlery, and arms, but her productions now are little more than sufficient for local consumption. Before 1860 her looms were reckoned at 3000, while now they barely reach 1300. The manufacture of the famous Damascene blades has long ceased to exist. The *Christian Quarter* still shows traces of the terrible massacre of 1860, when the Druses entered the city and destroyed about 6000 houses in the Christian Quarter, killing from 3000 to 5000 persons. The Protestant Mission is in the Christian Quarter. The *Jewish Quarter* is across the "*street called Straight*," from the Christian Quarter. Some of its residents are very wealthy, and admission to view the apartments in some of their houses may be obtained. There are many tombs and mausoleums, some of them very striking. Near the great Mosque is the tomb of Saladin. Frequent allusions are made to Damascus in both the Old and New Testaments.

St Paul was converted on his way hither, and when "the governor under Aretas the king, kept the city of the Damascenes with a garrison" (2 Corinthians xi. 32, 33), sought to apprehend Paul, he was let down in a basket through a window and escaped his hands. There is no doubt that there were many synagogues here, for St Paul, when he went unto the High Priest, "desired of him letters to Damascus to the synagogues" (Acts ix. 1, 2). During the residence of Paul here "he preached Christ in the synagogues that He is the Son of God . . . and confounded the Jews which dwelt at Damascus, proving that this is very Christ" (Acts ix. 20-22). Christianity flourished here so extensively that in the time of Constantine, the Great Temple was converted into a Christian church.

Damascus is the most ancient city in the world. Josephus attributes its foundation to Uz, but whether it dates so far back or not, it is certain that it was a place of consequence in the days of Abraham.

Interesting excursions may be made in the environs of Damascus, one being to *Jobar*, a Moslem village two miles beyond the walls, the spot where *Elijah was fed by the ravens*. Another excursion is to *Salahiyeh* and *Kasiun*, the former of which is celebrated for its magnificent view. At Kasiun, the Moslems declare that Abraham had the unity of God revealed to him, and here Mahomed stood "whilst yet a camel-driver from Mecca, and after gazing on the scene below, turned away without entering the city. 'Man,' he said, 'can have but

one Paradise, and my Paradise is fixed above.'"—*Stanley.*

FROM DAMASCUS TO BEYROUT *VIA* BAALBEK.

Cook recommends that this journey be made as follows:—"Camp the first night at Surghaya, and reach Baalbek about the middle of the following day. Stay there the night, and for a few hours of the next morning, then on to Shtôra, and camp either there or on the slope of Lebanon, and the next day at Beyrout; or, if time permits, the journey may be made by Salàhîyeh and Kasiun, then stay the night at 'Ain Fijeh, a short day's work, then to Surgaya, and then as above."

Leaving Damascus, we go by the diligence road to *Dummar*, then, turning to the right, enter a barren gorge. Then a portion of the plain of Sahra is crossed, and the scene altogether alters. High cliffs are on our right hand, in which are numerous tombs.

We pass Bessima and Ashrafiyeh, and enter a beautiful glen with every variety of fruit trees. Passing Fijeh we reach, in a few minutes, the Fountain of Fijeh, chief source of the Abana. "Are not Abana and Pharpar rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" (2 Kings v. 12). The ruins are those of a temple dedicated to the god of the river.

We now pass Suk Wady Barada, a beautiful spot and favourite camping ground. On a high hill is the *Tomb of Abel*, the supposed place also of his murder. The route now lies through a glen which conducts into the plain of Zebedany, which is about three miles broad, and well cultivated. The village on the hill above is Bludan. Surghàya, a village under the highest peak of Anti-Lebanon, is a good camping ground. The next place is Bereitan, an hour after leaving which we see the ruins of Baalbek.

Parties usually encamp in the court of the Great Temple.

BAALBEK was once the most magnificent of Syrian cities, full of palaces, fountains, and beautiful monuments. It is now famous only for the splendour of its ruins. The visitor first enters a *Court* which is 90 yards long by 80 wide, from which a handsome portal leads to the *Great Court*, 150 yards long by 125 wide, in the centre of which stood the Basilica. The *Great Temple* was a rectangular building 290 feet by 160 feet, having its roof supported by a peristyle of 54 Corinthian columns, 19 at each side, and 10 at each end. Of these, six are still standing. The circumference of these columns is about 22 feet, and the length of the shaft 58 feet; with pedestal, capital, and entablature, they measure 89 feet in height. Except the columns mentioned, little of the Great Temple or the buildings in front of it is left standing, but the ground is covered with their ruins. The vast size of the stones used in the substructures is remarkable. The most beautiful part of the Temple is the *Portal*. The *Circular Temple* is near the modern village. The exterior is beautiful.

"A walk round the walls should not be omitted, as the substructure, with its masonry, is as wonderful, or more so, than the temple itself, all the masonry of the outer wall is prodigious in its dimensions; but the marvel of marvels is the western wall, where are Three Stones, the largest ever used in architecture. The temple itself was called Trilithon, or three-stoned, pro-

bably from these stupendous blocks. One stone measures 64 ft. long, another 63 ft. 8 in., and a third 63 ft.; each is 13 ft. high and 13 ft. thick, and they have been placed in the wall at a height of 20 ft. above the ground." —*Cook.*

Seven hours are required to go from Baalbek to *Shtora*, on the diligence road from Damascus to Beyrout.

Leaving the ruins, the Quarries, from whence the stones used for the platform of the Temple were excavated, are soon passed. There is one stone still lying where it was left by the workmen 4000 years ago. It is 68 ft. long, 14 high, and 14 broad, and weighs nearly 1200 tons.

Our route now lies over the Buka'a, the valley between Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon.

At the village of Kerak Nûh, there is the reputed tomb of Noah, which measures between fifty and sixty yards in length; probably a disused aqueduct.

Zahleh is the largest town in Lebanon, with a population of nearly sixteen thousand, of whom more than nine-tenths are Christians. There is an air of comfort and cleanliness about the place.

During the massacre of 1860, the town suffered terribly, and was captured by the Druses, who burnt it.

In less than an hour we reach Shtora, on the diligence road.

It is usual to camp somewhere by the road-side, or at Shtora.

A good road leads by a series of zigzags to the summit of Lebanon, and then descends by another series of zigzags to Beyrout.

When the summit of Lebanon is reached, the scenery is exquisite.

Descending towards Beyrout, every turn of the road gives fresh glimpses of Beyrout and its charming environs. A civilized region is soon entered, orchards and gardens abound, villas are seen on every hand, the Pineta, or pine-grove, is traversed, and soon we find ourselves at Beyrout.

BEYROUT (*Hotels*: *d'Orient*, kept by an Arab. *Bellevue*, kept by a Greek). Both hotels are beautifully situated on the coast at the south end of the town, the accommodation in both is good. Charge per day, 15 francs. The Hotel de l'Europe is a good second class hotel, kept by a Frenchman. Population, in 1874, said to be 80,000.

Bankers.—The *Banque Ottomane.*

A diligence leaves Beyrout twice a day for Damascus; fare, *coupe*, 145 *piastres*; *interior and banquette*, 101 *piastres.*

This is the most important commercial town in Syria. Its bay affords excellent anchorage. The city is beautifully situated on an eminence on the south side of the bay. The mountains rise abruptly beyond the narrow plain along the coast. The walls of the old town have fallen, with the exception of a few remains, and pleasant suburbs have been created outside. The streets of the old town, with the exception of that of the Franks, are narrow and dirty.

The history of Beyrout is an interesting one. It was a Phœnician city of great antiquity, and named by the Greeks and Romans Bérytus. Augustus made it a colony, and it was decorated with a theatre, baths, and amphitheatre by Agrippa, grandson of Herod the Great, who also instituted games and gladiatorial shows. It was celebrated under the later Empire for its law school, founded by Alexander Severus, which preserved in the

East the language and jurisprudence of the Romans.

When the Saracens overran Syria, they captured Beyrout, and during the Crusades it often changed hands. It was bombarded by the English and French in 1840. After the massacre of 1860 many Christians settled here, and since then its prosperity has increased. There are no interesting sights, the Bazaar is unattractive and the Mosque closed. The only ancient structure is the Tower near the harbour; Beyrout is famous for its missionary and philanthropic institutions, which every traveller should visit.

The *Syrian Protestant College* is under the general control of trustees in the United States, but its local affairs are administered by a board of managers.

The College is conducted upon strictly Protestant and Evangelical principles, but it is open to students from any of the Oriental sects and nationalities who will conform to its regulations.

"The sects already represented are the Protestant, Orthodox Greek, Papal Greek, Latin, Maronite, Druse, and Arminian. Direct proselytism is not attempted; but, without endeavouring to force Protestantism upon students of other sects, every effort is made by the personal intercourse of professors and instructors, and by the general exercises and arrangements of the institution, to bring each member into contact with the distinctive features of Evangelical truth.

The Medical Department is a special feature in connection with the American Mission.

The School furnishes a professional training in accordance with the principles of modern science, and is well attended by students, whoreceive a four-years' training.

There is also in connection with the Mission a Printing Press, from which a weekly newspaper is issued.

Divine Service every Sunday in the church of the American Mission.

The Brown Ophthalmic Hospital, founded by an American gentleman of that name, has been most successful.

The British Syrian Schools, founded in 1860, include a Normal Training Institution, Day School (Elementary, Infant, Moslem), giving instruction to 680 pupils. Schools for the blind and for cripples, &c., &c. There are six branch schools in the Lebanon, with over 400 pupils.

The Jews' School at Beyrout is under the auspices of the Church of Scotland.

Environs of Beyrout.

A pleasant walk or drive from Beyrout is to the Pineta, where a band plays every Friday in the winter time. Another walk is to the Lighthouse. Carriages may be taken as far as to the new buildings of the American Mission. A charming excursion by boat may be made to the Pigeons' Grottoes, above which the hill commands an extensive and beautiful view.

The principal excursion is to the Dog River. The journey may be made there by boat, but as it is sometimes difficult to make the return journey by boat, it should not be attempted if time be pressing. On the road will be seen an old building called the Chapel of St George, where tradition states he slew the dragon. Nahr-el-Kelb (Dog River) rises in the Sannin, and is so named from a tradition that when a foe approached, a dog, hewn in the

rock, gave an alarm by barking. It was thrown into the sea, but by whom is not apparent, and a rock is still pointed out as "the Dog." The great interest of this spot is not, however, so much the river, or the bold promontory which forms its southern bank, as the nine Sculptures cut in the face of the rock. Before reaching them, an inscription will be seen from which it is ascertained that the rocky pass was cut by order of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, who is here designated Germanicus, and thus fixes the date when the road was constructed as between the years 176 and 180 A.D. The sculptures, nine in number, are three Egyptian and six Assyrian. One of the former is dedicated to Phthah, the god of Memphis; another to Ra, the Sun god; the third records certain expeditions of Sesostris (Rameses II.) The Assyrian sculptures are regarded as the work of Sennacherib, who invaded Syria 701 B.C. Much discussion has taken place with reference to the origin and history of these sculptures, and for fuller information the traveller is referred to the works of M. de Saulcy, Lepsius, Robinson, Layard, and others.

From Nahr-el Kelb to Tripoli.

There is a small Arabian Café here, and a day may be most pleasantly spent in this neighbourhood. Other excursions from Beyrout:—1. To Deir el-Kal'á, where there is a monastery 2200 feet above the sea level; guide necessary. 2. To Baabda, about seven miles from Beyrout. The journey may be made by carriage. It is the seat of the government of Lebanon. There is a garrison and an Emir's castle, from which there is a fine view.

Route 225.

BEYROUT TO SMYRNA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's leave Beyrout for Smyrna every alternate Monday evening, and stopping at Cyprus and Rhodes, reach Smyrna on Friday morning. Steamers of the French and Russian lines leave fortnightly. For these sailings, as they are liable to change, it is best to consult the published time tables.

Agents of the hotels board the steamers on their arrival at Smyrna. Passengers land at the English scala.

(*Hotels*: see "Hotel Appendix.") Population, 150,000.

Smyrna is one of the most ancient cities of Asia Minor, and the only one of the Greek cities which retains its importance to the present day. About 700 B.C. it formed part of the Ionian League. The ancient city, Old Smyrna, was situated on the north-east side of the gulf and claimed the honour of being the birthplace of Homer. It was destroyed by the Macedonians, and the present city was founded by Antigonus. It was laid out with great magnificence, and from its admirable situation became one of the most flourishing places in the world. It holds a distinguished place in early Christian history as one of the seven churches, and as the scene of the labours and martyrdom of its first bishop, Polycarp. The modern city is built partly on the plain at the head of the gulf, and partly on the declivity of

the ancient Mons Pagus. It has good quays and some fine buildings, though the houses are mostly low wooden ones. The streets, with few exceptions, are narrow and crooked. There are several Greek, Armenian, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Churches, and twenty mosques. The harbour is excellent, large vessels anchoring close to the quays. A railway 70 miles long, constructed principally with English capital, leads to Aidin, an inland commercial town. Another railway to Cassaba, 61 miles long, was finished in 1866.

There are few remains of the ancient cities; the site of the Stadium, where Polycarp is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, is pointed out. Smyrna has been often ravaged by earthquakes, fire, and the plague. The city is governed by a pasha.

Ephesus.

Is forty-eight miles by railway from Smyrna. There is only one train a day each way, on weekdays, two on Sundays. Fare to Ephesus (Ayasouluk) and back, *first-class*, 90 *Egyptian piastres; second class*, 66 *piastres.*

Ephesus, one of the twelve Ionic cities of Asia Minor, was situated in Lydia, near the mouth of the river Caystrus. According to Strabo it was built by Androclus, though many cling to the tradition of its Amazonian origin. It was long before it attained any importance, despite its being a sacred city from an early period. It came into the possession of the Romans in the time of Augustus, when Strabo wrote that it was the "greatest place of trade of all the cities of Asia west of the Taurus." This was its condition when visited by St Paul, who resided here three years. The destruction of its great temple by the Goths in 260 A.D. gave it a blow from which it never recovered. In 341 A.D. it was the scene of the third council of the Christian Church.

The ruins of Ephesus comprise fragments of the theatre (alluded to in the account of St Paul's preaching in the city) of the odeum, or music hall, and of various walls and towers. Near the western extremity of the town are some massive structures, which are regarded with much probability as the ruins of the famous *Temple of Diana.* This marvellous building, one of the seven wonders of the world, was originally built by Chersiphron, but destroyed by Herostratus on the night that Alexander the Great was born, 356 B.C. It was rebuilt in a style of great splendour by the inhabitants, women contributing their jewels to gain the necessary sum, but notwithstanding this enthusiasm, it was not completed for 200 years. It was the largest Greek temple ever constructed, its length being 425 ft., its width 220, and the number of its columns 128, of which 36 were carved and their height 60 ft. More wonderful than the temple itself were the numberless statues which adorned it, executed by the best masters of Greece. Plundered by Nero and burned by the Goths, it was finally destroyed in 381 A.D. by the iconoclasts. The site of Ephesus is now occupied by some wretched villages.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer from Beyrout to Constantinople, *via* Smyrna, stops a day at Smyrna, giving passengers time to go to Ephesus and back. Persons desiring to remain longer will find *frequent steamers to Constantinople and all other principal ports.* The

Austrian Lloyd's steamer which leaves Smyrna on Saturday afternoon reaches Constantinople on Monday at 2 P.M., and the steamer of the *Messageries Maritimes, the best line*, leaves every Friday for Syria and Marseilles.

For description of Constantinople, see Route 218, in this Guide Book.

ALGERIA.

ALGERIA is situated on the north coast of Africa, and is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, on the east by Tunis, on the south by Sahara, and on the west by Morocco. It was a part of the Turkish Empire until 1830, when it became a French colony. The area of Algeria is about 173,000 square miles, the population in 1877 about 3,000,000, of which 220,000 are Europeans. The Atlas Mountains run parallel to the coast line. Behind these are vast plains called Sebkhas, interspersed with salt lakes which stretch back to a second chain of mountains, beyond which, again, lies the great desert of Sahara, extending to the banks of the Niger. The plains and valleys in the northern part of Algeria which open out toward the sea are very fertile, such as those around Algiers, Oran, &c. They form the *Tell*, once one of the granaries of Italy. The southern part of the country beyond the Atlas range partakes of the nature of the Sahara, but contains many oases, and is thickly populated. Algeria has no *rivers* of any importance.

With regard to THE CLIMATE, the heat in the *Tell* is sometimes very great. On the coast it is mitigated by the sea breeze, and among the high mountains of the interior the winters are even cold. *The average temperature of Algeria is* 63 deg.

As a HEALTH RESORT Algeria has for some time attracted much attention. Dr Jackson in his "Medical Climatology," says :—

"As a resort for persons threatened with *Pulmonary Consumption*, Algiers is deservedly in good repute. The climate is far from being of a relaxing character; on the contrary, it combines with its usual mildness and equability a decidedly bracing and tonic influence. Consumptive patients, in whom there is a well-marked deposit of crude tubercle, may pass one or more winters in Algiers with advantage, under circumstances which afford nature the most ample leisure for repairing the disorganized structure. The sooner the patient is placed under its influence the more likely is the result to be beneficial. But when the disease has gone beyond what I have mentioned, when the patient is obviously sinking under the malady, Algiers is not to be recommended."

Algeria reached a high degree of prosperity under the Romans. Its conquest by the Vandals under the famous Genseric in 440, threw it back into a state of barbarism. About the year 935, Algiers, Al-Jezira, *i.e.*, the island, was built by an Arab, Prince ZEIRI, whose successor ruled the land until 1148. In 1492 the Moors and Jews, who had been

driven out of Spain, settled in Algeria, and at once began to avenge themselves on their Spanish persecutors by *piracy*. Ferdinand, King of Spain, attacked them on this account, and captured Algiers in 1509, and erected fortifications on the island which forms its harbour. Harade Barbarossa, the Greek renegade, being called to the aid of Algeria, became famous as a Turkish pirate chief.

This laid the foundation of the Turkish dominion in Algeria, for when Barbarossa arrived he turned his bands of corsairs against the emir, whom he murdered, and made himself Sultan of Algiers. The Spanish marched against him from Oran, and he was defeated and beheaded in 1518. His brother was then chosen Sultan. He put himself under the protection of the Ottoman Court, and by the help of a Turkish army drove the Spaniards out of the country and established the system of despotism and piracy which lasted until 1830.

Under the Moslem rule Algeria was continually at war with Christian countries. During the French revolution their piracies diminished owing to the presence in the Mediterranean of powerful fleets, but at the close of the war they were recommenced as vigorously as ever. This brought down on them the vengeance of the Christian Powers. The Americans took the lead, attacked the Algerine fleet on June 20th, 1815, defeated it, and compelled the dey to acknowledge the inviolability of the American flag. The English and Dutch fleets bombarded Algiers about the same time, and in a few hours half the city was in ruins. The dey was forced to yield, and a treaty was concluded (1816). Piracy continued after this, Algerine corsairs even going into the North Sea. In 1830, owing to the destruction of a French vessel, the assassination of a French Consul, and other atrocities, the French sent a fleet of 100 ships of war and 300 transports, with 37,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, and effected a landing near Algiers. They began on July 4, 1830, the bombardment of the city, and on the next day a capitulation was agreed to, and the French took possession of the place, capturing 1,500 guns, 17 ships of war, and 50,000,000 francs. Since then the country has remained a colony of France, though constant struggles have taken place, Abd-el-Kader maintaining a constant war against the French rule almost without interruption until 1847.

It is said that the possession of Algeria has cost France the lives of 150,000 men, besides £120,000,000 in money. Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, was Governor of Algeria in 1864. In 1865 the Emperor Napoleon III. visited Algeria, and made an effort to reconcile the Arab populations to the French rule, with only partial success. Contests between the French and Arabs continued up to 1870, and many districts are still held exclusively under military rule. The French are doing much to improve the country and the condition of the people, who are becoming more reconciled to French rule.

The shooting season in Algeria begins at the middle of August and closes at the beginning of February. There is no good shooting near Algiers, but further off game is abundant. Snipe, wild ducks, partridges, gazelle, abound, and among the Arabs in the south lions and tigers may be found.

ROUTE 226.

MARSEILLES TO ALGIERS.

A STEAMER of the *Messageries Maritimes* leaves Marseilles every Saturday at 5 p.m.; *time*, 36 *hours; fare*, 1*st Cabin*, 70 *francs; second cabin*, 50 *francs*. Valery & Co.'s steamer leaves Marseilles for Algiers every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m. A steamer of the same company leaves Marseilles for Oran direct every Thursday at 5 p.m.

The landing at Algiers is made in small boats, the charge for each passenger being fifty centimes. Commissionaires from the hotels board the steamers on arrival and take charge of passengers and their luggage.

ALGIERS (*Hotels*: *see* "HOTEL LIST.")

CAFES.—*De Bordeaux, d'Apollon, de la Bourse*, all in the Place du Gouvernement.

ENGLISH CHURCH at the Port d'Isly. Services at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The BEST SHOPS are in the Rues Bab-el-Oued, Bab-Azoun, and De la Lyre. The principal Bazaars are in the passages leading from the Place du Gouvernement to the Rue de Chartres.

The PUBLIC CARRIAGES are very good, the charges are:—For two-horse carriage, 2 francs per hour; half a day or six hours, 11 francs; for a day of twelve hours, 20 francs. One-horse flys, in the lower town, per course, 1 franc, in the upper town, 2 francs.

Omnibuses ply between the Place du Gouvernement and the various suburbs.

THE CITY, which has a population of 56,000, was built, as before stated, in 935 A.D., by an Arab Chief. It rises from the sea shore up the sides of a precipitous hill in the form of an equilateral triangle. The apex is formed by the ancient fortress of the deys, which is 500 ft. above the sea level and commands the town. The base is a mile in length. The present city may be regarded as divided into two parts, the old or high town, and the new or low town. With the exception of some Mosques, the latter consists of warehouses, wharves, squares, and streets built and inhabited by the French, while the former is almost wholly Moorish both in buildings and inhabitants. The new town has regular and handsome streets and squares, and the public buildings are very fine. It is well lighted with gas. The Place du Gouvernement is a fine square planted with trees. On one side of this square is a bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Orleans by Marochetti. This square is the fashionable evening promenade of the citizens. A military band plays in it twice a week. The Place Bresson and the Place d'Armes are also fine squares.

The principal streets are the Rue Bab-el-Oued, and Bab-Azoun, leading out of the Place du Gouvernement. Other fine streets are Rue de la Lyre, de Chartres, d'Isly, some of which are arcaded on both sides. The Boulevard de la République is built on a series of arches at the head of the cliff and extends along the front of the town. On one side are handsome buildings, among them the Hôtel d'Orient, Banque d'Angleterre, the Treasury and Post Office, with a wide promenade on the other side overlooking the bay.

Other notable buildings in

Algiers are the Military Hospital, Civil Hospital, Palace of the Governor-General, the Theatre, the latter very handsome. The city is supplied with water by four aqueducts erected in 1622.

The old Moorish town possesses great interest. It is connected with the new by a steep and narrow road. The houses are square and substantial, and flat-roofed, and have no windows. The inhabitants have recourse to their flat roofs in the evenings to enjoy the sea-breeze.

Algiers has a Catholic Cathedral, a French Protestant Church, a synagogue, theatres, banks, &c.

The environs are very attractive, Sainte Eugènie, Ponte Percade, and the Dolmens are reached by Omnibus. St Eugènie has many beautiful villas and gardens. St Percade is a reef of rocks extending into the sea, remarkable for its beautiful views.

MUSTAPHA SUPERIEUR is the fashionable suburb and favourite place of residence of the Algerian aristocracy and strangers. It abounds in beautiful villas and gardens, and has superb views both of sea and land. The Governor-General resides here. It is six miles from Algiers.

Good FURNISHED HOUSES may be hired at Algiers and at Mustapha Supérieur at from 200 to 1000 francs per month. They are cheaper at Mustapha Inferieur and in some of the other suburbs. Servants' wages 40 to 50 francs per month, exclusive of food and lodging. The Verger of the English Church will assist strangers in procuring houses or lodgings. Average temperature of each month in the year at Algiers:—November, 62° ; December, 56° ; January, 54° ; February, 56° ; March, 58° ; April, 64° ; May, 67° ; June, 74° ; July, 78° ; August, 80° ; September, 78° October, 70°.

ROUTE 227.

ALGIERS TO PHILIPPEVILLE.

A STEAMER leaves Algiers every Wednesday. The distance is 375 kilos (233 miles). The places at which the steamer touches, along the coast, are Dellys, 90 kilos, a town with a handsome mosque, and Collo.

PHILIPPEVILLE (*Hotels*: *d'Orient, de la Régence*). Population, 14,000. It is a thriving town in the province of Constantine, forty miles north of the city of that name. It was laid out in 1838 by Marshal Valée on the ruins of the ancient Russicada. It is one of the most beautiful towns in Algeria, and is thoroughly French in its character. The streets are regular and well built, and the city contains Catholic and Protestant churches, a museum, library theatre, and other public buildings. The harbour has been recently constructed. The neighbourhood abounds in fine walks and drives. In the vicinity are the quarries of the famous Tilfila marble. The curing of fish is an important branch of industry here, and there is a large trade in grain.

ROUTE 228.

PHILIPPEVILLE TO CONSTANTINE.

Railway, 54 miles.

CONSTANTINE (*Hotels*: *d'Orient*, *de Paris*) Population, 34,000 (7000 Europeans).

THE city is in a situation unsurpassed for grandeur and picturesqueness by any city in the world. It is on a hill with a flat summit, three sides of which are washed by the river Rummel flowing through a deep and narrow ravine, and the fourth connected by a natural mound with the surrounding mountains. It is 850ft. above the river, and 2162ft. above the sea. It is surrounded by a wall constructed by the Arabs out of Roman sculptured stones, and a fine old Roman bridge spans the ravine on one side. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses mean. Included in the citadel is an old Byzantine church.

Constantine was in ancient times one of the most important towns in Numidia. It was the Carta of the Carthagenians, the Cirta of the Romans, and was long a royal residence. It was destroyed in A.D. 311 in the wars of Maxentius against Alexander, but was rebuilt by Constantine the Great, from whom it derives its present name. It has large manufactories of woollen cloth, saddlery, and other articles of leather. It is supplied with water by an aqueduct 60 kilos. in length.

ROUTE 229.

ALGIERS TO ORAN.

Railway, distance 261 miles. *Fares*, 1*st class*, 60 *francs*; 2*d class*, 36 *francs*; *time*, 16 *hours*, The railway carriages are on the American plan, and are very comfortable.

THE more important stations on the route are, BLIDAH, 31 miles, beautifully situated on the borders of the fine plain of Metidjah. It is surrounded by gardens and is a prosperous and rapidly growing place. Population 10,000. *Affreville*, 74 miles. *Orleansville*, 129 miles (*Hotel*: *de France*), a town built by the French, with large barracks and military hospital. *St Denis-du-Sig*, 230 miles, a town with attractive streets and squares and a fine church. ORAN, 261 miles. *Hotels*: *de la Paix*, *Place Kleber*, *de l'Univers*. Population, 42,000.

This is a thriving sea-port, capital of the province of the same name. It is the seat of government of the province. It has a college · primary and native schools, Protestant and other churches, mosques and synagogues, enormous military barracks, and a military hospital with 1400 beds. It is surrounded by walls and strongly defended by forts. The streets and promenades are spacious, and the houses elegant and airy. The chief edifices are the Château Neuf, the residence of the general of division, the Hotel de la Préfecture, the Great Mosque, the

Catholic Church, and the barracks.

The town was built by the Moors. The Spaniards took it in 1509, the Turks in 1708, and the Spaniards again in 1732. In 1791 it was destroyed by an earthquake. It was taken by the French in 1831, and has since remained in their hands. It is well supplied with water. The environs are very pleasant.

Steamers of the *Messageries Maritimes Co.* leave Algiers for Marseilles every Tuesday at 5 p.m., and steamers of the Valery Co. every Wednesday and Saturday at noon.

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The accommodation for all classes of passengers is equal in elegance and comfort to any of the European Steamship Lines.

Every Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

CABIN PASSAGE from Liverpool 12 to 21 Guineas; from Philadelphia 75 dols. to 125 dols.

RETURN TICKETS at reduced rates.

STEERAGE PASSAGE as low as by any other fast line.

INTERMEDIATE PASSAGE. Superior accommodation, including Beds. Bedding, and all necessary Utensils, and separate table, £8 8*s.* from Liverpool; 40 dols. from Philadelphia.

Apply in Philadelphia, to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 307 Walnut Street; in Paris, to GROVES & BLACKBURNE, 1 Rue Scribe; in Bordeaux, to JAMES MOSS & CO.; in Rome, to J. S. DUMARESQ & CO., 26 Piazza di Spagna; in Vienna, to M. FRANK, Anglo-Austrian Bank; in Florence, to EYRE & MATTEINI, 7 Via Maggio; in Geneva, to JAMES T. BATES & CO.; in Antwerp, to W. RAYDT & CO.; in Rotterdam, to K. L. E. VANHEERDE; in Bremen, to ED. ICHON; in Hamburg, to AUGUST BEHREN'S Successor; in Dundee, to J. T. INGLIS & CO.; in Glasgow, to M. LANGLANDS & SONS; in Belfast, to WM. LANGTRY, 56 Waring Street; in Queenstown, to N. & J. CUMMINS & BROTHERS; in London, to KELLER, WALLIS, & POSTLETHWAITE, 5 and 7 Fenchurch Street; in Liverpool, to

RICHARDSON, SPENCE, & CO.,
17 and 19, Water Street.

"ANCHOR LINE"

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND ORIENTAL STEAMERS.

By the First-class Powerful Clyde-built Screw Steam-Ships—

Acadia.	**Castalia.**	**Macedonia.**
Alexandria.	**Circassia.**	**Olympia.**
Alsatia.	**Columbia.**	**Rumania.**
Anchoria.	**Dorian.**	**Scandinavia.**
Anglia.	**Devonia.**	**Scotia.**
Assyria.	**Elysia.**	**Sidonian.**
Australia.	**Ethiopia.**	**Trinacria.**
Bolivia.	**Furnessia.**	**Tyrian.**
Britannia.	**Hispania.**	**Utopia.**
Caledonia.	**India.**	**Victoria.**
California.	**Italia.**	

ATLANTIC SERVICE.

STEAMERS leave GLASGOW for NEW YORK every *Thursday*.

STEAMERS leave LONDON for NEW YORK every *Saturday*.

STEAMERS leave BARROW-IN-FURNESS for NEW YORK every alternate *Wednesday*.

From NEW YORK for GLASGOW and LONDON every *Saturday*.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM GLASGOW TO NEW YORK, } Saloon Cabin, £12, 12s., £14, 14s., and £16, 16s., according to accommodation.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM BARROW-IN-FURNESS OR LONDON TO NEW YORK, } Saloon Cabin, £10, 10s., £12, 12s., and £15, 15s., according to accommodation.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Steamers leave GLASGOW about every *Fourteen Days* for LISBON, GIBRALTAR, GENOA, LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, and PALERMO. Cabin Fares to Lisbon, £6, 6s.; Gibraltar, £8, 8s.; Genoa, £12, 12s.; Leghorn, £13, 13s.; Naples, £14, 14s.; Messina, Catania, or Palermo, £16, 16s. Passengers are found in a liberal table, and all necessaries, except Wine and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices. No Steward's fee.

RETURN TICKETS GRANTED AT REDUCED TERMS.—These Tickets entitle Passengers to break the journey at any Port or Ports, proceeding by the succeeding Steamers of the Company till they reach their destination, and are available to return within Six Months from date of issue. Liberal terms will be allowed to Tourist Parties numbering Four and upwards.

"ANCHOR LINE" *(Continued).*

The Round Voyage by these Steamers, usually occupying about Seven Weeks, presents a route of unequalled interest, usually comprising the Ports of LISBON, GIBRALTAR, GENOA, LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, and PALERMO, and back to Liverpool. Passengers break the journey at Gibraltar on homeward voyage, returning by our Bombay Steamers, which touch at Gibraltar fortnightly en route for Liverpool. The fare does not include expenses incurred while waiting for Steamer at Gibraltar. Return Rate, 30 Guineas. Passengers visiting the HOLY LAND can be conveyed by the Bombay Steamers to Port Said, Egypt, whence they can readily proceed to the Coast of Syria. Fare to Port Said, 15 Guineas. This is the cheapest and most expeditious Route.

MEDITERRANEAN AND ATLANTIC SERVICE.

STEAMERS are despatched from GENOA, LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, PALERMO, and GIBRALTAR, for NEW YORK, *once a Fortnight.* STEAMERS also leave MALAGA, ALMERIA, VALENCIA, and DENIA, for NEW YORK, as inducement offers. Fares from Gibraltar, £16, 16s.; from Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, and Palermo, £21; from Malaga, Almeria, Valencia, and Denia, £18, 18s. Passengers are found in a liberal table, and all necessaries, except Wine and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices. No Steward's fee.

INDIAN SERVICE.

STEAMERS are despatched fortnightly from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY (*via* Suez Canal), carrying Passengers on the most advantageous terms. The Steamers on this route are large and full powered, and specially fitted with baths and every other convenience. State-rooms large and airy. Surgeons and Stewardesses carried. Passage money, 50 Guineas. All Passengers embark at Liverpool.

Apply to **HENDERSON BROTHERS**, Londonderry; 7 Bowling Green, New York; Chicago; 1 Panmure Street, Dundee; 3 Rue Scribe, Paris; 2 Rue Noailles, Marseilles: Dronthiem, and Christiania, Norway, Gothenburg, Sweden; 17 Water Street, Liverpool; 18 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp; WILLIAM MILLER, Florence and Leghorn; CHARLES FIGOLI, Genoa; JAMES GLASGOW & Co., Gibraltar; MASCARENHAS & Co., Lisbon; THOMAS MACCULLOCH & SON, Malaga; C. H. YOUNGER, Cadiz; WM. JAFFRAY, Almeria; DART & Co., Valencia and Denia; O. F. GOLLCHER, Malta; Jos. KUHLMAN, Algiers; CESAR FOA, Tunis; FLEMING & Co., Alexandria; HENRY JOHN ROSS and F. TAGLIAVIA & Co., Messina; HOLME & Co., Naples; PETER TAGLIAVIA, Palermo; HENRY LOWE, Rome; GREENHAM & ALLODI, Trieste; CHARLES D. MILESI, Venice; or to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
47 UNION STREET, GLASGOW.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.—With the view of diminishing the chances of Collision, the Steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the Meridian of 50 at 43 Lat., or nothing to the North of 43.

On the Homeward Passage, crossing the Meridian of 50 at 42 Lat., or nothing to the North of 42.

FROM LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, THE MEDITERRANEAN, FRANCE, ETC.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Aurania . . . . (Building).
Pavonia . . . . (Building).
Cephalonia . . . . (Building).

Aleppo.	**Demerara.**	**Olympus.**	**Scythia.**
Algeria.	**Gallia.**	**Palmyra.**	**Servia.**
Atlas.	**Kedar.**	**Parthia.**	**Sidon.**
Batavia.	**Malta.**	**Samaria.**	**Tarifa.**
Bothnia.	**Marathon.**	**Saragossa.**	**Trinidad.**
Catalonia.	**Morocco.**		

ATLANTIC FLEET.

For NEW YORK every Saturday, and for BOSTON every Wednesday, calling at QUEENSTOWN the following day. Cabin Passage, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, according to accommodation. Return Tickets, 25, 30, and 35 guineas. Steerage at Low Rates.

For SYRA, SMYRNA, and CONSTANTINOPLE (Calling at MALTA) } Every Three Weeks.

For GENOA, LEGHORN, NAPLES, TRIESTE, and VENICE } Every Nine or Ten Days.
Calling at GIBRALTAR (every Voyage), and calling at BARI, ANCONA, PALERMO, MESSINA, CATANIA, PATRAS, CORFU, and FIUME, about once a Month,

FARES

(From Liverpool), including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on Board:

To Gibraltar,	£8 0	To Messina,	£17 17	To Ancona,	£21
„ Genoa,	13 13	„ „ (direct),	14 14	„ Trieste,	21
„ Leghorn,	14 14	„ Catania,	17 17	„ Malta,	12
„ Naples,	15 15	„ Patras,	20 0	„ Syra,	15
„ Palermo,	16 16	„ Corfu,	20 0	„ Smyrna,	15
„ „ (direct),	13 13	„ Bari,	18 18	„ Constantinople,	£15 & 20

Voyage Out and Home, £40.

For HAVRE, - - - - - Twice a Week.

CABIN FARE, 35s.

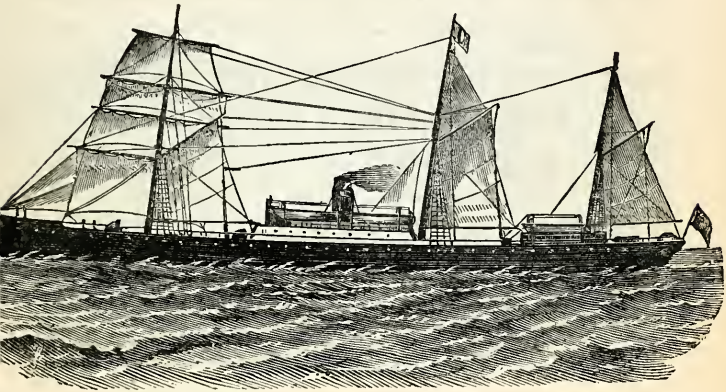
☞ Apply at the Company's Office, New York, to VERNON H. BROWN & Co., Agents; at the Company's Office, Boston, to P. H. DU VERNET, Agent; in Halifax, to WILLIAM CUNARD; in Havre, to BURNS and MAC IVER, 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris, to BURNS and MAC IVER, 12 Place de la Bourse; in London, to **W. & W. S. Cunard, 6 St Helens Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., and 28 Pall Mall, S.W.**; in Glasgow, to G. and J. BURNS, 30 Jamaica Street; in Belfast, to A. G. S. M'CULLOCH; in Queenstown, to D. and C. MAC IVER; or in Liverpool, to

D. & C. MAC IVER, 8 Water Street.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.

WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

BRISTOL AND NEW YORK.



BRISTOL	2,000 Tons	. .	JOHN G. S. SMITH, Commander.
DEVON	2,000 ,,	. .	P. LOBBETT, ,,
SOMERSET . .	2,000 ,,	. .	WM. STAMPER, ,,
CORNWALL . .	2,000 ,,	. .	R. WILLIAMS, ,,
GLOUCESTER .	2,000 ,,	. .	J. PETERS, ,,
ARRAGON , . .	1,500 ,,	. .	J. BROWN, ,,

Bristol, between which and New York these Boats run, is one of the most ancient and interesting of English cities, and is situated in a very picturesque and delightful neighbourhood, well worth visiting by any tourist.

The Steamers are fitted up with great comfort. The sleeping cabins are light and roomy, and equal to those of any Line.

The Fares are very moderate;—

SALOON:—Twelve Guineas, Bristol to New York; Sixty-five Dollars New York to Bristol; or for Return Tickets, available for Twelve Months, Twenty Guineas, or 120 Dollars.

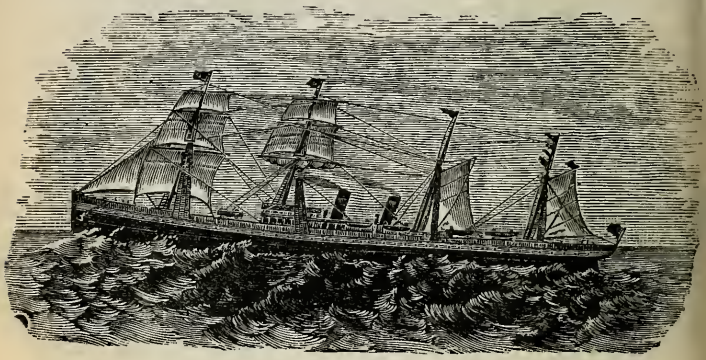
Passengers Embark at New York at Pier No. 18, East River.

Agents—W. D. MORGAN, 70 South Street, New York; SPRENT, SPRENT, & PHIPPS, 240 Rue di Rivoli, Paris; J. M. CURRIE, Havre: CURRIE & CO., 19 Rue Foy, Bordeaux; DONALD CURRIE & CO., 3 and 4 Fenchurch Street, London; or to the Managers,

MARK WHITWILL & SON,
BRISTOL.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.



ARIZONA . .	5,300 Tons.	ABYSSINIA . .	3,376 Tons.
WYOMING .	3,716 ,,	WISCONSIN .	3,720 ,,
NEVADA . .	3,125 ,,	ALASKA . .	6,500 ,,

☞ These Steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath-room, Smoking-room, Drawing-room, Piano, and Library; also, experienced Surgeon, Stewardess, and Caterer, on each Steamer.

The State-rooms are all on Upper Deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect Ventilation and Light.

SAILING FROM

NEW YORK EVERY TUESDAY.
LIVERPOOL EVERY SATURDAY.

For Cabin, Intermediate, or Steerage Passage at Lowest Rates, apply to GUION & Co., 25 Water Street, Liverpool, or 5 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.; WM. LANGTRY, Belfast; WELLS & HOLOHAN, 6 Eden Quay, Dublin; JAS. SCOTT & Co., Queenstown; J. S. BAGSHAW, Manchester; WILLIAMS & GUION, New York; also to authorized agents in all the principal cities in the United States.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
IMPERIAL GERMAN LINE.

Between HAMBURG and NEW YORK.

Calling outwards at HAVRE, and returning via PLYMOUTH and CHERBOURG.

The magnificent Clyde-built Mail Steamers of

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY—

Westphalia	**Frisia**	**Gellert**	**Saxonia** (New)
Cimbria	**Lotharingia**	**Wieland**	**Teutonia** ,,
Allemannia	**Suevia**	**Cyclop**	**Holsatia** ,,
Silesia	**Lessing**	**Borussia** (New)	**Thuringia** (Build)
Vandalia	**Herder**	**Bavaria** ,,	

Are appointed to leave as follows:—
From HAMBURG every WEDNESDAY morning.
From HAVRE every SATURDAY morning.
From NEW YORK every THURSDAY, noon.

PRICES OF PASSAGE:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
From Hamburg to New York . .	500 Rm.	300 Rm.
From Havre to New York . . .	600 Francs.	370 Francs.
From New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, London or Hamburg . .	(gold) 100 dols.	(gold) 60 dols.
From New York to Paris, . . .	107.50 dols.	65.50 dols.
From Hamburg to New York, and Return to Plymouth, Cherbourg, or Hamburg	780 Rm.	460 Rm.
From Havre to New York, and Return to Plymouth, Cherbourg, or Hamburg	950 Francs.	570 Francs.
From New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, or Hamburg, and Return to New York	(gold) 185 dols.	(gold) 110 dols.

HAMBURG, WEST INDIA, AND MEXICO LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS.

TWICE A MONTH.
From HAMBURG, 7th and 21st of each month.
From HAVRE, 10th and 24th of each month

To:—St Thomas, Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Port au Prince, Cape Haytien, Gonaives, Puerto Plata, Ponce, San Juan de Puerto Rico, Sabanilla, Colon, Havana, Veracruz, Tampico, Progreso, and via Colon and Panama to all Ports of the Pacific, and via San Francisco to Japan and China, returning to

HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

Prices of Passage in Steerage to the above-mentioned places up to and including COLON.

From Hamburg or Havre	M. 210.
From Hamburg or Havre to Callao	M. 420.
From Hamburg or Havre to San Francisco	M. 345.
From San Francisco to Havre or Hamburg	$102.50.
From Hamburg or Havre to Havana and Mexican Ports .	M. 210.
From Havana and Mexican Ports to Havre or Hamburg .	M. 300.

Cabin Passengers not admissible.

AGENCIES.

Hamburg, AUGUST BOLTEN; London, Plymouth, and Southampton, SMITH, SUNDIUS, & Co.; Havre and Paris, A. BROSTRÖM & Co.; Cherbourg, AD. BONFILS & FILS; New York, KUNHARDT & Co., C. B. RICHARD & Co., and FUNCH, EDYE, & Co.; St Thomas, F. BECKER, Superintendent; Colon and Panama, FURTH & CAMPBELL.

INMAN LINE

Royal and United States Mail Steamers.

SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK

Every TUESDAY or THURSDAY.

These well-known magnificent Steamers, built in water-tight compartments, are amongst the strongest, largest, and fastest on the Atlantic, thereby reducing the passage to a minimum, and giving especial comfort to passengers.

The saloons, which are especially well lighted, ventilated, fitted with revolving arm-chairs, and luxuriously furnished, are amidships, occupying the whole width of the ship. The principal State-rooms are amidships, forward of the engines, where least noise and motion is felt; and all are fitted with latest improvements, double berths, electric bells, &c. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sitting-rooms, pianos, libraries, barbers' shops, bath-rooms, &c., provided.

Saloon passage, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, according to accommodation. Return Tickets at reduced rates.

The Steerage accommodation cannot be excelled. Passengers of this class will find their comfort and privacy particularly studied, and the provisioning unsurpassed.

Steerage passage to **New York, Boston, Philadelphia,** or **Baltimore,** 6 guineas.

Experienced Surgeons and Stewardesses carried.

These Steamers have through booking arrangements for goods and passengers with the Erie Railway Company, from New York to all points in the West, South, North Western States, and Dominion of Canada.

Passengers forwarded, via **San Francisco,** to **Australia, New Zealand, India, China,** and **Japan,** at lowest through rates.

For further particulars apply to JOHN G. DALE, 31 and 33 Broadway, New York; ALFRED H. JOHNSON, 9 Rue Scribe, Paris; EIVES and ALLEN, 99 Cannon Street, London, E.C.; A. W. WILSON, 38 Fountain Street, Manchester; ROBERT JOHNSTON, 9 Commercial Buildings, Bridge Street, Bradford; ANDREW MALCOLM, 40 St Enoch Square, Glasgow; SHANKS & M'MURTRY, 1 Albert Square, Belfast; C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co., Queenstown; or to WILLIAM INMAN, Tower Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool.

NATIONAL LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE LARGEST PASSENGER STEAM-SHIPS AFLOAT.

Renowned for Safety, Comfort, and Regularity.

THE NATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,

Despatch one of their magnificent, Full-powered, British, Iron Screw Steam-Ships

FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK

EVERY WEDNESDAY (Calling at QUEENSTOWN the day following),

AND FROM LONDON TO NEW YORK

WEEKLY.

Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
Egypt	5064	Holland	3847
Spain	4900	Denmark	3723
The Queen	4441	France	3571
Italy	4302	Canada	4275
Helvetia	4974	Greece	4309
Erin	4956	England	4900

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL EVERY SATURDAY, AND TO LONDON WEEKLY.

The SALOONS are unusually spacious (some of them being 150 feet in length), and are particularly well lighted and ventilated. The STATE ROOMS, all on the Main Deck (in some of the Steamers opening off the Saloons), are exceptionally large, light, and airy, and are furnished throughout with every requisite to make the ocean passage a comfortable and easy one. Pianos, Ladies' Saloons both on deck and below, Gentlemen's Smoking Room, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bath Rooms are provided.

Tourist Guides, Railway Time Tables, and Newspapers, supplied for the use of the passengers free of charge.

THE CUISINE IS OF THE VERY HIGHEST ORDER.

SALOON FARES TO NEW YORK.—10, 12, and 15 Guineas, according to position of sleeping room—all having equal Saloon privileges. RETURN TICKETS—22 and 24 Guineas.

Saloon Passage from New York to Liverpool or London, by direct Steamer, 50 to 70 Dollars Currency.

Children under Twelve years of age, Half-fare. Infants, Free.
The accommodation for Steerage Passengers is of the highest order,

Apply in Paris to SIDNEY I. SPARK, 7 Rue Scribe: in London, at the Company's West End Offices, 57 Charing Cross; in Havre, R. ODINET; in Berlin, to CHARLES MESSING, Potsdamer Bahnhof; in Belfast, to HENRY GOWAN, Queen's Square; in Queenstown, to N. & J. CUMMINS & BROTHERS; and in Liverpool, to

THE NATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,
23 WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL;
36 & 37 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.;

And in New York, to—

F. W. J. HURST, at the Company's Offices, 69, BROADWAY.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Carrying the German and United States Mails.

THIS COMPANY ARE THEIR OWN INSURERS.

THE FOLLOWING MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS—

Neckar, Oder, Mosel, Donau, Main, Rhein, Weser, Hermann, America, Strassburg, Koln, Hannover, Frankfurt, General Werder, Graf Bismarck, Kronpriz Frederick Wilhelm, Habsburg, Salier, Hohenstaufen, Hohenzollern, Nurnberg, Braunschweig, Leipzig, Ohio, Berlin, Baltimore,

ARE APPOINTED TO SAIL BETWEEN

I. BREMEN AND NEW YORK,

Calling at Southampton out and home. From Bremen every Sunday and Wednesday, from Southampton the following Tuesday and Saturday, from New York every Saturday and Wednesday.

	To New York from Bremen, Southampton, Havre, Paris,			From New York to Bremen, Southampton, London, Havre.
Fares 1st Cabin:	500 Mks.	£23	F. 600 F. 615	$ 100.—Gold.
2nd ,,	300 Mks.	£13	F. 370 F. 380	$ 60.—Gold,

Return Tickets at reduced rates.

II. BREMEN AND BALTIMORE.

From Bremen Wednesday fortnightly; from Baltimore Thursday fortnightly.

	To Baltimore from Bremen, Southampton, Havre, Paris.			From Baltimore to Bremen, Southampton, Havre.
Cabin Fares	400 Mks.	£18	F. 490 F. 500	$ 90.—Gold.

III. BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS,

Calling at Havre and Havana, once a month from September until May.

	To Havana and New Orleans from Bremen, Southampton, Havre, Paris,			From Havana and New Orleans to Bremen, Southampton, Havre, Paris.
Cabin Fares	630 Mks.	£31, 10s.	F. 770 F. 785	$ 150.—Gold.

IV. BREMEN AND BRAZILS,

[Bahia, Rio, and Santos),

Calling at Antwerp and Lisbon.

Departure from Bremen 25th, from Antwerp 29th, from Lisbon 4th of each month.

V. BREMEN AND RIVER PLATE,

(Monte Video and Buenos Ayres),

Calling at Antwerp and Bordeaux.

Departure from Bremen 10th, from Antwerp 14th, from Bordeaux 19th of each month.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Keller, Wallis, and Postlethwaite, 5 and 7 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Phillipps and Graves, St Dunstan's House, Idol Lane, E.C.

Agents in	Southampton	Keller, Wallis, and Portlethwaite.
,,	Paris and Havre	Lherbette, Kane, and Co.
,,	New York	Oelrichs and Co., No. 2 Bowling Green.
,,	Baltimore	A. Schumacher and Co.
,,	New Orleans	Ed. F. Stockmeyer and Co.
,,	Havana	H. Upmann and Co.
,,	Antwerp	B. de Vleeshonner.
,,	Bordeaux	Charles Koehler.
,,	Lisbon	R. Knowles and Co.

RED STAR LINE.



INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

REGULAR DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN

ANTWERP AND NEW YORK, ANTWERP AND PHILADELPHIA,

By the First-class full-powered strong iron Steamers—

VADERLAND, NEDERLAND, BELGENLAND,
SWITZERLAND, RHYNLAND, ZEELAND.

WAESLAND (*New Steamer.*)

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mail.

WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

The Steamers of this Line are all new and strict first class.

The Saloon is situated amidships, and Passengers will find every comfort and convenience. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

CABIN PASSAGE.—First Class, £18; Second Class, £12.
STEERAGE TICKETS as low as by any other Line.
EXCURSION TICKETS at Reduced Fares.

The Red Star Line is in connection with the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, the Great Trunk Line, and United States Mail Route, and books Passengers at the lowest through rates to all parts of the United States.

It specially commends itself to travellers to and from the Continent, the route between the United States and Belgium, Holland, France, Middle-south Germany, Austria, Switzerland, being the shortest and cheapest.

For freight and passage apply to—

PETER WRIGHT AND SONS, 307 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
,, 19 Broadway, New York.
E. AUDET, ... 22 Rue de Dunkerque, Paris.
GROVES AND BLACKBURNE, 1 Rue Scribe, Paris.
DUDLEY WOOD & Co., . 15 Bishopsgate St., without, London.
JAMES T. BATES AND CO., 1 Place Bel Air, Geneva.
A. HAFFNER, ... 21 Eberhardstrasse, Stuttgart.
CHR. E. DERSCHOW, . . 5 Weisfrauenstrasse, Frankfort-on-the-Maine

VON DER BECKE & MARSILY,
General European Agents,
ANTWERP.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE.

London Head Agency:—97 Cannon Street, E.C.

SUB-AGENCY:—51 PALL MALL, S.W.

India, China, Japan, Batavia, Réunion, and Mauritius,

FRENCH MAIL SERVICE, via SUEZ CANAL.

PROPOSED DEPARTURES FROM MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND SUEZ.

LEAVE Marseilles.	LEAVE Naples.	LEAVE Suez.	DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.
Sunday, 1 May.	*Tuesday.* 3 May	*Monday.* 9 May	Mauritius, Batavia, China, and Japan.	SINDH.
15 ,,	17 ,,	23 ,,	India ,, ,,	YANGTSE.
29 ,,	31 ,,	6 June.	Mauritius ,,	SAGHALIEN.
12 June.	14 June.	20 ,,	India ,, ,,	DJEUMAH.

And so on every 14 days thereafter.

Rates of Passage Money to INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, REUNION, AND MAURITIUS, FROM MARSEILLES AND SUEZ.

TO	From Marseilles. First Class.	From Marseilles. Second Class.	From Marseilles. Third Class.	From Suez. First Class.	From Suez. Second Class.	From Suez. Third Class.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Port Said	20 0	16 0	8 0			
Suez	24 0	19 4	9 12			
Aden	35 0	28 0	14 0	25 0	20 0	10 0
Point de Galle and Colombo, Pondicherry	60 0	48 0	24 0	50 0	40 0	20 0
Madras and Calcutta, Singapore	63 0	50 8	25 4	50 0 58 0	40 0 46 8	20 0 23 4
Batavia	68 0	54 8	27 4	63 0	50 8	25 4
Saigon	70 0	56 0	28 0	65 0	52 0	26 0
Hong Kong	73 0	58 8	29 4	68 0	54 8	27 4
Shanghai, Yokohama	83 0	66 8	33 4	78 0	62 8	31 4
Seychelles	63 0	50 8	25 4	58 0	46 8	23 4
Réunion and Mauritius	70 0	56 0	28 0	65 0	52 0	26 0

Reserved accommodation for One Passenger can be obtained by application to the Company under a special tariff.

Beer and Table Claret are supplied Free to First and Second Class Passengers; extra Wines, Spirits, and Liquors are charged for apart.

*** Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook

Through Tickets from London to Marseilles.

The Company issues First Class Through Tickets by the South Eastern Railway, from London to Marseilles, available for 15 Days, with option for the holders to break the journey by stopping at Folkestone and Boulogne (or Dover and Calais), Amiens, Paris, Dijon, and Lyons, as follows:

Via Dover and Calais, £7, 5s. **Via Folkestone and Boulogne, £7, 1s. 3d.**
Also by Brighton Railway, via Newhaven, and Dieppe, to Marseilles, £5, 18s. 1d. First Class, £4, 7s. 10d. Second Class.

BOMBAY, VIA MARSEILLES.

Through Tickets from Marseilles to Bombay by the M. M. Steamers from Marseilles to Alexandria, and thence by the P. & O. Co.'s Service to Bombay, are issued at the P. & O. Co.'s Offices, 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C., and at the M. M. Co.'s Offices. 97 Cannon Street, E.C.

For all further information apply to the Messageries Maritimes de France Company's Offices, 97 Canon Street, London, E.C., and 51 Pall Mall, S.W.

LONOND, *1st May* 1881.

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA LINES.

(As altered from 1st May 1881.)

DEPARTURES FROM MARSEILLES.

EVERY SUNDAY..... 10 a.m. — **Spain** — for Barcelona.

Every alternate
THURSDAY {12 May, noon / 26 ,, ,,} — **Egypt and Syria** — for Naples, Alexandria (Bombay). Port Said, Jaffa, Beyrout, Tripoli, Lattakieh, Alexandretta, Mersina, Rhodes, and Smyrna.
And so on thereafter.

Every alternate
THURSDAY {5 May, noon / 19 ,, ,,} — **Egypt,** — for Naples, Alexandria (Bombay).
And so on thereafter.

Every alternate.
FRIDAY .... {6 May, noon / 20 ,, ,,} — **Levant & Syria** — for Palermo, Messina, Syra, Smyrna, Rhodes, Mersina, Alexandretta, Lattakieh, Tripoli, Beyrout, Jaffa, Port Said, and Alexandria.
And so on thereafter.

EVERY SATURDAY.... 5 p.m. — **Algiers** — for Algiers (and Oran by Rail).

Every alternate
SATURDAY {14 May, 5 p.m. / 28 ,, ,,} — **Levant** Via Syra & Smyrna — for Syra, Smyrna, Dardanelles, Constantinople, Samsoun, Kérassunde, Trébizonde, Kustendje Sulina, Tulscha, Galatz, and Ibraïla.*
An so on thereafter.

Every alternate
SATURDAY {7 May, 5 p.m. / 21 ,, ,,} — **Levant** Via Naples & Piræus — for Naples, Piræus, Dardanelles, Constantinople, Salonica, Cavalla, Dedeagh, Samsoun, Kérassunde, Trébizonde, Kustendje, Sulina, Tulscha, Galatz, and Ibraïla.
And so on thereafter.

* The Danube Service is interrupted in Winter.

Through Tickets from London to Paris.

The Company issues First and Second Class Through Tickets by the South Eastern Railway, from London to Paris, available for 7 Days, with option for the holders to break the journey by stopping at Dover or Folkestone, and at Calais or Boulogne, at the following rates:—

Via Dover and Calais, First Class, £3. **Second Class,** £2, 5*s*.
Via Folkestone and Boulogne, First Class, £2, 16*s*. **Second Class,** £2, 2*s*.
Also, by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway,
Via Newhaven and Dieppe, 1st Class, £1, 13*s*.; 2nd, £1, 4*s*.; 3rd, 17*s*.

BRAZILS & RIVER PLATE LINES.

DEPARTURES FROM BORDEAUX.

On the 20th of each Month, at 10 a.m., for Lisbon, Dakar, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres.

On the 5th of each Month, at 10 a.m., for Corunna, Lisbon, St Vincent, Rio de Janeiro. Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres.

Steamers:—"**Équateur,**" "**Sénégal,**" "**Orénoque,**" "**Niger,**" "**Gironde,**" "**Congo.**"

PASSAGE MONEY

FROM BORDEAUX TO	First Class. Aft. Cabins. £ s. d.	First Class. Fore Cabins. £ s. d.	Second Class. Steerage. £ s. d.
Lisbon	8 0 0	6 0 0	3 12 0
Dakar	28 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
Pernambuco	30 0 0	22 0 0	12 0 0
Bahia	32 0 0	22 0 0	12 0 0
Rio de Janeiro	34 0 0	24 0 0	12 0 0
Montevideo	40 0 0	28 0 0	12 0 0
Buenos Ayres	40 0 0	28 0 0	12 0 0

Through Tickets from London to Bordeaux.

The Company's London Agency issues Through Tickets by the South Eastern Railway, at the following Rates:— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

From **London** to **Bordeaux**, via **Dover** and **Calais**..... £5, 17*s*. 9*d*. £4, 7*s*. 9*d*.
,, ,, via **Folkestone** & **Boulogne** £5, 13*s*. 9*d*. £4, 4*s*. 9*d*.

Also by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, at the following Rates:—

From **London** to **Bordeaux,** via **Newhaven** and **Dieppe** £4, 10*s*. 0*d*. £3, 6*s*. 9*d*.

LUGGAGE.—The Luggage is received nine days before the departure from Bordeaux, at the Company's Offices, 97 Cannon Street, E.C., or at the Sub-Agency, 51 Pall Mall, S.W., and forwarded free of charge, as explained in the Company's Hand-book without examination by the customs.

For all further information apply to the Messageries Maritimes de France Company's Offices, 97 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and 51 Pall Mall, S.W.

LONDON, *1st May 1881.*

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS,



(ROYAL ROUTE via CRINAN and CALEDONIAN CANALS.)

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

Columba,	*Loch Awe,*	*Clydesdale,*	*Clansman,*	*Islay,*
Iona,	*Mountaineer,*	*Linnet,*	*Staffa,*	*Fingal,*
Chevalier,	*Pioneer,*	*Cygnet,*	*Glencoe,*	*Lochiel,* [*Lake*
Gondolier,	*Glengarry,*	*Plover,*	*Inverary Castle,*	*Queen of the*

Sail during the Season for ISLAY, OBAN, FORT WILLIAM, INVERNESS, STAFFA, IONA, GLENCOE, TOBERMORY, PORTREE, GAIRLOCH, ULLAPOOL, LOCHINVER, and STORNOWAY. (Circular Tourist Tickets in connection with the various Railways are issued on board).

These vessels afford in their passage a View of the Beautiful Scenery of the Clyde, with all its Watering-Places—the Island and Kyles of Bute—Island of Arran—Mountains of Cowal, Knapdale, and Kintyre—Lochfyne—Crinan—with the Islands of Jura, Scarba, Mull, and many others of the Western Sea—the Whirlpool of Corryvrechan—the Mountains of Lorn—of Morven—of Appin, of Kingairloch, and Ben-Nevis—Inverlochy—the Lands of Lochiel, the scene of the Wanderings of Prince Charles, and near to where the Clans raised his Standard in '45—Lochaber—the Caledonian Canal—Loch Lochy—Loch Oich—Loch Ness, with the Glens and Mountains on either side, and the celebrated FALLS OF FOYERS. Books descriptive of the route may be had on board the Steamers.

Time Bills with Maps to be had of Messrs D. APPLETON & COMPANY, NEW YORK; or sent, post-free, on application to the Proprietor—DAVID MACBRAYNE, 119 Hope Street, Glasgow.

GLASGOW, 1881

ADELSBERG, AUSTRIA.

HOTEL UNGARISCHE KRONE.

Old reputation. The only first-class house which is open all the year. Nearest to the celebrated Grotto. Moderate charges. Omnibus at all trains.

IGNAZ DOXAT, PROPRIETOR.

AMBLESIDE, WINDERMERE.

THE SALUTATION HOTEL.



THIS fine old House, standing on the hill overlooking the town and minor hotels, which has been established upwards of two centuries, has recently been considerably enlarged, remodelled, and refurnished. It contains suites of rooms for families, also dining, drawing, billiard, smoking, and bath-rooms. The views are unrivalled, and the famed STOCK GHYLL FALLS are in the grounds of the "SALUTATION." Post-horses and close and open carriages in great variety. District Coaches every hour. Table d'Hôte daily, Breakfast at 9 A.M Dinner at 7 P.M.; Sundays at 3 P.M.

MICHAEL TAYLOR, PROPRIETOR,

AIX LES BAINS.

HOTEL VENAT AND BRISTOL.

THE BEST AND OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL.

PATRONIZED BY THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARISTOCRACY.

BILLIARD ROOM. READING ROOM.

Every Appliance and Comfort of a really First Class Establishment.

Situated in large Garden and Park, and near to the Casino and Baths.

REFURNISHED AND REBUILT BY THE NEW PROPRIETOR.

N.B.—Convenient to break the journey between Paris and Turin. Calorifère in winter.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

ROSSIGNOLI,
Proprietor.

BADEN-BADEN.

HOTEL DE RUSSIE,

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

THIS magnificent First-Class Hotel, situated in the finest quarter of the Town, near the Kursaal and Trinkhall, surrounded by a beautiful garden, affords most elegant and comfortable furnished Apartments for Families and Single Gentlemen. It is renowned for its excellent Cuisine, good choice of Wines, and strict attendance. Table d'Hote at 1 and 5 o'clock. Service à la Carte at any time. Terrace overlooking the Promenade. Reading Room, &c. Conducted under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors,

Messrs. A. & G. MOERCH.

BADEN BADEN.

THE alkali and hot salt baths of Baden Baden are the oldest of which there is any record. Temperature, 44-69 Celsius. A chlorolithium spring of great richness.

The new Grand Ducal Baths, the "Friedrichsbad," is a model establishment unequalled in elegance. Hip baths, Russian steam baths, Roman and Irish electric baths ("Wildbäder"). Piscines and Swimming Baths. Cold-water cure, inhalation of the spray of mineral waters, pneumatic apparatus, shower baths at all temperatures, and mineral and medical baths of every description. Private establishment, with hot baths. Whey cure, Milk cure. A drinking hall for the waters of all the important mineral springs. Spring Herbal cure, autumn Grape cure.

The Conversation House, or "Kursaal," contains splendid Concert, Ball, Drawing and Reading Rooms, and Restaurant, *open all the year.* Concerts, Symphony, Quartet. Soirées, Extra Concerts by eminent Artists. Masked Balls, Réunions, Children's Festivals.

Excellent Orchestra (48 performers) three times a day. Military Concerts, Operatic and Theatrical Performances, Ballets, Fireworks and Illuminations, Hunting and Fishing, Pigeon Shooting, Races.

Superior Educational Establishments.

Baden Baden is surrounded on all sides by beautiful pine and beech woods, and offers the finest opportunity for drives and excursions. Excellent climate, delightful situation.

THE TOWN CUR-COMITE.

GÖNNER, *Chief Burgomaster.*
TH. WEIH, *Town Councillor.*

BADEN BADEN.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

PROPRIETOR—OTTO KAH.

HOTEL OF THE FIRST-CLASS.

THE ONLY HOTEL OPPOSITE THE CONVERSATION HOUSE AND THE TRINKHALLE, THE BEST POSITION IN THE TOWN.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE MANAGEMENT.

BADEN BADEN.

HOTEL DE HOLLANDE

AND DEPENDANCE.

AU BEAU SEJOUR.

A. ROESSLER, PROPRIETOR.

This favourite and first-class Hotel, situated near the Kursaal, Promenade, and Theatre, commands one of the most charming views in Baden. The Hotel and Dependance consist of one hundred and sixty sleeping apartments, elegant sitting-rooms, and a garden for the use of visitors. Extensive and airy dining-room, and a comfortable public sitting-room, with piano and library. It is conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, who endeavours, by the most strict attention and exceedingly moderate prices, to merit the continued patronage of English and American visitors. English and American newspapers. The Table d'Hôte and Wines of this Hotel are reputed of the best quality in Baden. Fixed moderate charges for everything. Rooms from 2s. and upwards.

Breakfasts 1s. 2*d.* *Table d'Hôte at One and at Five.*

Mr Roessler will spare no pains to deserve the confidence of English and American Travellers.

Pension in the early and later part of the season.

BADEN BADEN.

HOTEL STEPHANIENBAD.

PROPRIETOR—A. BRENNER.

The only one situated at the entrance of the renowned Alee of Lichtenthal, with large gardens and two nice and well-furnished dependencies for Families as well as for Single Gentlemen.

Different Baths in the house. *Moderate Charges*

Connected with the GRAND HOTEL DE THUN, Switzerland.

BERNE.

BERNERHOF HOTEL.

BEAUTIFUL FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. THE MOST IMPORTANT AND THE BEST SITUATED IN THE TOWN.

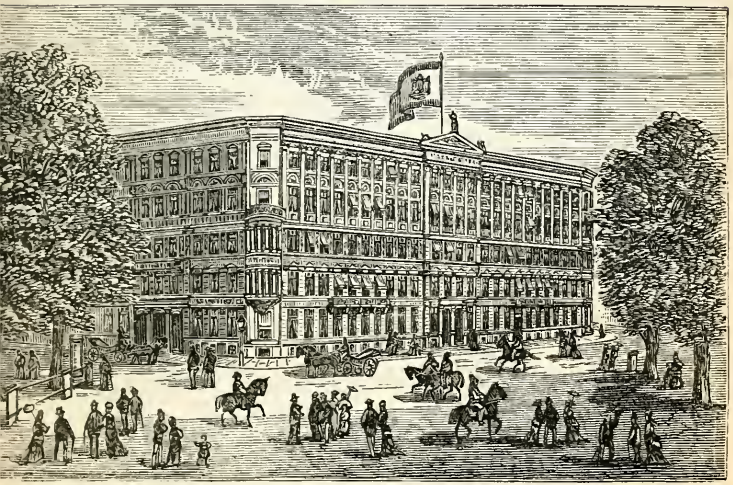
At two minutes' walk from the Station and close to the House of Parliament.

IT IS SURROUNDED BY A BEAUTIFUL GARDEN, WITH A LARGE TERRACE, AND COMMANDS A FULL VIEW OF THE ALPS.

Its superior interior arrangements, the comfort of its Private Apartments, Public Parlours, Reading Saloon, &c., make it the most desirable residence for Families and Single Travellers. Reduced prices for protracted stays and in winter season.

BERLIN.

GRAND HOTEL DE ROME.



UNTER DEN LINDEN, 39.

This great and beautiful Hotel, the best situated of the capital, combines real comfort with reasonable prices, and is kept in a very fashionable manner. Two hundred Rooms, Twenty-five Saloons, Three large Dining Rooms for more than 600 persons, Reading Rooms supplied with all foreign Newspapers, Music Saloon, and Conversation Room, &c. Restaurant "à la Française." ELEVATOR. The prices are placed in every room. Cold and Warm Baths. Post Office, Telegraph, &c.

Canton Vaud. BEX, Switzerland.

GRAND HOTEL & BATHS DES SALINES,

Saline and Turkish Baths, &c. Hydropathy. Physician in charge, DOCTOR EXCHAQUET, former interne of the Paris Hospital. 160 Bedrooms; Reading Room. English, French, and German newspapers. Billiard and Smoking Room. Large chalet, branch of the hotel. Omnibus, Private Carriages. Telegraph Bureau in the Hotel. From November 1 to May 1, reduced prices to those who remain a week or more.

MANAGER—F. KÜSSLER,

Formerly Director of the "Grand Hotel de Lyons," at Lyons.

BOLOGNA.

HOTEL BRUN.

PROPRIETOR—J. F. FRANK.

This Establishment, which can be highly recommended, is very conveniently situated for the accommodation of Tourists, Omnibuses plying between the Hotel and the Railway Station. The attendance is good, the apartments clean and comfortable, and the prices reasonable. Large and small Apartments. Dining, Smoking, Reading and Billiard Rooms. Table d'Hôte every day. English spoken. Bologna is a convenient point for visiting Ravenna, or for breaking the journey to Brindisi.

Bath Room on the First Floor.

Branch House—HOTEL FEDER AT TURIN.

BONN.

GRAND HOTEL ROYAL.



This excellent Hotel, one of the best on the Continent, patronized by H. M. King Leopold of Belgium, and by the Royal Family of England, is admirably situated on the banks of the Rhine and commands the most beautiful view of the Seven Mountains, facing the landing-place of the Rhine steamers, and near the Railway Station. It contains every comfort with moderate charges. Large English garden. Advantageous arrangements for winter. H. ERMEKIEL, PROPRIETOR.

BORDEAUX.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.

M. Louis Peter begs to inform the American and English Travelling Public that he has succeeded Mr Hue as Proprietor of the HOTEL DE FRANCE, as above. This first-class Establishment, which has enjoyed for so many years the patronage of the most eminent travelling families, has been entirely renovated according to the requirements of modern times, and for its incomparable comfort and most exquisite cuisine and wines, may be reckoned as one of the best hotels in France. Bordeaux Wines of the finest brands in bottles and casks.

LOUIS PETER,
Proprietor.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

GRAND HOTEL CHRISTOL AND BRISTOL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

BEST SITUATION IN THE TOWN. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Carriage in Attendance on Arrival of all Trains and Boats.

F. CHRISTOL, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

GRAND HOTEL DU NORD AND CONTINENTAL.

PROPRIETOR—MR LACOSTE.

First-Class Hotel for Families and Gentlemen, honoured by the visits of his Majesty the late Emperor. Situated Rue de l'Ecu, near the Station and the Steamboats, in the most central part of the town, away from the port. Recommends itself by its good cooking, choice wines, well furnished apartments, and the great care given to the attendance, conversation, reading, and music-rooms, billiard and smoking-saloons; warm baths. Good Stabling and Coach Houses. English and French newspapers. Moderate charges. Table d'Hôte at 6 o'clock. Private dinners; breakfasts.

BOWNESS, WINDERMERE.

CLOUDSDALE'S "CROWN" HOTEL

(Patronised by Royalty, American Presidents, and the Rothschilds).

*** The pre-eminence of the "Crown" is indicated by the fact that the Hotel has been made a Postal Telegraph Station by Government Authority.

IS ONE OF THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND BEST MANAGED HOTELS IN THE LAKE COUNTRY.

Situate in its own grounds, above the village of Bowness (free from the objections of a lower position), the Hotel commands the most complete view of Windermere, exactly opposite Belle Isle, the Lancashire Fells and Mountains forming a background on the opposite shore, with the rugged outline of the Langdale Peaks rising beyond.

AS HEAD QUARTERS FOR FAMILIES AND TOURISTS

Desirous of visiting the other Lakes and Mountain Scenery of this Picturesque District, the "Crown," both by reason of its central situation and convenient access, is acknowledged to be unequalled.

IT FACES THE LAKE AND STEAM YACHT PIERS.

The District Coaches run from the "Crown" for Ambleside, Grasmere, Keswick, Furness Abbey, Coniston, and Ullswater.

The Hotel supplies Ninety Beds for Families.

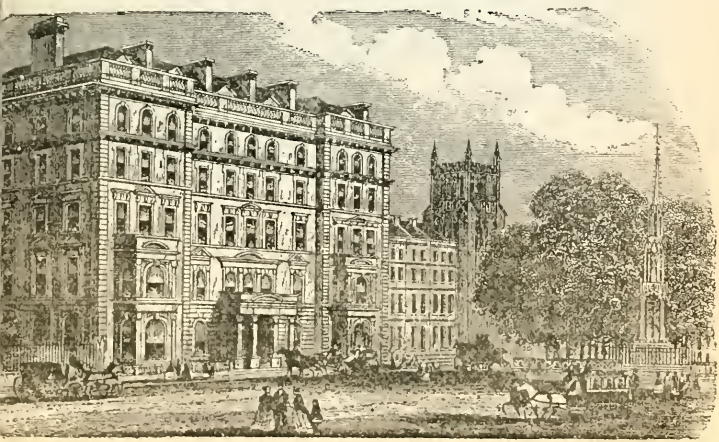
Omnibuses attend the arrival of each Train at Windermere Station.

FAMILIES BOARDED BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.

Steam Yachts arrive at and leave the Pier, in front of the Hotel, for Ambleside and Lake Side, several times a day.

BRISTOL. College Green.

ROYAL HOTEL.



First-Class, central, and pleasantly situated. Lofty and spacious Coffee, Dining, Billiard, Smoking, and Reading Rooms; 120 Bedrooms; Private Suites of Apartments. Telegraph-Office, Post-Office, Steam-Lift and Laundry. Hot and Cold Baths in the Hotel. Night Porter kept. All omnibuses pass the door.

Fixed scale of charges, including service. **WM. SWANSON, Manager.**

BRUGES.

GRAND HOTEL DU COMMERCE.

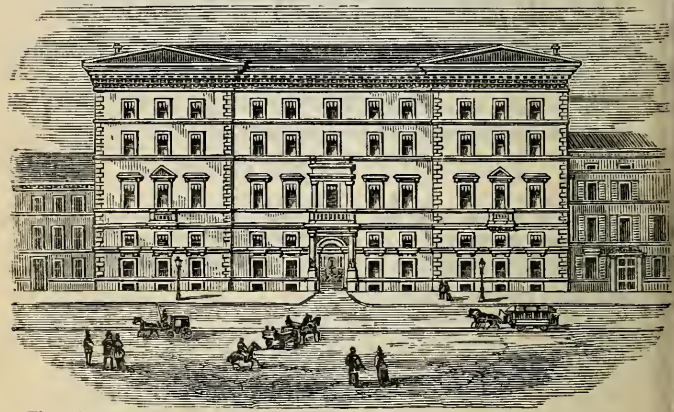
This first-class Establishment, the largest and oldest in the town, offers to families well furnished apartments and rooms, very good accommodation, excellent cooking, and good wines.

SPECIAL OMNIBUS OF THE HOTEL AT THE STATION.

MR VANDENBERGHE, PROPRIETOR.

BRUSSELS.

HOTEL MENGELLE.



First-class Hotel in the finest part of the city with every comfort and accommodation Baths, smoking saloon, reading room. Table d'Hôte 5 francs. Cookery and wines unexceptionable. Very moderate charges. Chambers from 3 frs, service 1 fr.

M. MENGELLE, PROPRIETOR.

CANNES.

GRAND HOTEL DE CANNES.

SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF TWO GARDENS

FACING THE SEA.

Great Comfort. Good Attendance.

CANNES.

HOTEL BEAU SITE,

Situated on the West End of Cannes, adjoining Lord Brougham's property, the finest part of the town. **Newly enlarged** 200 Rooms; twenty Private Sitting-rooms; Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms.

Sheltered situation, commanding an unequalled view of the Sea, the Iles Lerins and the Esterel Mountains. Large beautiful Gardens and Promenades belonging to the Estate. Arrangements made for the season for families. Charges moderate. Omnibuses at the Station. Opened 1st October 1876.

GEORGE GOUGOLTZ, PROPRIETOR.

CANNES.

HOTEL RICHEMONT.

A splendid Establishment, situated in an extensive Garden, full south, with fine views, and in a warm and sheltered position, near the English Church. The Wife of the Proprietor has lived ten years in England. The house is conducted in the best Swiss style. All modern comforts.

HENRY GOUGOLTZ, PROPRIETOR.

CARLSBAD.

ANGER'S HOTEL (BRANCH, RHEIN HOTEL).

These two First-class Hotels offer special comfort to English and American travellers who will find them most desirable residences. Charges strictly moderate. Deservedly recommended. English Newspapers.

Omnibuses at the Station.

N.B.—Mr and Mrs ANGER speak English.

CARLSBAD.

PRIVATE HOTEL.

VICTORIA AND KING OF ENGLAND.

EMIL TELLER'S Houses: VICTORIA AND KING OF ENGLAND, well situated on the English Hill, in the Theresien Park, close to the English Church and Mineral Springs, in the best quarter of the town, offer to English and American families comfort combined *with moderate charges.* Mineral Baths in the House.

Proprietor speaks English and French.

CARLSBAD.

WIESINGER'S HOTEL NATIONAL.

AN DER NEUEN GARTENZEILSTRASSE.

OPEN DURING THE WHOLE YEAR.

This Hotel, in the most beautiful part of the town, and commanding a splendid view of the mountains, is situated next to the *City Park*, and only four minutes from all the *Mineral Springs*. The undersigned respectfully recommends his Hotel to persons of rank, families, and the travelling public in general. Large Dining-rooms and shady Gardens. Substantial German and French Cooking. Moderate Charges.

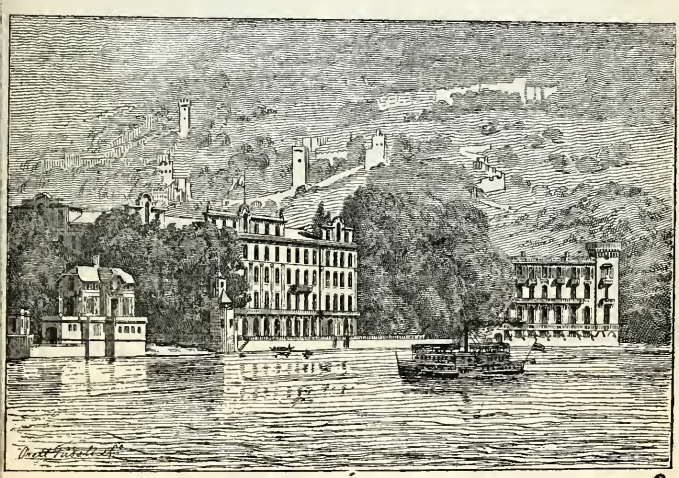
I have given up my long years' lease of the Hotel "Drei Fasanen," because of the enlargement of my business in the above Hotel.

ANTON WIESINGER, *Proprietor.*

CERNOBBIO.

(Lake of Como.)

GRAND HOTEL VILLA D'ESTE,



AND HOTEL REINA D'ANGLETERRE.

This magnificent establishment, one of the largest and best in Italy, in a beautiful situation on the Lake of Como, offers every modern luxury and comfort at reasonable prices.

READING, CONVERSATION, AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

BATHS. PENSION.

CHESTER.

THE GROSVENOR HOTEL.



Built by the late Marquis of Westminster, on the site of the old-established "**Royal**," close to the Cathedral, the New Town Hall, the "Rows," the Grosvenor Park and other objects of interest. *A Night Porter in attendance.*

Conveyances meet all Trains. Handsome Coffee-Room for Ladies.

D. FOSTER, Manager.

CHAMOUNIX.

GRAND HOTELS DE LONDRES ET D'ANGLETERRE.

ENJOYING A EUROPEAN REPUTE.

First-class Establishments, recommending themselves to families by their comfort and excellent cooking.

NEWLY ENTIRELY RE-FURNISHED. ENGLISH GARDEN. ENGLISH CHURCH. BATHS IN THE HOTELS.

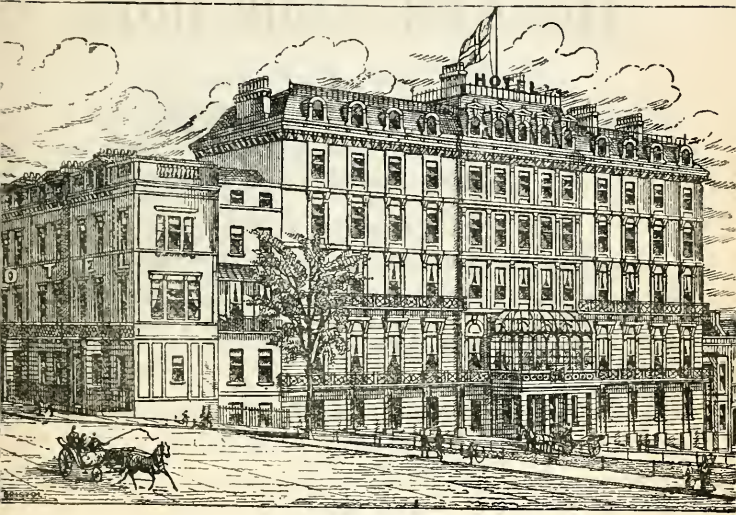
Post and Telegraph Offices close to the Hotel.

Splendid view over Mont Blanc. Several languages spoken.

CREPAUX-TAIRRAZ, PROPRIETOR.

CLIFTON (near Bristol).

CLIFTON DOWN HOTEL,



THIS Hotel is within Two Hours and a half from London, by the Great Western Rail (the fastest train in the World). The situation of the Hotel is unrivalled, being on the Downs, and facing the Suspension Bridge, St. Vincent's Rocks, and Nightingale Valley. Tourists should not miss seeing this truly grand and bold scenery. Visitors will find every Comfort and Quietude with moderate charges. Visitors to Ilfracombe, should take Clifton on their route, and save the long and tedious journey by South Western. The Hotel is noted for its extensive Wine List, and the Moderate Charges. A private Omnibus meets all the Express and principal trains.

All communications address,

D. GITTINS, *Manager.*

N. B.—From this Hotel the following TRIPS are easy, returning to the Hotel the same day:—**Chepstow Castle, the Wynd Cliff, Tintern Abbey, Wells Cathedral, Glastonbury, Tor, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, Portishead, Cardiff, Newport,** and **Channel Docks.**

Clifton Hotel Company (Limited).

COBLENZ.

HOTEL DU GEANT.

MESSRS EISENMANN, PROPRIETORS.

This well-known and favourite first-class Hotel is delightfully situated opposite the castle of Ehrenbreitstein ; it is the nearest to the landing-place of the Steamers, and commands a most beautiful view of the Rhine and surrounding country. This highly recommended Establishment combines superior accommodation with moderate prices.

COLOGNE AND DUSSELDORF.

MODERN PAINTINGS.

EDWARD SCHULTE,

COLOGNE: MUSEUM PLACE.

DUSSELDORF: 42 ALLEESTRASSE.

(*Near the Hotel Breidenbacher Hof.*)

PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF MODERN PAINTINGS,

Containing a rich collection of the *newest* and *best productions* of the Dusseldorf School of Art, and of the *best Artists* of other Schools, *for Sale.*

Open during the whole day.

COLOGNE.

OBJETS D'ART, ANTIQUITIES, PAINTINGS.

BOURGEOIS FRÈRES,

MUSEUM PLACE.

Visitors to Cologne are invited to examine this choice collection. The goods will be found as represented, and will be sold at fair prices.

COLOGNE.

JOHN MARIA FARINA.

OPPOSITE THE JULICHS PLACE.

The most ancient distiller of the Eau de Cologne since 1709.

See Advertisement in this Guide Book opposite page 352 for particulars.

COPENHAGEN.

KING OF DENMARK HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

Patronized by the *élite* of American and English Visitors to the North of Europe.

R. KLIIM, PROPRIETOR.

DIJON (France).

HOTEL DE JURA.

DAVID AND MERCIER, PROPRIETORS.

This First-rate Hotel is the nearest to the Railway Station, the Cathedral, and the Public Garden Saloons. Apartments and Rooms for Families. Table d'Hôte. Private Carriages for hire by the hour. English Newspapers. Omnibuses to convey Passengers to and from each Train. English spoken. The greatest attention is paid to English Visitors. Divine Service celebrated in the Hotel from the 1st of May to the end of November, by a minister supplied by the Evangelical Society.

The best Burgundy Wines shipped at wholesale prices.

DRESDEN.

HOTEL BELLEVUE,

First Class Hotel. 150 Comfortable Rooms.

LUDWIG FEISTEL, MANAGER.

DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE RIVER & TAY BRIDGE.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

W. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.

EDINBURGH.

THE ROYAL HOTEL,

(MACGREGOR'S, LATE GIBB'S)

PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,

Opposite the Scott Monument, and commanding the best views of the Gardens, Castle, Arthur's Seat, &c., &c. Within a hundred yards of the Railway Station.

A NIGHT PORTER IN ATTENDANCE.

FLORENCE.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA VILLE.

Situated on the Lungo Arno Nuova, Piazza Manin and Borgognissanti, with a southern aspect, and fitted up in the English style; it affords great comfort, and may be considered one of the finest Hotels in Italy. It contains 130 Bed Rooms, and 20 Sitting Rooms, all of them large and airy. Large Dining Room. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Table d'Hôte. All principal European papers taken in. Omnibuses to and from every train.

C. AUTENRIETH, Proprietor.

FLORENCE.

H. ROBERTS AND CO.,

PHARMACY OF THE BRITISH LEGATION.

17 Via Tornabuoni.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed with drugs from London. All Continental and American receipts accurately prepared. Congress, Vichy, and all French and German Mineral Waters. Tarrent's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Brown's Troches, Perry's Pain Killer, Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Hall's Hair Renewer, Barry's Tricopherous, Allen's Zylobalsamum. Distillers of the celebrated Florentine Bouquet. Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. Depôt of English and French Perfumery.

FREYBURG (Switzerland).

GRAND

HOTEL DE ZÄHRINGEN.

KEPT BY MR KÜSSLER.

This First-rate Hotel is the most important in the town, and enjoys an excellent reputation. Situated in a very picturesque position: from its fine terrace, a beautiful view is obtained of the Wire Bridges, and the renowned Gorge of Gotteron. It is only a few steps from the Cathedral containing the celebrated Organ.

Carriages at the Hotel.

Omnibuses at every Train.

GENEVA.

HOTEL DE L'ECU.

This unrivalled and admirably conducted Hotel has long enjoyed an extensive and high reputation among Travellers. Situated in the finest part of the town, and facing the lake, it commands a beautiful view of the environs. Its accommodation (120 Rooms and Saloons) is of so superior a character, that tourists will find it a highly desirable place of residence or of temporary sojourn. Table d'Hote at One and Five o'clock. Pension from 8 frs. per day. Rooms from 2 frs. New Reading and Smoking Rooms. Baths.

NEW PROPRIETORS, HAAKE BROTHERS.

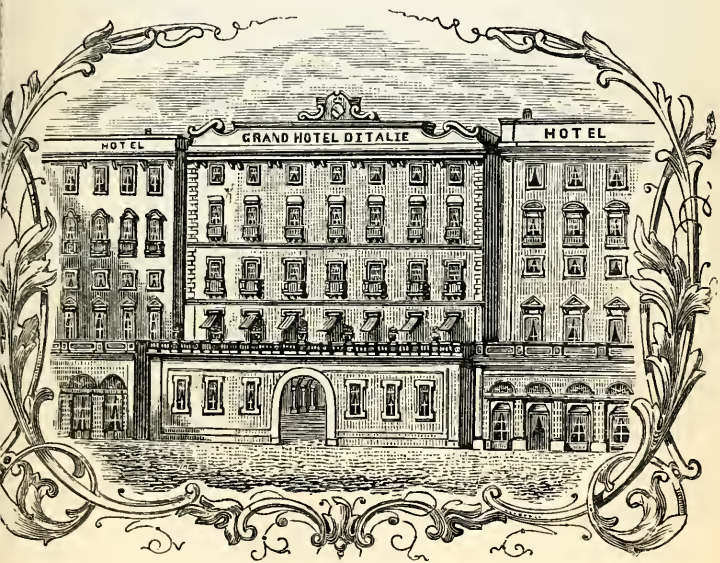
GENOA.

GRAND HOTEL D'ITALIE

AND

CROIX DE MALTE.

PROPRIETOR—FELIX BOTTACHI



This magnificent Establishment (into which the Croix de Malte is merged), formerly the RAGGIO PALACE, continues to retain the first place among all houses of this description in this city, by its exceptional and central position, as well as by the extent of its accommodation and its cleanliness.

With the view of preserving the same reputation, the Proprietor has established agreeable salons de réunion, music, reading, and smoking, having a superb view of the gulf. The prices are very moderate. *Excellent Table d'Hote.*

For persons who remain some time in the Hotel arrangements are made on reduced terms.

Omnibuses and Carriages to meet every Train.

GENOA.

GRAND HOTEL DE GÈNES.

PROPRIETORS—L. BONERA AND BROTHERS.



Cour d'honneur. Porte cochere for carriages.

SITUATED IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL POSITION IN THE CITY.

PLACE CARLO FELICE,

OPPOSITE THE GREAT THEATRE.

This Hotel is the only one of the great Hotels at Genoa which is situated in the healthiest part of the city, entirely away from the noise of the railway and the offensive odours of the port.

Excellent Table d'Hôte.

PRIVATE SERVICE—OMNIBUS AT ALL TRAINS—EQUIPAGES IN THE HOTEL—BATHS.

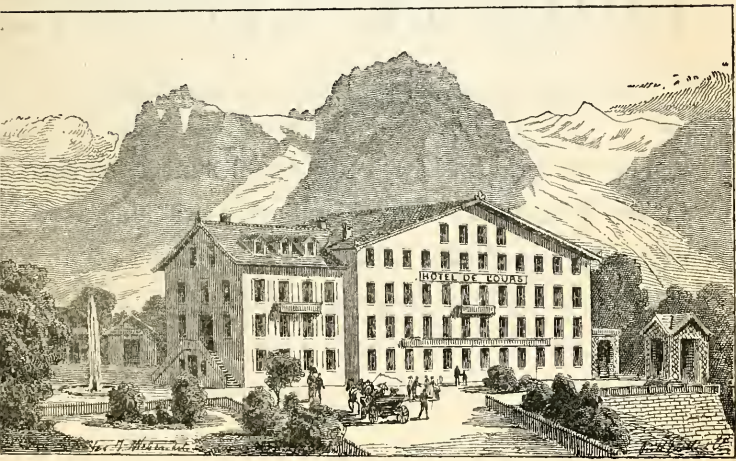
GMUNDEN.

HOTEL DE BELLE VUE,

On the lake facing the Steamboat landing place. Comfortable first classs Hotel. Highly recommended.

Mr BRACHER, the proprietor, has been in England and America, and knows the wants of English and American Travellers. Charges moderate. Omnibus to all trains at the Station. Salt and Pinewood Baths and Carriages in the Hotel. English and French Newspapers in the Reading Room.

GRINDELWALD (Bernese Oberland).



HOTEL AND PENSION DE L'OURS.

First class house, recently enlarged. Guides, Carriages, and saddle horses. Good cuisine and attendance.

MESSRS BOSS, PROPRIETORS.

THE HAGUE (HOLLAND).

SPECIAL TO AMERICANS.

AMERICANS visiting the Hague are invited to inspect the

GREAT ROYAL BAZAAR OF D. BOER & SONS,

Which is the finest in Europe. Speciality of Japanese and Chinese Objects, Antiquities, and Pictures. Closed on Sundays and Holidays. English spoken. Correspondent at New York

TER KUILES, *Transatlantic Express*,
49 BROADWAY.

HAMBURG.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

PROPRIETORS—BRETTSCHNEIDER AND BANDLI.

This modern and first-class establishment, situated in the best position in Hamburg, with fine views over the two Basins and the surrounding country, commends itself to American and English travellers by its great comfort. Table-d'hôte, Reading Room, and all the conveniences of modern first-class hotels.

HAMBURG.

STREIT'S HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS.

This well-known and favourite Hotel is situated on the most beautiful portion of the Alster Basin, and affords all the comforts of modern hotels of the first class.

L. C. STREIT, PROPRIETOR.

HANOVER.

HOTEL ROYAL.

PROPRIETORS—CHRIST BROTHERS.

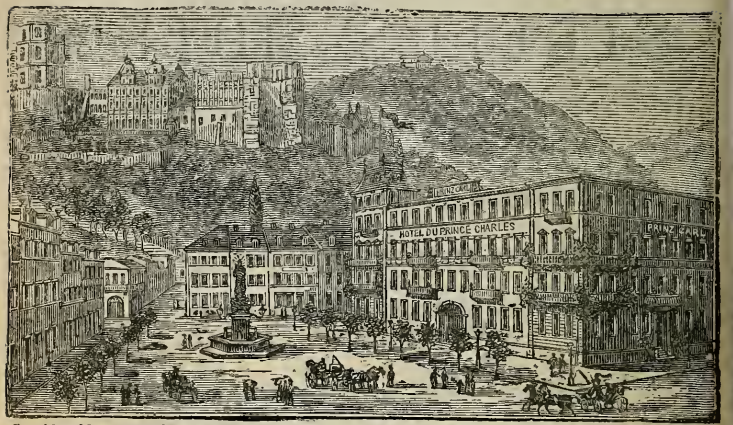
THIS spacious first-class Hotel recommends itself especially to American and English travellers by its great comfort. Well furnished apartments for families and single gentlemen. English and French spoken. Table d'hôte at half-past three o'clock, and private dinners to order. Good *cuisine* and excellent wines. English and French newspapers. Private carriages always ready. Large terrace and garden attached to the Hotel.

The Hotel is beautifully situated, directly opposite the Railway station and in the centre of the city.

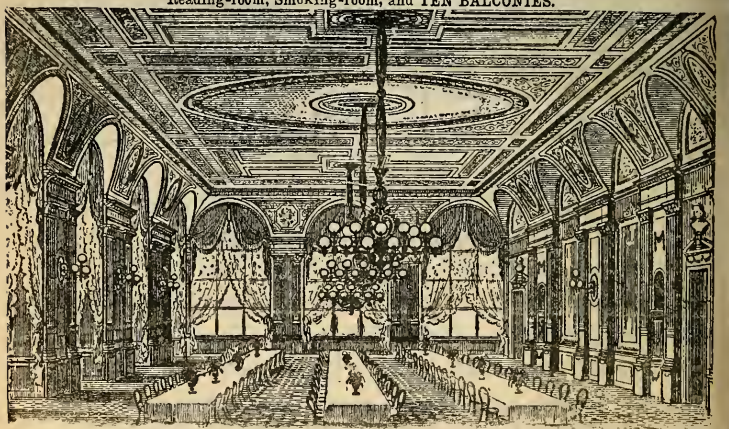
HEIDELBERG.

HOTEL PRINCE CHARLES.

SOMMER AND ELLMER, PROPRIETORS.



Considerably enlarged by a new Building containing a splendid Dining-room, Breakfast-room, a fine Reading-room, Smoking-room, and TEN BALCONIES.

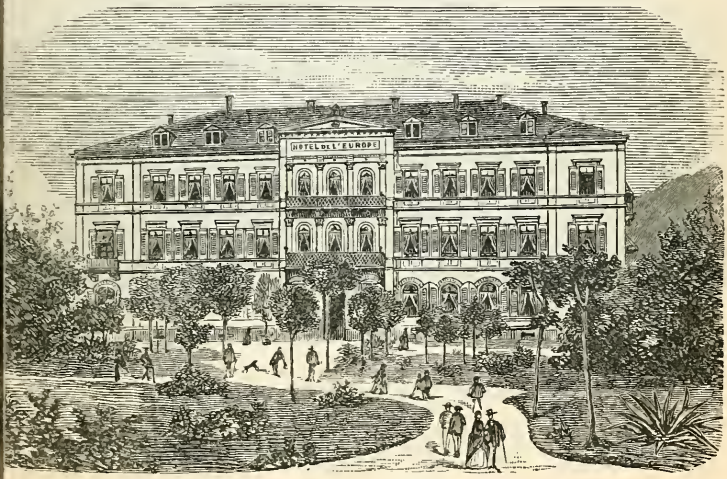


This Hotel, patronized by their Royal Highnesses the Prnce of Wales and Prince Alfred, the largest in the town, and has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished Best cooking, good wines, charges reasonable, moderate arrangements made by the week. Baths in the Hotel The Hotel is situated in an open square, eight minutes' walk from the celebrated Castle, with the finest view of the ruins from all the balconies and nearly all the windows. Close to the Nuremberg and Wurzburg Railway Station. Omnibus and Hotel Porter meet all trains.

Mr Sommer exports wines to England at moderate prices. Mr A. Ellmer was for many years manager of the Hôtel Baur au Lac at Zurich. Railway tickets sold in the hotel, and luggage registered to principal places.

HEIDELBERG.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.



The above is the most beautiful and best situated Hotel in the place, standing in its own extensive Gardens.

LARGE READING AND BATH ROOMS.

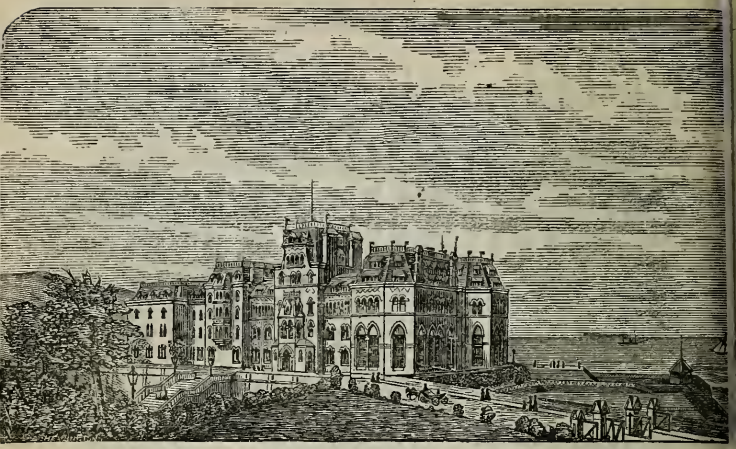
OMNIBUS AT THE STATION.

TERMS STRICTLY MODERATE.

HAEFELI-GUGER, PROPRIETOR.

Mr. H. exports at wholesale prices Wines and Swiss Alpine Honey.

Railway Tickets are issued in the Hotel.



ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.

"A model of sanitary excellence."

THE ILFRACOMBE HOTEL

Is on the Sea Shore, in its own Picturesque Grounds of Five Acres.

IT CONTAINS 250 ROOMS.

The Charges are fixed and moderate, and there is a Table d'Hote daily.

Every information will be afforded by the Manager,
ILFRACOMBE, NORTH DEVON.

The attractions of Ilfracombe, and the places of interest in the neighbourhood, point to it as the natural centre to be chosen by the Tourist who desires to see with comfort all the beauties of Coast and Inland Scenery which North Devon affords. There is also easy access into South Devon and Cornwall. The means of communication with Ilfracombe by Railroad and Steamboat are most complete.

Tourists' Tickets to Ilfracombe for Two Months are issued at all principal Stations in England.

THE ROYAL BRITANNIA HOTEL, ILFRACOMBE,

GOOD PUBLIC ROOMS. MODERATE TERMS.

ADDRESS—THE MANAGER.

INTERLAKEN.

RUGEN HOTEL—JUNGFRAUBLICK.

Five Minutes from the Station and the Curgarten.

rst-class family Hotel. Magnificently situated a hill close to a large pine forest (Rugenpark). Splendid views at the Jungfrau, Silberhorn aciers, the lakes of Thoune, and Brienz.

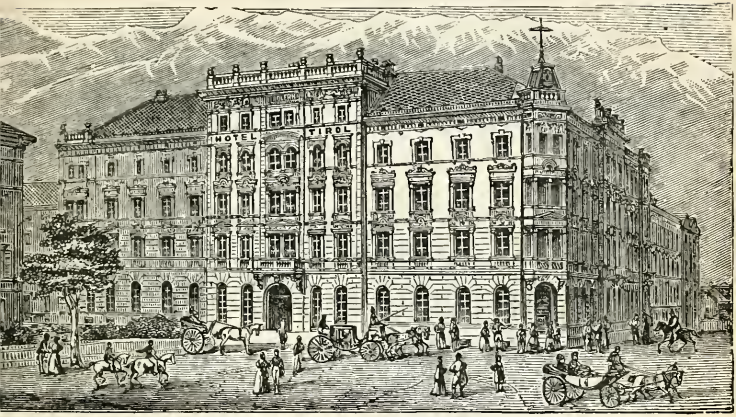
INTERLAKEN.

GRAND HOTEL DES ALPES.

This excellent Hotel is situated on the princi promenade (Hoeheweg) and is surrounded by large a beautifully-shaded gardens and Grounds, with full vi of the glaciers. The Hotel contains 250 Beds, large Di ing Rooms, the largest *Salle de Conversation* in Switz land, Ladies' Saloon, Billiard and Smoking Rooms of t greatest beauty. English and American newspape Bathing Rooms on each floor. Its cuisine is unrivalle Pension all the year. Moderate charges.

T. MAURER KNECHTENHOFER.

INNSBRUCK.



HOTEL DU TYROL.

First-class hotel, in a beautiful position near the Station, with beautiful views of the Valley of the Inn and the mountains. Comfortable apartments, reading, smoking, and bath rooms, with every modern convenience.

CARL LANDSEE,
Former Director of Hotel du Parc, Lugano.

INTERLAKEN.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

Magnificent First class Family Hotel, situated

in the centre of the Promenade.

20 SALONS — 200 BEDROOMS.

THE RESORT OF AMERICANS.

Charges strictly moderate.

E. RUCHTI. PROPR.

KILLARNEY LAKES.

By her Most Gracious Majesty's special permission,

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.



Patronised by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; by H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR, and by the Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe.

HOTEL OPENED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Table d'Hote during the Season.

There is a Postal Telegraph Office in the House.

BOARDING TERMS FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE INCLUSIVE.

KISSINGEN BATHS.

HOTEL SANNER.

First-Class Family Hotel, on the Promenade, close to the Springs and Bathing Establishments.

Healthy and open situation. Splendid View. Large Terrace and Garden belonging to the House.

ROBERT SCHMIDT, Proprietor.

LAUSANNE.

HOTEL GIBBON.

This First-class Hotel, situated in the finest part of the town, is in every respect very highly recommended. Splendid view over the Lake in all its extent. Large Terrace and Garden attached to the Hotel. Pension during the Winter.

LAUSANNE.

GRAND HOTEL DE RICHE-MONT.

Kept by Mr & Mrs RITTER-WOLBOLD.

Amidst large Gardens, between Railway Station and centre of Town, near the Public Promenades, in a situation of surpassing beauty. This splendid Hotel is of the very first order, and in every respect is worthy of the highest recommendation. It offers to travellers a highly desirable place of residence, or of temporary sojourn, with strictly moderate charges.

LONDON.

JAMES INCE,

FUR-SKIN MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER,

75 OXFORD STREET.

(Established 1812.)

NEARLY £10,000 worth of **Alaska Seals** of the finest quality are now ready, with a corresponding Stock of **Russian, Canadian and United States Furs.**

The above magnificent collection has been recently purchased for Cash in the best Markets.

LONDON.

HOLBORN RESTAURANT.

218 HIGH HOLBORN.

One of the Sights and one of the Comforts of London.

Attractions of the chief Parisian Establishments with the quiet and order essential to English customs.

Dinners and Luncheons from daily Bill of Fare.

A TABLE D'HOTE AT SEPARATE TABLES EVERY EVENING IN THE GRAND SALON, THE PRINCE'S SALON, AND THE DUKE'S SALON.

From 5.30 to 8.30—3s. 6d.

Including

TWO SOUPS, TWO KINDS OF FISH, TWO ENTREES, JOINTS, SWEETS, CHEESE (IN VARIETY), SALAD, ETC., WITH ICES AND DESSERT.

This favourite dinner is accompanied by a selection of high-class instrumental music.

BARRAUD & LUNDS,

41 CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

(Established 1750),

Manufacturers of Specialities in

CHRONOMETERS, HALF-CHRONOMETERS, LEVERS, &c.

GOLD KEYLESS ENGLISH FUZEE HALF-CHRONOMETER CHRONOGRAPH.

These are the *first Fuzee Chronographs ever manufactured*, whereby the integrity of the English Half-Chronometer is fully retained. It is a *patent* and can *only* be obtained of B. and L.

Hunters	...	...	Gs. 90
Crystal	...	...	„ 87
Open-face	...	...	„ 85

NOTE.—Other Chronographs in Silver and Gold, from £28 10s. upwards.

THE "IMPROVED" LEVER.

A Watch for universal use, a reliable Time-keeper *at a moderate cost*. Compensated and adjusted to ninety seconds a month

Hunters	...	...	Gs. 30
Crystal	...	...	„ 27
Open-face	...	...	„ 25
In Silver	...	...	„ 16

Fuzee Keyless work, Gs. 7 extra, winding with or without a Key.

NOTE—The same Watch may be had without the compensation balance at Gs. 3 less. Other useful Lever Watches of their own or other (LUND BROS.) make from Gs. 12.

GOLD PRESENTATION HALF-CHRONOMETERS.

(FULL SIZE 18),

Double Roller Lever Escapement, with solid bankings, Chronometer Balance, Isochronical Breguet Spring. Adjustments for temperature and positions, *perfect*. The performance of many of these Watches has been within one minute in twelve months.

Hunters	...	...	Gs. 55
Crystal	...	...	„ 53
Open-face	...	...	„ 50

The "*Reliable*" Keyless Action (Special) Gs. 10 extra.

NOTE.—A large and varied selection of other Half-Chronometers, from Gs. 30 each; variation thirty seconds a month.

PLAIN LEVER WATCHES.

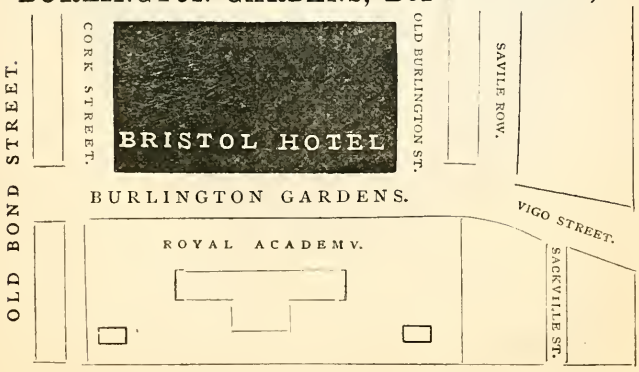
With Gold Balances maintaining power, jewelled in four holes, and carefully adjusted

Open faced 3/4 plate	...	Gs. 20 & 22
Whole plate	... ...	„ 16
Crystal Glass 3/4 plate		„ 22 & 24
Hunter, 3/4 plate	... ...	„ 23 & 27
Whole plate	... ...	„ 23 & 19
With Keyless Work, £5 to £7 7s.		Extras
With the Attached Winder, Gs. 2		

LONDON.

BRISTOL HOTEL.

BURLINGTON GARDENS, BOND STREET, W.



This large First class Family Hotel, in the best situation of London, is newly established in the continental style, furnished with every possible comfort and modern improvement, and under the personal superintendence of the Proprietor, late of Meurice's Paris. Excellent cuisine and wine. Lift and telephone.

HARRON'S BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS,



OVERLAND TRUNKS, HAT CASES,
AND
EVERY ARTICLE FOR TRAVELLING.

ARE FAVOURABLY KNOWN FOR
THEIR SOLID WORKMANSHIP, COMBINED
WITH CHEAPNESS.

Sole Makers of the Celebrated
KNOCKABOUT BAG.
Illustrated Catalogues post free.
320 High Holborn.

LONDON.



MINTON'S CHINA.

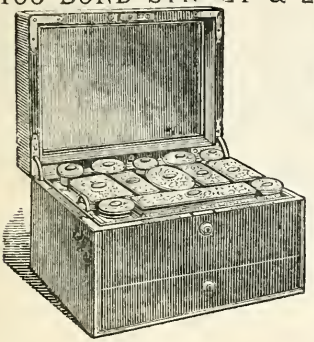
THOS. GOODE & CO.,
ARTISTS AND DESIGNERS IN PORCELAIN,
SOUTH AUDLEY ST., GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON.

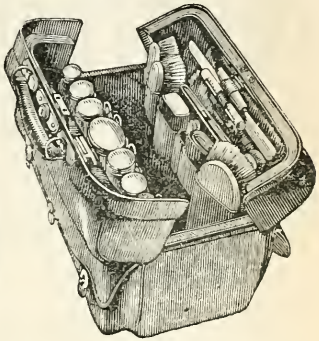
These beautiful new Pottery Galleries comprise Nine Houses, and are the largest in Europe. *Prices same as at Minton's Works.*

LONDON.

ASPREY & SONS.

166 BOND STREET & 22 ALBEMARLE STREET.





TRAVELLING BAGS & DRESSING CASES, £2, to £500.
ASPREY'S 'COMPACTUS' DRESSING CASE, £4 10s. to £30.
A GREAT COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

LONDON.

TO AMERICANS VISITING EUROPE.

WILLIAM JAMES ADAMS,

Publisher of BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDES *for Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe.*

LONDON: 59 FLEET STREET, E.C.

Visas obtained to UNITED STATES PASSPORTS; Passport Cases, Travelling Maps, Travelling Bags, Courier Bags, Portmanteaus, Cash Belts, Knapsacks, Railway Rugs, Waterproof and Dust Proof Coats, Travellers' Writing Cases, Inkstands, Door Fasteners, Luggage Labels, and Travelling Soap.

The latest Editions of MURRAY'S, BLACK'S, APPLETON'S, HARPER'S and BRADSHAW'S BRITISH and FOREIGN HANDBOOKS, FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, and SPANISH DICTIONARIES and PHRASE BOOKS, every description of Stationery for Travellers, Polyglot Washing Books, and every requisite for Travellers.

Experienced Couriers engaged.

LYONS, FRANCE.

GRAND HOTEL COLLET,

RUE IMPÉRIAL, 62

(NEAR THE PLACE BELLECOUR).

This new first-class Hotel has been recently again enlarged. It commends itself to American and English travellers by its comfort and fine situation, one of the best in Lyons. Table d'hôte, Private Service at all hours. Apartments for Families. Reading Room, Baths, Carriages, and an Omnibus for the use of guests. Interpreters.

LYONS.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS

Facing the Perrache (Lyons) Station. Full South.

The Sons of the Proprietor, owing to their stay of several years in first-class hotels in England, offer to visitors to Lyons the advantage of good and comfortable accommodation.

Omnibus at the Station.

MACON.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

VEUVE BATAILLARD AND GRENARD, PROPRIETORS.

SITUATED ON THE MAGNIFICENT QUAY OF THE SAONE.

Five minutes from the Railway Station.

Omnibus awaits all trains. Landaus and Open Carriages to hire.
Conversation Rooms. Music Saloon. Smoking Room.
Interpreters speaking all languages.

This admirably situated Hotel is the first establishment in the city, and is especially arranged for the reception of families, who will find in it every comfort and luxury desired by English and American travellers. Excellent cuisine, and the best wines of Maçon, which are justly celebrated throughout the world.

Macon is the most central and convenient station for breaking the journey between Paris and Switzerland, Paris and Italy, and Paris and Marseilles.

The hours of the arrival and departure of trains at Maçon are very convenient for travellers.

MARIENBAD (Bohemia).

HOTEL KLINGER.

Proprietor, J. D. HALBMAYR.

First and *largest Hotel* in this *Watering Place.* Preferred on account of its charming situation at the corner of the Promenade and Park, and has a beautiful view. Newly and elegantly furnished with every comfort and in noble style, containing, with the dependence, 270 Rooms, Saloons, &c. English spoken in the Hotel.
Carriages in the Hotel. Omnibus to the Railway Station.

MATLOCK-BATH (Derbyshire).

TYACK'S

NEW BATH HOTEL.

(*Late IVATTS & JORDAN*).

A First Class Old Established House, acknowledged to be one of the most comfortable and homely Hotels in the Kingdom, every convenience, largely patronised by the best American Families. Drawing-room, Private Sitting-rooms; Billiard and Smoke Rooms; beautiful Grounds; a large Swimming Bath in the Hotel.

Table d' Hote at 6.30; *Fishing, Lawn Tennis, Croquet.*

A Bus meets each Train.

MELROSE.

THE ABBEY HOTEL,

ABBEY GATE, MELROSE.

PROPRIETOR—G. HAMILTON.

This Hotel is situated upon the Abbey Grounds, and at the entrance to the "Far-famed Ruins."

Parties coming to the Hotel are cautioned against being imposed upon by Cab-drivers at the Railway Station and elsewhere, as this is the only House which commands the view of Melrose Abbey.

An extensive addition having been lately built to this Establishment, consisting of Suites of Sitting and Bedrooms, it is now the largest and most convenient Hotel in Melrose, being only two minutes' walk from the Railway Station. There has lately been added a large Public Coffee Room and a ladies' Coffee Room.

First-class Horses and Carriages for Abbotsford, Dryburgh, &c., &c.

MENTONE.

GRAND HOTEL WESTMINSTER.

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

Built and furnished with taste and according to all the latest improvements. In a Southern aspect overlooking the sea and a beautiful Garden giving access to the public "Promenade du Midi." Large Public Saloon. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. English and several foreign languages spoken. Omnibus to and from the Railway Station.

MATTEO COLLETTI, PROPRIETOR.

MENTONE (ALPS MARITIMES).

GRAND HOTEL NATIONAL.

MENTONE.

This New Hotel is superbly situated in a central position on the side of a hill, in the midst of Olive and Orange Gardens, commanding a fine view of the sea.

THE PROPRIETOR, MR SCHIRRER-REBER,

who for many years kept the Mediterranean Hotel, has had the best medical advice, both as to the construction and arrangements for the comfort of Visitors to this Hotel.

The various floors can be reached from the hill-side, and there is a lift to each floor.

Plans of the Rooms and Hotel will be sent free on application.

PROPRIETOR, SCHIRRER-REBER.

MERAN, TYROL.

HOTEL ERZHERZOG JOHANN (POST),

FIRST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOWN,

Containing 130 Rooms and Salons, with a splendid view on the Mountains, a spacious Dining Room, Conversation Room, large Park and Winter Garden, Billiard Room. It is situated near the Promenade, and the Kurhaus. Baths in the Hotel.

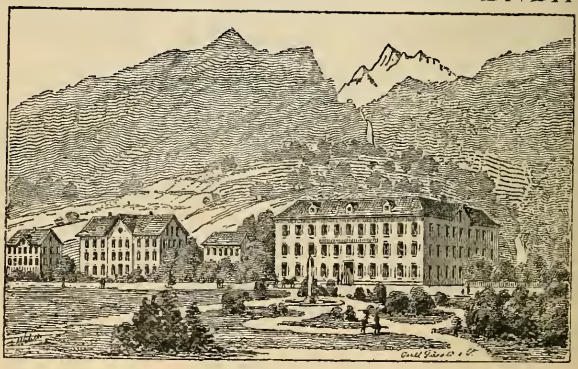
Carriages and Horses always at disposal of guests.

PENSION TERMS.

J. WINTER, PROPRIETOR.

MEYRINGEN.

HOTEL AND PENSION REICHENBACH.



This handsome establishment is in a beautiful position close to the Reichenbach Cascade, with fine views of the Alpbach Cascade and Mountains, in one of the most romantic situations in Switzerland. Airy Rooms. Excellent Table. Reading Room, &c. English spoken. Charges moderate and fixed. Pension from 7 francs. On the routes to Brienz, Great Scheideck, and the Grimsel. Carriages, Guides, Porters and all arrangements for excursions.

MILAN.

GRAND HOTEL, MILAN.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, SITUATED

IN THE FINEST PART

OF THE CITY,

Near the Cathedral, Scala Theatre,

Picture Gallery, Public

Gardens, etc.

THE ONLY HOTEL AT MILAN WITH A LIFT (HYDRAULIC).

MOSCOW, RUSSIA.

HOTEL DUSAUX,

Situated in the most central part of the city, in front of the Kitaï-Gorod and the "Kremlin," next to the Theatres and all curiosities.

ROOMS FROM 1 R. 50 PER DAY UP.

Breakfasts and Dinners at fixed prices, and à la carte.

Wines of the first quality, Carriages, Interpreters.

P. DUSAUX, PROPRIETOR.

MILAN.

HOTEL CAVOUR.

PLACE CAVOUR.

PROPRIETORS, SUARDI AND CO.

This first-class and magnificent Hotel is fitted up with every modern appliance, and is situated in the finest and most pleasant part of the city, close to the Station, the grand Theatre, the National Museum, and the Protestant Church. The interior is perfect, and comprises Baths on each floor, smoking and reading room, supplied with foreign newspapers, excellent table d'hôte, charges moderate, omnibus of the Hotel at the arrival of all trains.

MUNICH.

BAVARIAN HOTEL.



HOTEL DE BAVIERE.

OTTO PLOECKER, PROPRIETOR.

Excellent first Class Hotel. Finest and healthiest situation in the Promenade Platz, near the Royal Theatres and Galleries. Every modern comfort. Baths and Carriages in the Hotel. Best Cooking and Wines. Moderate Charges. Personal management by the Proprietor.

MUNICH.

WIMMER AND CO.,

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,

3 BRIENNER STREET,

Invite the Nobility and Gentry to visit their GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, containing an Extensive Collection of

MODERN PAINTINGS

by the best Munich Artists,

PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN AND ON GLASS.

Correspondents in England, Messrs J. & R. M'CRACKEN, 38 Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C., London.

Correspondents in the United States, Messrs BALDWIN BROS. & Co. 27 Broadway, New York.

MUNICH.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOONS & STUDIO.

HANFSTAENGL,

Photographer to the Emperor of Germany, Publisher of the Collections of the Dresden and Munich Galleries and Museums.

Mr H., who is noted as an Artist as well as Photographer, enjoys a European reputation for the superior style and finish of his productions, especially his Portraits from the *carte-de-visite* to the life size represent the highest perfection of art.

The Studio is close to the Four Seasons Hotel, Maximilianstrasse, No. 7.

MURREN (Bernese Oberland).

GRAND HOTEL DES ALPES.

Beautifully situated (5,400 feet above the level of the sea), commanding a splendid view over all the Oberland and combining every comfort with moderate charges. English Divine Service in the Hotel. Hot and Cold Baths, Douches, &c.

WIL. GURTNER, *Proprietor*, same as HOTEL CAPRICORNE (Steinbok), at Lauterbrunnen.

NAPLES.

HOTEL DE GENEVE.

PIAZZA MEDINA.

In one of the most healthy, beautiful, and central positions in the city, near the Post, Telegraph, and Landing-Place of the Steamers, the Theatres, and the Via Toledo. Excellent service and moderate prices.

HOTEL CENTRAL.

ALSO IN THE PIAZZA MEDINA.

Same advantages as the above; especially recommended to Commercial Travellers.

CASTELLAMARE.

HOTEL QUISISANA.

Newly opened, beautiful position, with park and garden. Pension from Eight Francs. Guides to Pompeii and vicinity.

NAPLES.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE.

KEPT BY R. DONZELLI.

Beautifully situated on the Chiaja, in front of the Villa Reale, the healthiest part of the town. It is particularly recommended for the cleanliness and comfort of its apartments.

It is elegantly furnished, and specially adapted to the wants of first-class families. Every home comfort. Especially recommended.

Moderate Charges.

NICE.

HOTEL DES ANGLAIS.

A First-class Establishment on the "Promenade des Anglais," with extensive sea frontage, looking south. The appointments of this Hotel are superior to any in Nice, and its Salle-à-manger one of the finest in the town. There is also a most convenient Luncheon Bar, and an excellent Table d'Hôte.

This Hotel is largely patronized by the *élite* of American and English Tourists, for whose comfort the buildings and fittings are specially adapted. Many testimonials have been received by the Directors from American visitors expressing satisfaction at the care and comforts they have received during their stay in the Hotel, and particularly in the case of sickness, when the Manager has done his utmost to render to invalids those attentions so much required in an Hotel.

NICE.

GRAND HOTEL CHAUVIN.

A LARGE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE BEST AND MOST CHEERFUL POSITION IN THE TOWN.

FULL SOUTH.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

NICE.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

SPLENDIDLY SITUATED, FULL SOUTH.

Highly patronized by the élite of American and English Society.

E. PREVEL, PROPRIETOR.

NICE.

LIBRAIRIE ETANGÈRE,

BARBERY FRÈRES,

READING ROOM.

7 JARDIN PUBLIC.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

A constant succession of the best English and French new books.

APPLETON'S, MURRAY'S, and BAEDEKER'S GUIDES. New Map of Nice and vicinity.

Publishers of the Englishman's Guide to Nice.

NUREMBERG.

HOTEL DE BAVIERE.



This first-class and Superior Hotel, situated in the centre of the town, close to the river, is highly spoken of by English and American travellers for its general comfort and moderate charges. English and Foreign Newspapers Carriages in the Hotel. Omnibuses to and from each train. English Church Service held in the Hotel every Sunday. 100 rooms. Baths in the Hotel.

OBAN, SCOTLAND.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED. FIRST CLASS.

MR SUTHERLAND begs to intimate that the above Hotel, well known as the *First in the Highlands,* is now ready for the Season.

An elegant new Dining Hall has been added. Hot, Cold and Shower (Metalo Ceramis) Baths. An Elevator.

An Omnibus attends the arrival and departure of all Trains and Steamers. Visitors conveyed to and from the Hotel free of Charge.

OSTEND.

HOTEL FONTAINE.

This Hotel is situated near the King's Palace, the Kursaal, and Casino, nearest to the sea. It is patronized by the nobility and gentry, and frequently has the honour of receiving Princely visitors. It contains a large number of apartments, handsomely furnished (overlooking a garden), and a new and extensive dining-room of noble dimensions, ornamented with a fine collection of paintings.

This Hotel is one of the finest establishments in the country. An omnibus belonging to the Hotel conveys passengers to and from the trains.

Table d'Hote at 5.30 daily. Reading Room.

This Hotel remains open all the Winter Season.

This Hotel with its adjoining building has 300 beds. It is near the chief promenades. PENSIONS *from ten shillings per day.*

PARIS.

HOTEL BELLEVUE.

39, AVENUE DE L'OPERA, 39,

Finest Situation in the French Capital.

Table d'Hôte. Restaurant à la Carte.

READING AND SMOKING ROOMS.

STAIRS AND COVERED ENTRANCE HALL HEATED.

BATHS. LIFTS.

PROPRIETOR—L. HAUSER.

PITLOCHRY, PERTHSHIRE.

THE ATHOLE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

This Establishment has recently been completed at a cost approaching to £100,000.

THE HOUSE is an elegant structure, both in its outward architecture and in all its interior arrangements. It stands on an elevated plateau on the sunny side of the River Tummel, and commands on all sides extensive views of some of the grandest strath and mountain scenery in Scotland. The Baths and Lavatories are constructed on the most approved scientific principles. The former consist of Turkish, ascending and descending Douche, Needle, Shower, Wave Sitz and Running Sitz, Electro-Chemical, and ordinary Warm and Cold Baths; and there is a full set of Galvanic Appliances.

THE LOCALITY is widely known for the restorative and health-giving qualities of its climate. Having a gravelly soil, and being surrounded by lofty sheltering hills, in the centre of the Perthshire Highlands, at nearly equal distances from the Atlantic and German Oceans, the air is bracing, yet genial, in all seasons. It was for these reasons this locality was selected for the erection of a Hydropathic Establishment.

THE GROUNDS, extending to 35 acres, abound in natural beauties, which have been turned to the best account by the art of the landscape gardener, and every provision has been made both for outdoor and indoor recreation.

THE WALKS AND DRIVES in the neighbourhood are numerous and attractive. The places of interest to which they lead are:—The wild Pass and famous Battlefield of Killiecrankie; Lochs Tummel, Tay and Rannoch; the Falls of Bruar, Moness, and Tummel; Glen Tilt; Blair and Taymouth Castles; the Birks of Aberfeldie, &c.

Stable and Coach accommodation. A special Telegraph Wire connects with the House.

The Summer Charges vary from £2, 16s. to £4, 4s. according to accommodation required. Winter Charges, £2, 2s.

Prospectuses forwarded on application to

WILLIAM ROY, M.D., MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

PRAGUE.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

(*Englischer Hof.*)

PROPRIETOR—F. HÜTTIG.

MANAGER—EDWARD HÜTTIG.

This first-rate establishment is much frequented by American and English travellers for its moderate charges, comfort, and cleanliness. It is situated near the Railway Station and Post-office. *Table d'hôte*, 4 o'clock. Dinners *à la carte* and at fixed prices at any hour.

American and English newspapers. Mr Hüttig, Junior, has spent several years in the United States, and will be happy to make Americans feel at home.

During the winter, board and lodging in the American style at very moderate prices.

ROME.

GRAND HOTEL DE RUSSIE ET DES ILES BRITANNIQUES.

This First-class Establishment possesses the advantage of a beautiful Garden, and is situated near the English and American Churches; principal apartments facing the South, and the entire Hotel being warmed by two caloriferes. The whole arrangements and moderate prices give universal satisfaction.

MAZZERI, PROPRIETOR.

ROME.

PHARMACY OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH LEGATION

AND THE EMBASSIES IN ROME.

SINIMBERGHI, 64, 65, AND 66, VIA CONDOTTI,

NEAR THE PIAZZA DI SPAGNA,

Member of the Superior Committee of Health, Diplomé of the Roman and London Universities, Chemist to H.M. the King, and, by appointment, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Qualified English and Foreign Assistants, according to the Pharmacopœia of each country. **European and American specialities of every kind. Depot for Congress and all Mineral Waters.** Perfumery: Atkinson's, Bailey's, and Crown; Rigaud's, Paris.

ROME.

LOUIS ROSI,

ENGRAVER OF CAMEOS IN SHELL AND STONE, IN RELIEF OR OTHERWISE.

Portraits and Coats-of-Arms.

82, PIAZZA DI SPAGNA, SECOND FLOOR.

SALZBURG.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

G. JUNG, PROPRIETOR.

Beautiful position in the middle of a Park, opposite the Station. Commanding the most splendid view of the Mountains.

Moderate charges, and arrangements made for a protracted stay.

SAN REMO.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

OPPOSITE THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE ROYAL.

LARGE GARDEN. FULL SOUTH.

COLOMBO PANICCI, PROPRIETOR.

Opened on the 1st of October.

SAN REMO.

WEST END HOTEL.

English Hotel highly recommended for its charming situation and comfort. Baths and Carriages in the house. Omnibus at the station. Only house with Lift.

ROB. WUELFING, PROPR.

SAN REMO (RIVIERA).

GRAND HOTEL ROYAL.

BERTOLINI, PROPRIETOR.

The same Proprietor keeps also the HOTEL ROYAL, at COURMAYEUR, Valley of Aosta.

First-class House, built expressly for an Hotel. Full South. The West side of the House looks on a large Garden, not too close to the sea. Exceptional view. English Garden.

S P A.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

Superb situation close to the Bathing Establishment, the Pouhon Building and the Promenades.

A gallery leads directly from the Hotel to the Pouhon Spring.

Fine large Reading and Dining-Rooms.

Stables with stalls for twenty horses.

The Hotel omnibus meets every train.

HENRARD RICHARD, *Proprietor.*

SPA (BELGIUM).

HOTEL DE FLANDRE.

SURY PERE, PROPRIETOR.

Hotel of the First Class; situated in the highest part of the town.

Large Garden.

SPA.

Lowe Ann
Feb. 12

CHALYBEATE WATERS.

The Most Ancient, and the Richest in Iron, in the World.

Season from May 1st to October 31st

SPLENDID NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.

With Mineral or Fresh Water Baths,
Douches, Vapor Baths, &c.

Eight Sources Renowned for their Efficacy in Cases of Debility, Chlorosis, Consumption, Sterility, Maladies of the Stomach, Maladies of Children, the Eyes, Gravel, &c.

MAGNIFICENT CASINO.

CONVERSATION, READING, AND CARD ROOMS.

Balls and Evening Dances, Theatre, Day and Evening Concerts, Fetes of all descriptions.

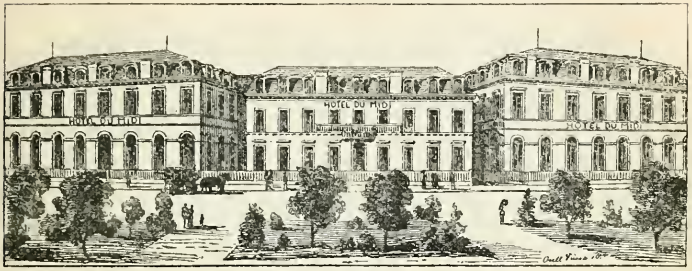
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND CAFES.

Hunting, Fishing, Shooting, Riding-Horses, Splendid Races, Steeple-Chases, Salubrity of the Climate proverbial. Celebrated Sites and Walks in the neighbourhood. Direct Communication by rail with all parts of Europe.

TELEGRAPH.

N.B.—For all information required, travellers are requested to apply to the "Direction of the Casino and of the Fêtes of Spa."

SPA (Belgium).



HOTEL DU MIDI.

This beautiful first-class hotel, on the chief promenade, near the Casino. Baths and chief attractions, offers every comfort and luxury to visitors. Reading Room, and all modern conveniences. Prices reasonable.

PROPRIETOR, AUGUST NAGANT.

SPA (BELGIUM).

SCHALTIN, PIERRY & CO.,

DISTILLERS, CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS,

Purveyors to several Courts,

MEDALS AT ALL THE GREAT EXPOSITIONS.

ELIXIR OF SPA.

A Digestive liqueur for the table, prepared from the Flora of Spa. Much appreciated by connoisseurs. Fine Liqueurs, equal to the best of France and Holland.

POUHON PRINCE DE CONDE.

A natural ferruginous, bi-carbonated Mineral Water, highly charged, easily digested, and the most active and efficacious of all mineral waters of the same composition.

All Orders to be addressed to the Proprietors—

SCHALTIN, PIERRY & Co.,

SPA, BELGIUM.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.



GRAND HOTEL.

R. CADIER, PROPRIETOR.

This excellent first-class Hotel was opened the 14th June 1874, for reception of Guests and Travellers. Being most beautifully situated in front of the Grand Harbour, opposite the Royal Castle, the view of the city from the Hotel is truly grand. The house contains Four Hundred Bedrooms, besides several Dining-rooms, Parlours, Reading-rooms, Café, Billiards, Baths, Laundry, &c. &c. &c.

Steam Elevators.

Gas and Water everywhere. Thorough ventilation. Polite Guides. Servants speaking all Languages. **Prices to Suit.**

HOTEL RYDBERG.

First-class Hotel. One Hundred and Fifty Rooms, Restaurant.

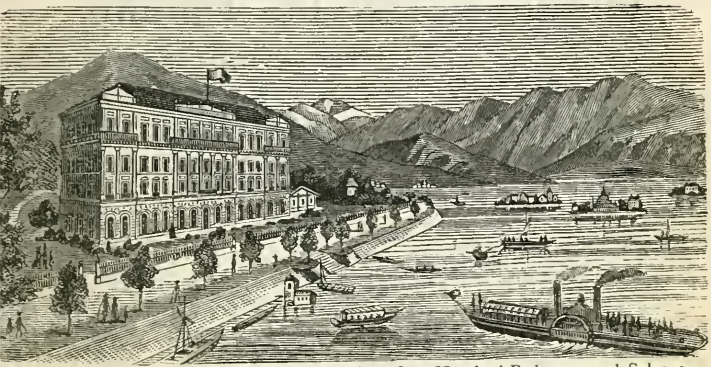
GUSTIF ADOF'S SQUARE.

R. CADIER, *Proprietor.*

STRESA (LAKE MAJOR, ITALY).

HOTEL ET PENSION DES ILES BOROMEES.

PROPRIETORS—MESSRS OMARINI BROTHERS.



This Hotel, newly built, contains more than One Hundred Bedrooms and Saloons and is considered as the nearest to visit the Borromean Islands. The finest position and the healthiest place of all the Lake. Swiss Diligence office over the Simplon. English Chapel at the Hotel. Moderate and fixed prices. The Hotel is kept in Swiss style.

The Hotel is frequented by the best English and American Families, and is open all the year.

SCHWALBACH.

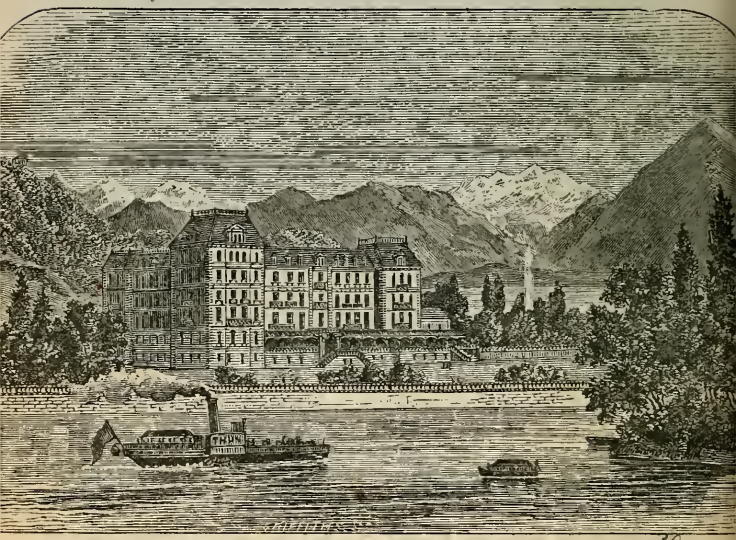
THE DUKE OF NASSAU HOTEL

This first-class Hotel exceedingly well, airy and quiet situated, opposite the Curhouse, the English church, Royal Bath-house, the Mineral Springs, and Public Gardens.

It contains a good number of elegantly furnished apartments and saloons, for families as well as single gentlemen, combining best comfort with moderate charges. Good trout fishing in the Wisper stream. A comfortable omnibus, belonging to the Hotel, starts at 8 o'clock in the morning for Weisbaden, where it leaves at 5 in the afternoon, from the Hotel Taunus, opposite the railway stations.

THUN.

GRAND HOTEL DE THOUNE,



LAKE OF THOUNE,
SWITZERLAND.

CHARLES STAEHLE (formerly Director of the Hotel Baur au Lac), Zurich, PROPRIETOR.

Magnificent Establishment on the finest point of the Lake, built in the grandest style, and containing every comfort suggested by modern ingenuity, including Lifts for travellers and their luggage; Conversation, Smoking, Billiard, and Ladies' Drawing-rooms; Private Dining-rooms; very lofty and comfortable sleeping Apartments; hot and cold Baths in the House; Plunge and Swimming Baths in the Lake; "Calorifères," or stoves especially arranged so that, in the case of chilly weather, the interior of this vast Hotel may be instantly and comfortably warmed. A lovely covered Terrace surrounds the Hotel, the beautiful Gardens of which slope to the very edge of the Lake.

TRENT (South Tyrol).

GRAND HOTEL TRENTO.

PROPRIETOR—T. J. OESTERREICHER.

CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

This House, especially built for an Hotel, is elegantly furnished and fitted up with all modern improvements. Apartments for Families and Single Gentlemen. Table d'Hote at 1 and 6 30. Dining, Smoking, and Reading Room, with English and Foreign Newspapers. Splendid View over the City and Mountains. Large Garden. Warm and Cold Baths on each Floor. Prompt attendance and Moderate Charges. Pension from November 1 to April 1, 6 francs. In the season 9 francs per day. Mild winter climate. Grape cure in autumn.

TRIBERG.

The Central Point of the Baden Black Forest Line.

LOUIS BIERINGER'S SCHWARZWALD HOTEL.

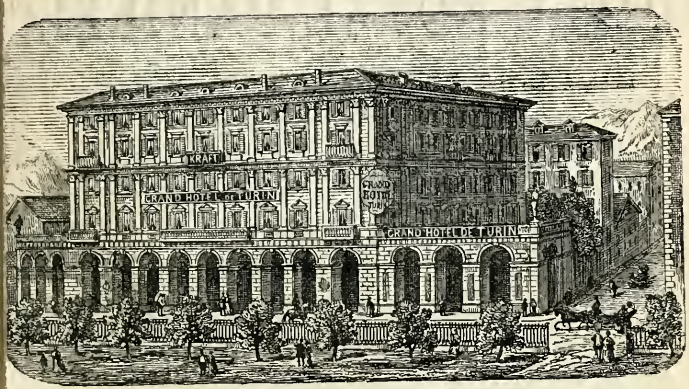
A renowned beautifully situated House of the First Class, in almost the immediate neighbourhood of the Waterfall. Furnished with all modern comfort and luxury 26 Balconies, 80 Rooms, with 120 Beds; 900 Metres above the surface of the Lake. It offers the most comfortable and agreeable sojourn, and is well known for its excellent service and attendance. Opening of the season 1st May 1881. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Omnibus to meet each Train. Excellent Carriages for Excursions always ready. Well supplied International Reading Room. Music and Ladies' Saloon.

Illumination of the Waterfall once a week.

LOUIS BIERINGER, *Proprietor.*

TURIN.

KRAFT'S GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.



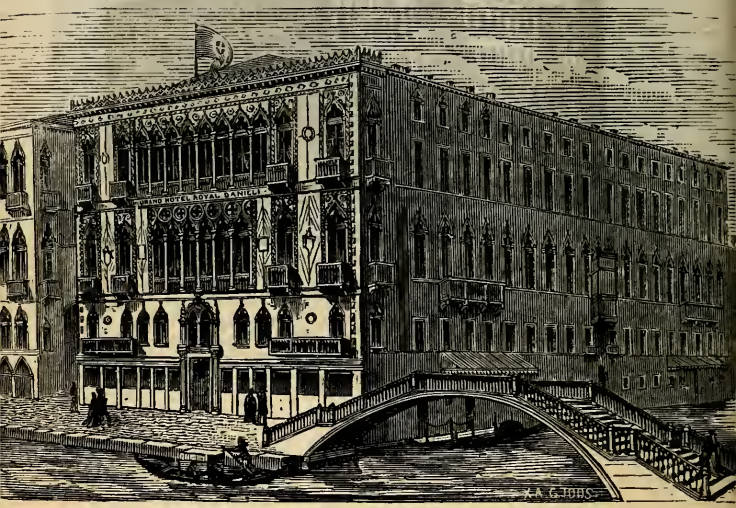
Clean and comfortable *First-Class* Hotel, opposite the Central Railway Station, and on the *Left* hand side coming out from the arrival platform.

No Omnibus required. Charges Moderate.

VENICE.

HOTEL ROYAL DANIELI.

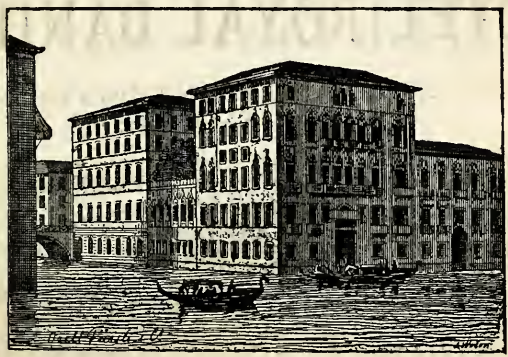
GENOVESI AND CAMPI, PROPRIETORS.



This beautiful first-class Hotel is situated on the Grand Canal within a few steps of the Doge's Palace in the most delightful and convenient position in Venice. It contains nearly 200 Chambers. Saloons for Conversation, Smoking, Reading, and Billiards. An Interpreter will be found at the Railway Station on the arrival of each train.

VENICE.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.



THE largest and finest Hotel in Venice, sumptuously furnished, most conveniently situated near the Piazza San Marco, and the principle Theatres. 180 Bed-rooms, conversation Saloons with Piano. Smoking and Billiards, Private Sitting Rooms, and Reading Room. Baths of every description. Great comfort and cleanliness. Excellent service and cooking. Charges more moderate than in any other First-Class Hotel. Arrangements for Pension. EMILE THOMA, PROPRIETOR.

VENICE.

HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE AND PENSION.

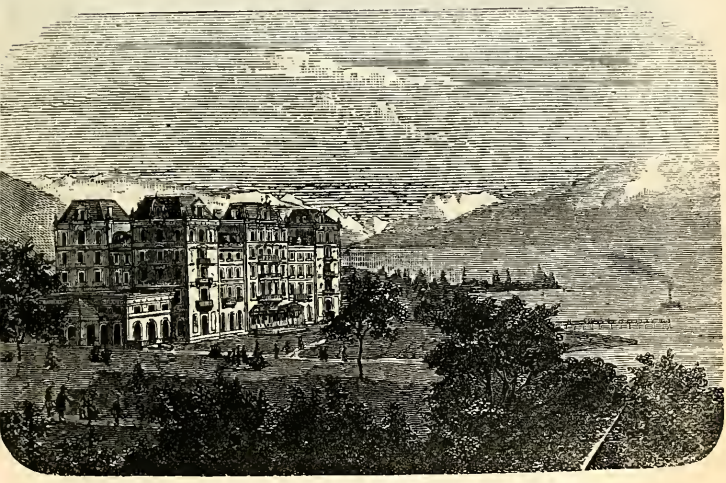
PROPRIETOR—ADOLPHE GENOVESI.

Travellers are respectfully informed that this old established, excellent, and well-situated Establishment, overlooking the Lagunes, and enjoying the most brilliant panoramic view of Venice, is still conducted by Mr Genovesi, and that all comforts have been combined to secure visitors a cheerful home. Large and small well-furnished Apartments and Rooms (private) at moderate prices. *Salle à manger*, Billiard and Reading-rooms; the latter supplied with a great many national and foreign newspapers. Visitors desirous of making a protracted stay may rely upon the most favourable terms. Good accommodation and attentive servants; the whole under the direction of an experienced Director and superintendence of the Proprietor himself.

VEVAY.

GRAND HOTEL, VEVAY.

ALFRED HIRSCHY.



One of the finest and best Hotels in Switzerland. Patronized especially by American and English families. Splendid situation in the midst of a large Park on the Lake shore. Magnificent view in all directions. BEAUTIFUL DINING, READING, SMOKING, AND BILLIARD ROOMS.—Baths in the Hotel.—Lift.—Telegraphic Bureau.—Landing-place for the Lake steamers Corsier, Grand Hotel.)—Omnibus at the Railway Station.—Billiard during the winter season.

WIESBADEN.

"FOUR SEASONS" HOTEL AND BATHS.



First-Class House, highly renowned. Most delightful and airy situation in the Theatre Square, opposite the **Kursaal** and the **Park.** Comfortable apartments and single rooms. Ladies' salon. Reading, Billiard, and Smoking-rooms. Table d'Hote. **Bathing Cabinets,** supplied from the **Hot Springs.** Charges moderate.

PROPRIETOR—MR W. ZAIS.

WIESBADEN.

HOTEL DE LA ROSE.

Splendid first-class Establishment, surrounded by its own large gardens, best situation, opposite the Cursaal and the Promenades. An elegant Bath House attached, supplied with mineral water direct from the Kochbrunnen. Drawing, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms.

HAEFFNER BROS.,
PROPRIETORS.

WIESBADEN.

VICTORIA HOTEL.



This first-class Hotel contains 250 Rooms, a Dining Room for 500 persons; also Reading, Drawing, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms.

Turkish, Roman, and Hot Spring Baths. Every desirable comfort in the Hotel.

Table d' Hôte at One o'clock and at Five o'clock.

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

W. HELBACH, Proprietor.

WILDBAD (IN WURTEMBERG).

HOTEL KLUMPP,

Formerly Hôtel de l'Ours.

MR WILLIAM KLUMPP, PROPRIETOR.

This first-class Hotel, containing 45 Saloons and 235 Bedrooms, with a separate Breakfast and new Reading and Conversation Rooms, as well as a Smoking Saloon, and a very extensive and elegant Dining Room, and artificial garden over the river, is situated opposite the Bath and Conversation House, and in the immediate vicinity of the Promenade. It is celebrated for its elegant and comfortable Apartments, good *Cuisine* and Cellar, and deserves its wide-spread reputation as an excellent Hotel. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Breakfasts and Suppers *à la carte.* Exchange Office. Correspondent of the principal Banking-houses of London for the payment of Circular Notes and Letters of Credit. Omnibuses of the Hotel to and from each Train. Fine Private Carriages when requested. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hotel. Billiard Room. Private apartments of any size. Excellent accommodation.

WURZBURG.

KRONPRINZ HOTEL.

Honoured by the presence of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany, on the occasion of his recent visit to this Town.

This first-class Hotel is particularly recommended for its large and Airy Apartments, having the finest situation near the Station, facing the Palace, and joining a fine Garden.

A large Dining Room, Breakfast and Reading Rooms, Cold and Warm Baths, &c.

NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS, PERIODICALS IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES.

MODERATE CHARGES.

T. AMMON, PROPRIETOR.

ZURICH (Switzerland)

HOTEL BELLEVUE.

A. POHL, PROPRIETOR.

One of the finest and best-conducted Hotels, in a surpassingly magnificent position on the shore of the Lake of Zurich, with SPLENDID VIEWS from all the rooms and balconies. Well furnished READING, SMOKING and BILLIARD ROOMS. *Careful and Civil Attendances at Moderate Charges.* Families intending a stay may apply to the Proprietor.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE DURING THE WINTER EN PENSION.